Twenty Pages
And Supplement

# The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,169. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday.—CLOUDINESS and RAIN, WARMER.
Wheat, 99; corn, 29; Cotton, 7¼.
Stock Market.—Active.

### Page 1.

The steamer Haxby and an unknown vessel are ashore near Norfolk, Va.

The Boston Assessors have concluded to abate the tax on the First Spiritual Temple.

Bishop Begin of Quebec condemns the so-called settlement of the Manitoba school question.

Mark Hanna yesterday announced himself a candidate for Senator, to succeed John Sherman.

At Poughkeepsie yesterday a receiver was appointed for the W. B. Webb Company, commission merchants of this city.

An officer at Wheeling attached a passenger train on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway in his effort to collect a debt.

Controller Eckels spoke at a dinner in Chicago last night. He praised the Western city and eulogized President Cleveland.

Capt. O'Brien said that he had warrants for the arrest of members of a Broadway firm who had been indicted, but declined to say who they were.

Sixteen children lost their lives and nine others were seriously injured by the burning of the Buckners Orphans' Home, near Dallas, Texas, yesterday.

John Sells of Yonkers yesterday was appointed Commissioner of Jurors for Westchester County to succeed I. Howard Kinck, the Democratic holdover.

Senators Sherman and Burrows have returned from Canton to Washington. The latter is urging the appointment of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War. Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts met Major McKinley by invitation.

### Page 2.

"Jack" Everhardt of New Orleans for a second time knocked out "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn, at the Broadway Athletic Club, last night.

There were two performances of the military tournament yesterday, and the Garden was filled each time. The Twenty-second Regiment athletes won the trophy for having scored the most points during the week.

The Ohio Society held its annual dinner and listened to speeches by Senator Hawley, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Eliot, Gov. Bushnell, ex-Gov. Grosvenor, and others. The elevation of McKinley to the Presidency and warm approval of the acts of the Cleveland Administration were the principal themes of the speakers.

### Page 3.

Eulogies upon the late Charles F. Crisp of Georgia were delivered in the House yesterday.

The Annual Register of officers of the United States Navy shows changes that are of general interest.

The House Banking Committee gave a hearing yesterday to a number of financiers on the currency problem.

There was an interesting hearing on postal abuses at Washington yesterday, the Loud bill being under consideration by a Senate committee.

Berkeley and De La Salle tied in the finals for the championship skating races of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, but Berkeley will protest.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, yesterday in his sermon, in speaking of the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, said that the word of united Saxondom would be potent for peace.

The Greater New York Commission held its last hearing on the new charter. Most of the time was devoted to listening to pleas for more time for discussion, Abram S. Hewitt speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, and the City Club and Bar Association also being heard. The civil Justices also presented their objections to the proposed charter.

### Page 4.

Henry Levy was examined on the charge of firing the building at 36 West Third Street, and locked up in default of $10,000 bail.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County has prepared a bill for legislative action to secure purity in the manufacture of beer, ale, and porter.

Edward Lauterbach yesterday reiterated his determination to retire from the Presidency of the Republican County Committee. Nevertheless, efforts will be made by Mr. Platt's men to induce him to accept the place for one year more.

### Page 5.

At Chicago yesterday warrants were issued for 700 saloon keepers who had failed to pay their license fees.

One hundred typothetae had a banquet at the Hoffman House, in celebration of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

The Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County held its annual election last night. Reuben Reilly defeated James D. Bell for the Presidency.

In the boxing bouts of the Polo Athletic Club, at the Atalanta Casino, Charles Teaker and "Spike" Sullivan were the winners. In the bout between "Jim" Broderick and Harry Apsel a draw was declared.

The friends of Dwight L. Moody in this country and in England purpose to give to him on his sixtieth birthday, Feb. 5, a chapel for the Northfield Summer school. They expect to complete the subscription for $25,000 in time.

Several more skirmishes are reported in Cuba, but the losses of the insurgents are not accurately known. Henry Delgado, the American citizen, who is held by the Spaniards, is said to be in a critical condition, suffering from an abcess as well as from malarial fever.

Adolph Meyer was found trying to set fire to a big tenement house, containing twenty families, at 108 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. He was caught and confessed, saying he did not know what possessed him to do it. The fire was easily extinguished.

Chairman Nixon of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee is gathering facts for the draft of the Appropriation bill, which he hopes to introduce this week. In the calls for money there will be many increases this year over last, and these may bring the tax rate up to the high figure of the last two years.

### Page 6.

Representative Sherman yesterday introduced a bill to regulate traffic in railway tickets.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York has begun litigation with a view to securing control of the Seaboard Air Line.

President Albert G. Blair of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company said yesterday that the condition of the iron ore and bituminous coal business was responsible for the receivership of the road.

### Page 7.

The Chinese placed a joss in a new and larger temple at 16 Mott Street, with appropriate ceremonies.

### Page 8.

A protest of 150 property owners of Jersey City against the proposed water contract has been presented to Mayor Wanser.

J. W. Kjelgaard, Superintendent of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, lectured on the attempts to turn back to the country the constant stream of life toward the great cities, and the success as shown in the working, for the past two years, of the "vacant land colonies."

### Page 9.

The new agreement between the United States and Canada with respect to the quarantine of live stock is published.

Frank Farrell, who lived in the same house with Mamie Cunningham, the girl who was found strangled in her home last Decoration Day, was arrested and charged with the crime.

Both Sheehan's and Purroy's friends declared themselves satisfied with the result of the Tammany primaries. The contest in the Thirty-third District was said to be the only one likely to be taken before the Executive Committee.

### Page 12.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore resumed his illustrated lectures at the American Museum of Natural History, beginning with descriptions and views of Lower Egypt, from Alexandria to Cairo and Heliopolis.

### Page 15.

J. Frank Davis, formerly City Chamberlain of Gloversville, is under arrest, charged with misappropriating the city's funds.

Col. Fred D. Grant and Lieut. Gen. E. D. Lee were in Washington yesterday urging the perpetuation of the battlefield of Vicksburg.

Harvard University is considering a proposal to grant a sum for a painted window in St. Saviour's, Southwark, England, in memory of John Harvard.

An order was signed by Judge Cox at Washington yesterday restraining the wife of Representative Wilber from removing her daughter from the District of Columbia.

The gunboat Machias started from Canton for Bangkok, Siam, yesterday, on orders from Secretary Herbert to protect American interests in Siam. The State Department declines to state the precise cause of her going.

The Irish tax question has had a good deal of consideration by the Queen, but it is said that if it is mentioned at all in the speech from the Throne, which is to be signed next Friday, there will be simply an indirect allusion in connection with the Government measure to establish a Board of Agriculture in Ireland.

In his cable letter to THE TIMES, Harold Frederic tells how narrowly England escaped a cholera invasion, and shows how handsomely London responded to a call for aid to the famine-cursed of India. The Benin massacre and the proposed invasion of that country may make trouble with Germany, and will be a hazardous venture at all events.—Sargent, Shannon, and Parsons honored by the Royal Academy.—A Dean's vandalism and a Duke's progressiveness call for comment, and a Berlin story of an incident in the life of the Czar is related.—Russia's new Foreign Minister is a puzzle to French, German, and English alike.—Pope Leo's condition is not considered unusually dangerous, according to Mr. Frederic's advices.—Liberal Party politics, Miss Kingsley's new book, the late Agostino Gatti, and French colonization schemes are all commented on.

### Page 20.

Funeral services of David J. Dean, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel, were held at Calvary Baptist Church.

"Baby," the most highly educated horse of the Fire Department, was taken to the horse hospital, severely hurt from a fall.

The Washington Market Association has sent a communication to Controller Fitch asking for reform and greater stringency in the government of the market.

Principals of the female grammar schools of this city decided yesterday to limit the number of students to be admitted to the Normal College this year to 600. This action was taken to relieve the college from overcrowding.

District Attorney Olcott, Edward Lauterbach, and Abraham Gruber consulted yesterday upon a bill prepared by Mr. Lauterbach, which provides for a special civil service examination of applicants for office under the District Attorney.

Sheriff Tamsen has suspended the Warden and two keepers of the Ludlow Street Jail because of the recent escape of prisoners confined there. He has also issued a statement that the force in charge of the jail is too small, and that the jail windows should have steel bars.

Charles Rothchild, a cloak manufacturer, yesterday committed suicide by leaping from a light-shaft window on the eighth floor of the Cable Building. He is supposed to have been prompted by his inability to succeed in business, and the blow to his pride from being obliged to accept a position beneath him.

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## A HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND.

### It Was Secreted in the Eaves of an Old Building.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 16.—While working on an old building on the Hayes property, two miles from Port Elizabeth, yesterday, Somers Cole, a carpenter of the latter place, found a fortune secreted in the eaves of the structure. The fortune was found in a long box and was in the shape of bonds, mortgages, gold and silver coin, and large rolls of paper money, and amounted to nearly $25,000.

Cole was extremely happy over his find, but it will probably not benefit him much, as Lawyer H. O. Newcomb of this city says he was the administrator of the Hayes estate, and will take charge of the box. The fortune will be claimed by Lorenzo Hayes of Millville, who states that he is the oldest living heir. He says that he and his sister searched for the money up to ten years ago, and then gave up in disgust. He is now seventy years old, and says that the money belonged to his grandfather, John Hayes, and the three daughters of the latter.

The grandfather was always afraid of being robbed, and hid his savings in the box in which they were found. This fact became known, and several attempts were made to secure the money. Each time the thieves were foiled, and one of them was captured and sent to State prison. Just before John Hayes died he called his three daughters to his bedside and made them promise they would never marry, but would remain at the homestead and keep on saving the money, and never tell how much they had accumulated until the last one was about to die, when she might reveal the secret to her brother or his children.

The daughters guarded the secret well. The last one of them told her brother and his children that they had thousands of dollars saved, and when she died it would all be left to them, but at her father's request she could not tell its hiding place until she was on her deathbed.

Several years later she died in an asylum, and the mystery was not solved until Somers Cole discovered the treasure yesterday.

## ATTACK ON A TRUST.

### Injunctions Against a Wisconsin Manufacturing Concern.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 16.—It has just leaked out that on Thursday, at the request of Attorney General Mylrea, a temporary injunction was granted by Court Commissioner Merrill, restraining the National Manufacturing Company, the alleged sash, door, and blind trust, from doing business. The matter was argued in the Circuit Court to-day, and Judge Burnell set aside the temporary injunction, but continued the motion for a permanent injunction, which will be argued here Jan. 30.

### Fitzsimmons Was Whipped.

Robert J. Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, who is playing in his theatrical venture in Brooklyn, was intoxicated last night, and in his wanderings about he went into Val Schmitt's saloon, at the corner of Adams and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, at 11:30 o'clock. While there he got into a quarrel with a newsboy, who refused to give his name. A rough-and-tumble fight followed. In it the champion of the world was worsted. He was soundly thrashed and was bruised about the face. Finally he was knocked out and the saloon was closed until he recovered.

### Mr. Hackett Is Somewhat Better.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The condition of Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the State Republican Committee is somewhat improved.

## TALK OF CABINET PLACES

### SENATOR SHERMAN RETURNS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### What Is Said About the Selection of Other Presidential Advisers—Gen. Alger Being Urged for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Sherman reached Washington this morning after his brief visit to the President-elect. He confirmed the press dispatches that he had agreed to accept the Secretaryship of State, and said the information had been given out in Canton authoritatively.

As to who his colleagues in the Cabinet may be the Senator declined to even make a prediction. That was a matter, he added, that rested entirely with Mr. McKinley, and the President-elect would make his selections public when he thought the proper time had come.

Senator Sherman declined to discuss the subject of our foreign relations save in the most general terms. It would, he said, be the policy of the McKinley Administration to preserve peace between this and all other nations, and beyond this general statement he did not care to discuss the subject.

Since the publication of his acceptance of the position, Senator Sherman has become more reticent than ever about matters before the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is Chairman. On none of them would he express an opinion, and from the way the Senator talks the inference is drawn that he believes as Secretary of State he will be called upon to act on many of the subjects now before his committee and which cannot possibly be finally disposed of before March 4.

Senator Burrows of Michigan returned from Canton on the same train with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Burrows spoke of Mr. Sherman's fitness for the duties he is about to assume, and called attention to the fact that although he would be at the head of the State Department, the President would still have his advice and counsel around the Cabinet table on financial matters.

Senator Burrows went to Canton to urge the selection of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War. While he did not return with the assurance that Gen. Alger would get it, Senator Burrows is favorably impressed with the interview he had, and believes that the chances of his candidate are exceedingly good.

### GEN. BATCHELLER TALKS.

### He Has Not Been Seeking an Appointment from McKinley.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, who arrived here from Washington last night for a few days' sojourn, was seen by a United Associated Presses reporter this morning relative to the dispatches from Washington yesterday to the effect that he was being discussed for Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Batcheller said he knew nothing about the matter, except what he had read in the papers, and which probably emanated from some of his many good friends in both houses of Congress. He declared that he had made no effort to secure an appointment of any nature, but should the portfolio be tendered him he could not afford to decline.

Gen. Batcheller further said that he was positive the Treasuryship would not go to any one in New York State, because of the very strong feeling among the people in the West that, no matter who might be named from the Empire State for that office, he would be susceptible to Wall Street and its influences.

"For that reason," he added, "I am positive the Treasuryship will go elsewhere. I believe Major McKinley feels that way. I know Gen. Harrison did."

Gen. Batcheller will remain here until next week, when he will attend the Bar Association meeting in Albany, and then go to Washington.

### EX-GOV. LONG'S CHANCES.

### The Massachusetts Leader May Have a Place in the Cabinet.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, who arrived here from Canton, Ohio, this afternoon, makes the following statement regarding his visit:

"I went to Canton in response to a letter which Gov. McKinley sent to me last Tuesday. I reached there yesterday and just missed seeing Mr. Lodge, who was there Thursday. However, I met Senators Sherman and Burrows. The former announced his acceptance of the State portfolio.

"Gov. McKinley sent for me to talk with him, and the subject of the Cabinet was mentioned, together with other matters. It is true that he has my name in mind for a Cabinet place, but nothing more definite than that is settled. Contingencies may arise under which the position may not come to me or may not be accepted if it does. It would more likely be Secretary of War or the Navy than anything else."

### CALL ON McKINLEY.

### Judge McKenna, Senator Quay, and Senator-elect Penrose.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Judge Joseph McKenna of California, whose name has been prominently mentioned in the dispatches of The United Associated Presses from Canton as the leading Pacific slope possibility, arrived here this morning and was an early caller at Major McKinley's house. The fact that Judge McKenna, who is on the United States bench, made the trip from California to Canton at this time, seems to indicate that he will be offered, and will accept, a Cabinet portfolio.

Senator Quay and Senator-elect Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania arrived here this morning and called on Major McKinley. One topic of conversation was the proposed appointment of Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia to the Cabinet. It is understood that Senator Quay is not personally opposed to Mr. Smith.

### Perry S. Heath for Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is positively stated upon the authority of private advices from Canton that President-elect McKinley has settled upon Mr. Perry S. Heath for Private Secretary. James Boyle, who has been McKinley's secretary ever since the latter was inaugurated Governor of Ohio in January, 1892, desires to go abroad, and it is said, leaves the field. Mr. Heath is, therefore, unopposed, and will be the one to bear the honors. Mr. Boyle probably will be sent to Bradford as Consul to succeed Claud Meeker. Mr. Perry Heath was for several years connected with the Washington Bureau of The United Associated Presses.

## SENATOR ALLEN'S DISCOVERY.

### He Thinks He Accounts for Things that Happened Last November.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Allen has offered to the people, through the medium of a Senate document, an explanation of the Republican victory in November. He attempted to get this document into The Congressional Record, so that he could have it sent out as a campaign contribution, but Senator Hill was doubtful about the propriety of so printing it, and Allen was obliged to be satisfied with printing it as a Senate document.

It is a paper showing the vote cast in twenty-four States at the recent election, together with a comparison of the vote for McKinley and Bryan with that cast for Harrison, Cleveland, and Weaver at the preceding Presidential election. He finds some funny things. For instance, according to Allen, Pennsylvania cast a fraudulent excess of 94,000 votes to give McKinley 301,000 majority, which was surely a waste of fraud. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington cast less than their legitimate maximum vote. In Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas the maximum legitimate vote was exceeded.

In the three States last named Hanna seems to have secured the casting of an excessive vote that was not large enough to win. In Texas, for instance, the Republicans employed only 46,000 votes to overcome a majority of more than 200,000. According to Mr. Allen's figuring, 137,000 of the 140,000 majority in Illinois was fraudulent, so that McKinley should have had but 3,000 majority in that State. There is some reason to accept the statement as to the excessive vote in Kentucky, but some persons will believe that the excess of 43,000 was cast for Bryan. A part of the table is interesting enough to reprint:

SUCCESSES OF MARK HANNA.

| | Vote Returned. | Maximum Legitimate Vote. | Fraudulent Excess. | McK'y Majority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland ..... | 240,866 | 232,152 | 8,700 | 32,231 |
| West Virginia. | 198,221 | 189,875 | 8,300 | 11,487 |
| Ohio .......... | 1,011,576 | 920,000 | 94,500 | 49,400 |
| Michigan ..... | 544,278 | 514,528 | 29,700 | 56,076 |
| Indiana ....... | 637,284 | 597,600 | 39,700 | 17,948 |
| Illinois ........ | 1,091,166 | 954,000 | 137,000 | 140,427 |
| Kentucky ..... | 445,934 | 402,600 | 43,300 | 281 |
| Iowa .......... | 521,551 | 444,000 | 77,500 | 74,552 |
| Wisconsin ..... | 448,106 | 416,650 | 31,400 | 104,607 |
| Minnesota ..... | 341,539 | 328,440 | 12,100 | 53,875 |
| Oregon ....... | 96,846 | 89,600 | 7,200 | 1,972 |
| California .... | 294,000 | 272,000 | 22,000 | 1,812 |

FAILURES OF MARK HANNA.

| | Vote Returned. | Maximum Legitimate Vote. | Fraudulent Excess. | Bryan Majority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee ..... | 321,999 | 291,600 | 30,400 | 20,600 |
| Missouri ...... | 674,726 | 633,600 | 41,100 | 58,712 |
| Texas ......... | 540,000 | 493.800 | 46,100 | 203,413 |

## SPIRITUAL TEMPLE TAXATION.

### The Controversy Ends in the Abatement of the Levy.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The City of Boston will receive no taxes from the First Spiritual Temple. The appointment of the Common Council's special committee was, it seems, all for naught. The Board of Assessors has voted to abate the tax upon the property at the corner of Exeter and Newbury Streets.

This decision was reached after a hearing granted to Marcellus S. Ayer. He told his story very forcibly, and disputed some of the statements that had been made concerning the use of the temple, and which had been more or less effective in inducing the Assessors to decide to tax the property.

As the assessed value of the First Spiritual Temple is $240,000, it will be seen that the amount of Mr. Ayer's tax is considerable. He had never received such a bill before. It is not probable under the circumstances that he will receive one again for some time.

The Spiritualists are naturally enthusiastic. They had claimed that the Assessors' decision to tax the property was based on ex parte and erroneous information. When Mr. Ayer appeared he brought no other witnesses. He told his own story. That story proved sufficient.

## BUSINESS MEN INDICTED.

### Members of a Broadway Firm Being Sought For with Warrants.

It was reported yesterday that a big firm on Broadway had been indicted, and that Judge Fitzgerald had issued bench warrants for the arrest of the members of the firm.

It was said that the members of the firm are charged with a misdemeanor in connection with a fraudulent failure.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau admitted last night that four of his men, Detectives Cuff, McNaught, Farley, and Bermingham, had warrants in their possession and were searching for the members of a firm who had been indicted.

He would not say who the firm was or what they were charged with.

No arrests had been reported at Police Headquarters up to 1 o'clock this morning.

## AGROUND IN THE DELAWARE.

### The Allan Steamship Assyrian Fast in the Mud.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Allan Line steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, ran aground in the Delaware River, at the lower end of Tinicum Island, yesterday afternoon, and is still hard and fast. The cause of the grounding is not definitely known, and the shoal, if it proves to be such, is a new one, for the Assyrian is the first vessel to strike there.

### Mrs. Booth-Tucker Ill.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Booth-Tucker, Consul of the Salvation Army, who spoke last night at the Congregational Club, is sick at the house of the Rev. Dr. Davis, and was unable to address the large united meeting this afternoon in the Baptist Church. Her Secretary, Brigadier Alice Lewis, stated that Mrs. Tucker is nearly worn out by her long siege of campaigning in New York recently. The report that nervous prostration is feared is vigorously denied, and she expects to occupy the First Church pulpit to-morrow morning. She goes direct from Pittsfield to St. Louis.

### "Siegfried" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—"Siegfried" was given by the Damrosch Opera Company at the Layfatte Square Opera House to-night before a large audience, including the President, members of his Cabinet, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The occasion was doubly interesting in that it marked Lilli Lehmann's first appearance this season as Brunnhilde in "Siegfried" and Kraus's first appearance in America in the title rôle of the opera.

Florida Fast Line.
Only Line running solid trains to Florida. New York and Florida Special, via Penn. R. R., Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, resumed Jan. 18th, 4:30 P. M., from N. Y. daily, except Sunday. Tampa Bay Hotel now open.—Adv.

## SIXTEEN CHILDREN BURNED

### LOST THEIR LIVES IN AN ORPHANS' HOME IN TEXAS.

### The Fire Started at Midnight, and Spread with Great Rapidity—Nine Children Seriously Injured.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 16.—Sixteen children lost their lives and nine were injured, three probably fatally, by the burning of the Buckner Orphans' Home, near here, this morning.

### The Dead.

Those who lost their lives were:
AXBANNON, CHARLES, aged three.
BLACK, EUGENE, aged nine.
BRITTON, BERTIE, aged ten.
BRITTON, MARTIN, aged ten.
BRITTON, MILTON, aged ten.
COWARD, OSCAR, aged seven.
EDWARDS, ARTHUR W., aged ten.
JACKSON, OSCAR, aged twelve.
JONES, CARLOS, aged six.
KEIBLES, PRESTON, aged ten.
KING, RAY, aged six.
MARKS, RICHARD, aged nine.
MILLER, WILLIAM, aged seven.
NELSON, VIRGIE, aged nine.
RICHARDS, WILLIAM, aged nine.
YARBOROUGH, GROVER CLEVELAND, aged twelve.

### The Injured.

The injured are:
BRITTON, SADIE, aged eighteen.
CHAFFIN, FRANK, aged seven.
DOODLE, EARL, aged seven.
FRIEND, CHARLES, aged ten; fatally.
GRAY, DANIEL, aged six; fatally.
HENDERSON, SAMUEL, aged eleven.
RICHARDS, DICK, aged ten; fatally.
SCOTT, JAMES, aged eight.
WARE, BENNIE, aged eight.

All the dead except one were buried this evening in the cemetery of the home. The Rev. Mr. Buckner, manager of the home, officiated. The home physicians are in attendance on the injured. All the farmers in the vicinity turned out and assisted in making coffins, digging graves, and burying the victims. There were 147 boys and more than 100 girls in the home, but all are accounted for.

### Discovery of the Fire.

The fire was discovered about midnight. Mrs. Britton, the boys' matron, had been in bed some time, when she was awakened by a smell of smoke. She jumped to the floor, but found it so hot she could not stand on it, and she immediately raised the cry of fire. The attachés were hastily aroused and sent in all directions to arouse the children.

Such was Mrs. Britton's anxiety for the safety of the inmates that she forgot her own children, and, despite her frantic efforts at rescue, they perished.

The fire is believed to have originated in the room under that occupied by Mrs. Britton. Before Mrs. Britton retired for the night she had the boys clean out and prepare a stove situated in the room just under her for the morning fire.

She then sent one of the large boys to see if the work had been properly done. He reported that everything was all right, but it is believed some live coals were scattered on the carpet near the stove, which ignited and soon spread to the woodwork. The building is of wood, and the fire communicated to its wings with incredible rapidity.

### Getting the Children Out.

The children were hastily aroused and hurried out of the building, wrapped in their night clothes and bed quilts. All were badly frightened, and when the shrieks of those who were being burned in the roaring mass of flames reached their ears, they became almost unmanageable, and were with difficulty prevented from rushing into the fire in an effort at rescue.

The building was soon destroyed, and at daylight the work of searching the ruins was taken up. All the children were accounted for by noon. The home is ten miles from Dallas, and it would have been impossible to get aid out in time had it been called for.

## ECKELS SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

### He Praises the Western City and Eulogizes President Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—At a dinner given at Kinsley's to-night by the Bankers' Club of Chicago in honor of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, that gentleman made an extended address, in which he discussed banking and other topics and paid a high tribute to the Administration of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Eckels was frequently interrupted by applause.

He said that if over the people of this great city there rested for a brief period perplexity, anxiety, and doubt, there was a measure of compensation in the fact that its welfare would not be again menaced by dangerous banking, and that the general financial strength of the City of Chicago had been signally demonstrated.

In the common sense exhibited by Chicago depositors, and in the element of general financial strength of the business and banking interests of Chicago, is found an explanation of the fact that the greatest bank failure in the history of the National system could occur here and no effect be felt except upon institutions which were drawing from it their daily sustenance and institutions which were its direct dependencies.

Referring to the arbitration treaty, Mr. Eckels said: "Let us thank the Almighty that there is on foot between the great English-speaking nations of the earth that which will make an end of war and shall unite us all in a common brotherhood, desiring only the uplifting of our fellows and the advancement of the arts of civilization and the putting away of the arts of war.

"A great President, a typical American, the man of his generation, a man loving his country, honoring her integrity, wishing that her influence may spread throughout the world for good and not for bad, a President who, when history is written, despite the petty spite of party feeling and the denunciation of party caucus and party conventions, shall in time come to stand as a matchless man of honor and a matchless man of courage, through his Secretary of State, who will have made such a record that he shall be reckoned with the greatest of those who have occupied that position, has sent to the Senate of the United States, with the approval of the best thought and the best sentiment of two continents, a treaty of arbitration. If it is not adopted and if it is not soon ratified, it will be because the flame or the hatred or the personal spite have set the stamp of condemnation upon it." [Great applause.]

Mr. Eckels will remain here for several days. He superintended the payment of the first dividend of the National Bank of Illinois to-day.

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.
FLORIDA FAST LINE, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.

## MANITOBA SCHOOL ISSUES.

### Bishop Begin of Quebec Condemns the Recent Settlement.

QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—Bishop Begin, Coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau, has issued a mandament condemning the Manitoba school settlement, which will be read in the Roman Catholic churches to-morrow. The condemnation is in direct and unmistakable terms.

"No Bishop approves the present settlement," he says, "and no Bishop will ever approve it."

In the letter, which is quite lengthy, Bishop Begin says another mandament will follow the present one.

## TWO STEAMERS GO ASHORE.

### Mishaps to the Haxby and an Unknown Vessel Near Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.—The steamer Haxby, from Liverpool to Norfolk, which was consigned to Barber & Co. to load, went ashore near Dam Neck in the heavy fog this morning. The wrecker William Cole is at work on the vessel, and will probably pull her off to-morrow. She is not in any immediate danger.

An unknown steamer, thought to be the Staffa, went ashore to-day two miles north of Washwoods Life-Saving Station. She is resting easy, and will probably get off to-night or to-morrow.

## RECEIVER FOR W. B. WEBB CO.

### Stockholders Could Not Agree upon Methods.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—On the application of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck an order was made by Justice Barard to-day appointing Louis Diarmont receiver for the W. B. Webb Company, commission merchants of New York.

The company was formed and incorporated about three years ago, and issued 500 shares of stock at $10 each. Police Captain D. C. Monahan subscribed for 490 shares, and still owns them. W. B. Webb and his son own the remaining ten.

Capt. Monahan and W. B. Webb both asked the Attorney General to commence an action for dissolution of the corporation, stating that they could not agree as to the methods of conducting the business or division of the profits.

## ATTACHED AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

### A Sheriff's Plan to Collect a Debt Against the Wheeling and Erie.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 16.—This afternoon attachments were sworn out in this county, at the instance of the Huron Dock Company of Cleveland, against the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in this county, the amount of the claim being about $6,500, and Sheriff Richards at once served the papers, tying up about all the rolling stock he could find.

When the passenger train for Cleveland was ready to pull out at 4:55 this afternoon the Sheriff levied on the whole outfit, and the passengers on board were told they had better seek some other method of reaching their destination.

After holding the train for a time, however, an arrangement was made whereby the train was allowed to proceed. The matter created quite a flurry in railroad circles for a time.

## SHE FORETOLD HER DEATH.

### An Old Woman Predicts Almost the Minute of Her Passing Away.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Cecelia O'Hara, sixty years of age, a domestic, last night told within a few minutes of when her death would occur. She formerly worked for the mother of Mrs. Bedell, who resides at 32 Van Wagonen Street, this city, and when she called there on Wednsday Mrs. Bedell allowed her to remain until she could find employment. Last evening she called from the head of the stairs and said she felt ill. Some one suggested that a physician be sent for, and Mrs. O'Hara replied: "No, don't. I'll be dead in a few minutes."

She was put to bed, and a doctor sent for; but Mrs. O'Hara died in a few minutes. County Physician Washington was notified, and he made an examination to-day which showed that heart disease had carried the old woman off. Her body was removed to Mullin's Morgue.

## THE WEATHER.

### The indications for to-day are increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer.

The barometer has fallen rapidly throughout the Central Valley and over the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen slowly on the Atlantic coast, and rapidly in the extreme Northwest and on the north Pacific coast. It is warmer generally over districts east of the Mississippi and slightly colder over Rocky Mountain districts, Florida, and southern Georgia. The barometer is highest on the middle Atlantic coast, and a depression of considerable energy is central over Western Iowa. Rain has prevailed in the States of the Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, and snow from Wisconsin westward to the Rocky Mountains. The weather is partly cloudy to-night in the States on the Atlantic coast; threatening weather and rain is indicated for the central valleys and the south portion of the lake region, and snow or rain for the Northwest. Cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, followed by showers in the middle Atlantic States Sunday afternoon or night. The temperature will rise on the Atlantic coast and it will be decidedly colder in the Northwest and Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. ............ | 18 | 29 | 33 |
| 6 A. M. ............ | 17 | 30 | 33 |
| 9 A. M. ............ | 19 | 34 | 35 |
| 12 M. ............... | 24 | 37 | 39 |
| 4 P. M. ............ | 29 | 35 | 39 |
| 6 P. M. ............ | 30 | 36 | 38 |
| 9 P. M. ............ | 28 | 35 | 38 |
| 12 P. M. ........... | 28 | 35 | 38 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 36⅝ |
| Weather Bureau | 36 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 24 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 30 |

New York to St. Augustine.
12:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, the New York and Florida Limited, via Penn. Southern Ry. and F. C. & P. Two other fast trains, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. N. Y. Office, 271 Broadway and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

## MR. HANNA IS A CANDIDATE

### WANTS TO SUCCEED JOHN SHERMAN IN THE SENATE.

### The National Chairman Has an Angry Interview with Foraker's Representative—Bushnell May Appoint Hanna Senator.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Mark A. Hanna is an avowed candidate for Senator from this State, to succeed John Sherman. He has announced his candidacy in an informal manner, and has defied Senator Foraker. It has been decided that Mr. Hanna shall formally and publicly make an announcement of his candidacy at a banquet of the retiring members of the Ohio Legislature at Columbus Feb. 22.

It has been surmised for some time that if Senator Sherman should accept the State portfolio Mr. Hanna would make a strenuous effort to succeed him in the Senate. The announcement of Senator Sherman at Canton yesterday that he would go into the Cabinet brought matters to crisis to-day.

### Mr. Hanna Gets Excited.

Senator-elect Foraker, who controls the present Ohio administration, delegated ex-Congressman Henry L. Morey, one of his political lieutenants, to meet Mr. Hanna at Cleveland to-day and demand an explanation of Mr. Hanna's plans. Col. Morey arrived in this city late this afternoon and immediately entered into a conference with Hanna. Representatives of the papers were asked to step into the adjoining room, and during the course of the conversation Mr. Hanna became angered and excited, speaking in a very loud tone of voice. He said:

"I am under no obligations to either Foraker or Bushnell, and you may tell them that I consider myself capable of managing my own campaign. I will come out and announce my candidacy if necessary, and will secure the Senatorship by exerting my own efforts and engineering my own campaign."

Mr. Hanna spoke in such a loud tone of voice that he could easily be heard in the hallway of the Perry-Payne building, in which his offices are located.

Col. Morey indignantly arose and stepped toward the door. He was called back by Mr. Hanna and remarked that he considered such an exhibition of anger as unnecessary and discourteous.

Mr. Hanna evidently mollified the Foraker ambassador, as the conference continued for some time.

### Governor May Appoint Hanna.

When Mr. Morey appeared, he made the following significant statement:

"I believe that Mr. Hanna will announce himself as a candidate to succeed Senator Sherman in the United States Senate, and I believe that Gov. Bushnell will appoint him to that position.

"Gov. Bushnell will, I feel confident, dislike to do this very much, for I believe he would himself like to be the successor of Senator Sherman, but nevertheless I believe he will do it.

"There will be no deal, whatever may be the outcome of Mr. Hanna's candidacy. I am sure that there has not been and will not be any deal with Foraker or Bushnell.

"Mr. Hanna's candidacy will be open and above board, and I believe that he will win solely because Foraker will bow to the very evident sentiment of the people of this State and of the United States."

"Mr. Morey, are you affiliated with either faction in this State?"

"No, I am not. I am a good friend of both Mr. Foraker and Mr. Hanna."

### Ohio Political History.

The confession of Col. Morey that Foraker and Bushnell will acquiesce in the demand that Mr. Hanna shall be appointed to succeed Senator Sherman has brought to light the cause of Mr. Foraker's support of McKinley at the St. Louis Convention and the hold which Hanna had on the Foraker faction of this State.

After the nomination of Bushnell at the Zanesville Convention Mr. Foraker made an effort to secure the support of McKinley to the ticket, but Mr. McKinley remained silent and absolutely refused to discuss the candidacy of the Republican nominee. The Democratic Party placed James E. Campbell in the field as their Gubernatorial candidate, and he conducted a most aggressive campaign. The fight became very warm, and the Republican managers entertained a doubt as to whether their party would be successful in the State.

Another effort was made to induce Mr. McKinley to take the stump, but it failed. Toward the end of the campaign Mr. Foraker sent a friend from Cincinnati to hold a conference with Mr. McKinley at Columbus. Mr. McKinely was assured that if he would support the toicket and take the stump Mr. Foraker would support him for the nomination. McKinley and Hanna held a conference, and the friend of Mr. Foraker was told that if he presented to McKinley a letter signed by Foraker pledging McKinley his support at the St. Louis Convention, and, if nominated, his support to the ticket, Mr. McKinley would take the stump for the remainder of the campaign in support of Bushnell.

### Foraker Made Pledges.

Before the friend departed for Cincinnati it was also demanded that Foraker should not antagonize the next Administration, if McKinley should succeed in securing victory at the election. Foraker agreed to this condition, and in two or three days the letter was placed in McKinley's hands.

Shortly after this Mr. Foraker, in an interview in a Cincinnati paper, made a statement which conveys a doubt as to whether he would support McKinley. Foraker's lieutenant was summoned to Canton by McKinley, and told that if his superior officer did not retract that statement and give his unequivocal support to McKinley, the letter would be published and Mr. Foraker's political life would be threatened. The statement was retracted.

This letter is still in existence, and pledges the Foraker support to the Administration of McKinley, or at least pledges that Foraker will not antagonize either McKinley or Hanna.

When Col. Morey came to this city to-day to ask an explanation of Mr. Hanna, and to state the terms upon which Bushnell would appoint him to succeed Sherman, this matter was brought up, and the result was the rather heated discussion which took place in Hanna's office.

### A Foraker Conference.

Later in the afternoon a conference of some of the leading Foraker men in the city, including Mayor McKesson, who controls the State administration's dispensation of offices in Northern Ohio, was held. It was privately announced by gentlemen who are members of the Foraker faction and who have obvious reasons for not allowing their names to be used, that Foraker would never consent to the appointment of Hanna without a fight.

It has been concluded that there is but

one way in which to avoid the necessity of the appointment, and that is by the Governor deciding not to take the responsibility of making the appointment. It is said that the Foraker people have practically decided that a special session of the Legislature shall be called to choose a Senator. In this manner, it is hoped that Hanna can be defeated, and it is even said that Foraker, Kurtz, Cox, Bushnell, McKisson, and other Republican leaders of the faction have the Legislature so well in hand as to defeat Hanna without incurring the danger of breaking the pledge made.

#### Gov. Bushnell's Position.

Gov. Bushnell never has denied that he is a candidate for the Senate in the event that Mr. Sherman should accept a Cabinet position, and the situation is even more delicate since the conference this morning than it was previous to Sherman's acceptance of the State portfolio.

Mr. Milholland has made the announcement in an informal manner to Republican leaders in this city and Canton that there is no possibility of the appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss to the Cabinet, and the situation in New York is also considered to be extremely embarrassing. At the Hanna headquarters in this city it is said that the fact that Mr. Bliss has ceased to be a possibility is due to Hanna's antipathy to any one who is not a rabid anti-Platt man. Bliss was the only man, it is said, whose appointment would satisfy both the Platt and anti-Platt factions with the incoming Administration, but the fact that Platt did not particularly object to him has served to defeat his chances.

In the meantime, the incoming Administration is at a loss, according to men close to Hanna and McKinley, to choose the New York man for the Cabinet without arousing the enmity of one side or the other.

Some time after the conference Mr. Hanna was seen and asked concerning Col. Morey's statement. He said:

"Mr. Morey's remarks about what I would probably do in this Senatorial matter are simply his own opinion. No, Sir, I will say nothing more on the subject."

## NO DEAL INVOLVED.

### Gen. Grosvenor Discusses the Ohio Situation.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the selection of Senator Sherman for Secretary of State involved no "deal" for the Senatorial succession. He said that he was present when President-elect McKinley was asked who would be Senator in place of Mr. Sherman, and that the President-elect replied that he had absolutely no idea.

"The responsibility of selecting the successor to Mr. Sherman rests wholly with Gov. Bushnell now. I expect that he will meet it with a certain amount of intelligence and patriotism," said Gen. Grosvenor.

Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, who is mentioned as a probable successor of John Sherman in the United States Senate, is keeping his aspirations to himself while in the East. He was quite ready yesterday to talk about Mr. Sherman and his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State, but would say little about the interesting situation in Ohio, where Mark Hanna and himself are said to be rival claimants for Senator Sherman's vacant seat.

The difficulty of the Ohio situation is, according to Ohioans interested in Gov. Bushnell's political future, that Foraker controls the Legislature, and the successor of Mr. Sherman will be appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature for only a year and a half. The Governor's friends want him to save himself for the long term.

When asked about the matter yesterday he said that he was unable to say what he would do. "I did not know until this morning that Senator Sherman had fully decided to accept the offer of Mr. McKinley."

In reference to Mr. Sherman Gov. Bushnell was willing to talk more freely. He said that the criticism that Senator Sherman feels the effects of age too much to be able to discharge the exacting and responsible duties of the office is not just.

"He possesses wonderful vigor," said the Governor, "and bears his weight of seventy-three years without any sign that it is a burden. The post of Secretary of State would be a fitting close to his useful career, but I do not expect him to retire from public life at the end of four years. In these days, seventy-seven is not a remarkably advanced age, and Senator Sherman, I hope, will have many more years of service."

As to the published rumors that Mr. Hanna would probably be offered a place in the Cabinet, Gov. Bushnell said that if a Cabinet place is tendered to him it will probably be the portfolio of the Post Office Department.

Late in the afternoon the Governor and his staff took a drive over the city and visited the Grant Tomb.

## PRITCHARD GAINING GROUND.

### His Supporters Say that He Is Now Sure to Succeed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16.—The Tribune to-morrow will print an interview with Col. Harry Skinner, Representative in Congress, who is here supporting the candidacy of Senator Pritchard, in which Col. Skinner asserts it as his judgment that Pritchard will be elected on the first ballot next Tuesday. He declares that the Pritchard Populists are stronger than they were yesterday, and that there is absolutely no defection in the Republican ranks. He claims that there have been four accessions from the Populist majority caucus besides State Senator Odom, who declared in writing to-day his intention to support Pritchard. On the other hand two of the bolters are understood to have returned to the majority caucus.

Late last night the majority faction issued a manifesto from which the following is taken:

"The majority have exhausted all resources to bring about harmony and an amicable adjustment of differences, but their efforts have been in vain."

Col. Skinner characterizes this as an acknowledgment of defeat. It is understood that Senator Butler hopes to bring about a dead-lock by Thompson's candidacy; but the supporters of Pritchard say it is impossible to do so, as they have a majority pledged to re-elect the Senator.

It is not generally believed that Democrats will support Thompson, though it is impossible to get an expression of opinion from any of them. Their course will remain undecided until they caucus Monday night; but as it does not appear that Thompson can be elected by their votes, it is probable that they will nominate a Democrat and vote for him.

## A WARM CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

### Mason and Lorimer Are the Leaders, but They Have Opposition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—William E. Mason and Congressman Lorimer of Chicago are the leading candidates for United States Senator. Mason claimed to-day that he had a majority of the Republican votes, but his lieutenants fear that before the party caucus Monday night the machine and Lorimer, its new favorite, will have won over enough members to prevent Mason's nomination in caucus. If this is done there will be an open fight for the Senatorship in the joint session of the Legislature, which must begin Tuesday next under the Constitution, and the history of the Palmer and Logan dead-locks may then be repeated.

The retirement of Madden has brought a string of dark horses into the field in the hope of finding an opening in the way of a compromise. The Mason men lay the influx of new aspirants at the door of the machine as a means of keeping district votes for favorite sons which would otherwise join in a stampede for Mason. Among the new men brought into the fight are ex-Gov. Fifer, Congressman Joe Cannon, Congressman Albert J. Hopkins, Walter Reeves, ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, John C. McNulta, ex-Attorney General Hunt of Chicago, and W. J. Calhoun, who was the leader of the McKinley forces in the last State Convention.

Mr. Calhoun is regarded as the strongest of the outsiders. Gov. Tanner has not come out openly for any one, although Lorimer lays claim to his secret support. The Congressman says he has thirty-three Cook County votes, and that by Monday night there will be enough country members on his side to nominate him.

#### Oregon House to be in Session To-day.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 16.—Another failure to organize was recorded by the Legislature to-day, and organization is hardly looked for before next Tuesday. In accordance with the Constitution, which declares that, pending organization, the members shall meet from day to day, another session will be held to-day, and Sunday will be no exception. The members will receive no pay from now on until organization is effected under another constitutional provision. The Senatorial situation is unchanged.

#### Alleged Senatorial Deal in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—An important Senatorial caucus was held here yesterday by leading Republicans, and the meeting resulted in an arrangement by which John Boyle, the caucus nominee of the Republicans for Senator, and John W. Yerkes, the Republican National Committeeman, will pool their issues. Boyle will withdraw as soon as he can get his forces in shape to turn them over to Yerkes. Boyle will then be supported by Yerkes and the Bradley people for a place in McKinley's Cabinet.

#### Deadlock Probable in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 16.—The friends of United States Senator Squire are still confident of his re-election, though the adherents of Judge Turner insist that their leader cannot lose. It is claimed that Cline, (Pop.,) will receive thirty votes on the first ballot, and that unless either Squire or Turner succeeds in stampeding some of these a deadlock will follow.

#### No Choice in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The ballot for Senator to-day resulted: Dubois, 25; Texas Angel, (Pop.,) 24; T. J. Nelson, (Pop.,) 16; others scattering. The Populists all went to Angel, while the Democrats centred their strength on Nelson.

## ERNST AGAIN KNOCKED OUT.

### Brooklyn Lightweight Defeated a Second Time by Everhardt.

"Jack" Everhardt of New Orleans for the second time knocked out "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn, in the twelfth round of a bout fought last night at the Broadway Athletic Club. Both men are candidates for lightweight championship honors. They fought twenty rounds in Albany two months ago, and but for a right-handed blow on the point of the chin delivered by Everhardt at the final moment, the fight would have been a draw. Ernst wanted to try conclusions again, and announcement of the appearance of the men drew a large crowd of sporting men last night. Many of them, it was apparent, had money staked on the outcome.

The fighters were booked for fifteen rounds at 137 pounds. They both appeared to be in fine condition, but a damper was put on anticipation of a lively bout when the announcer told the audience that, as the bout had been arranged only a couple of nights before, it had been agreed that no decision should be given. This was greeted with hisses that increased and were mingled with groans and catcalls as the men stepped to the middle of the ring. "Take off the gloves!" "Give us back our money!" and other cries of that nature came from all sides of the house as the fight progressed, and there were evidences that the men were not fighting as they would if a decision was to be rendered. Between rounds the crowd whistled "Home, Sweet Home." Some one started the Tammany growl, and the place took on the semblance of a ward campaign meeting.

Finally Manager O'Rourke stepped up on the platform and asked the crowd to be quiet. The noise, he said, was led by a few stakemen. He then said that the men wanted a decision, and it would be given. The crowd evidently did not understand at first, and the police were called upon to keep order, Manager O'Rourke declaring that the first person who made any remarks would be put out.

The fighters then settled down to more earnest work, Ernst doing his best with his right swing and the other chopping with his left. During the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rounds Ernst put in some strong right swings on the jaw, while Everhardt jabbed back in the face and on the body. Everhardt forced the fighting, but he seemed also to take the most punishment.

Even during the twelfth it seemed as though Ernst was in better shape. His nose was bleeding. Everhardt's nose also was bleeding and one of his eyes was closed. In this round, after suddenly driving Ernst against the ropes, Everhardt swung a vicious right, which Ernst ducked, but as he did so Everhardt brought around his right and caught Ernst on the point of the chin. Ernst dropped inertly. Ten seconds passed, while Everhardt looked with evident concern on his fallen antagonist. Then Ernst was assisted up and to his corner, and on the decision of Referee Dick Roche the bout was given to Everhardt.

Everhardt has twice fought Lavigne for the lightweight championship. Though defeated, he made a game fight on each occasion. He has also fought two draws with young Griffo.

There were two preliminary 10-round bouts last night. Charley Miner won from Fred Ball and Billy Whistler from Frank Bryant.

## COUNT CASSELL IN DENVER.

### The Pope's Private Chamberlain's Experiences in That City.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.—Count Cassell, Private Chamberlain to the Pope, the announcement of whose death has been received here from Rome, at one time figured as defendant in one of the most prolonged and sensational lawsuits ever tried in Colorado.

In 1890 Count Cassell married Mrs. Anna Farmer, nee Shevnin, in Rome. The couple came to America, and in this city the wife died in 1892, leaving an estate of $300,000 to their son. After her death her father, John Shevnin, demanded $70,000 for services as manager of the estate from 1880 to 1891. The Count declined to honor the request, and suit was brought, resulting in a verdict for $60,000. The court set this aside on the ground that it was excessive. The second trial was a verdict for the Count; the third against him in the sum of $28,200, and the fourth against him in the sum of $69,743.

Amazing charges grew out of this. It was alleged that the jury which tried the case was purposely packed with American Protective Association jurors, the Count being a Roman Catholic, and that the jurors were seen and tampered with by high American Protective Association officers, and Sheriff Burchinell's name was often mentioned in this connection. The case was finally compromised, the Count paying his father-in-law $19,000.

#### This Thief Used Chloroform.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—The residence of Capt. Jacob Pearce, in this village, was entered by thieves last night. Capt. Pearce was on his sloop, which was lying in the harbor, while his wife and son were in the house. Mrs. Pearce was awakened by the thief, and when she tried to give an alarm he placed over her mouth a handkerchief saturated with chloroform. It was some time before she recovered from it. Her son heard the thief, and, grabbing a shotgun, went after him, but he got away. Both outside doors were opened. The thief did not get much plunder.

#### The Wheat Trust to Dissolve.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—The Commercial Wheel Company offices, in this city, with Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Treasurer, made an assignment this afternoon to the Indiana Trust Company. Liabilities $100,000; assets supposed to be somewhat in advance of that amount. This is understood to be a voluntary liquidation of the wheel trust.

## CONGRATULATION FOR OHIO

### "OUR NEXT PRESIDENT" WAS ONE OF THE TOASTS.

### The Elevation of McKinley and Praise of the Acts of the Cleveland Administration the Themes at the State Society Dinner.

The Ohio Society of New York held its eleventh annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. It was an occasion of special interest to the society in view of the fact that an Ohio man is soon to take the Presidential chair at Washington, and the speakers were selected and the subjects assigned with special reference to the responsibilities that will be transferred from Mr. Cleveland to Major McKinley in March.

The speakers generally spoke in terms of strong compliment of the policy of President Cleveland, and hopefully of its continuance by Major McKinley. The arbitration treaty was commended as a triumph of international diplomacy, and was approved in especially strong terms by Senator Hawley and Dr. Eliot.

Many prominent men sat at the banquet tables and kept up a running fire of applause while other well-known men talked of arbitration, finance, the civil service, and the general trend of political affairs. The speakers were Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Justice Truax, and R. W. Taylor of New York, and Gov. Bushnell, ex-Gov. Grosvenor, and James H. Hoyt of Ohio.

#### Seated at the Tables.

Henry L. Burnett, President of the society, presided. At his right sat Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, ex-Gov. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, James H. Hoyt, George H. Blanchard, and Adjt. Gen. H. A. Axline and Quartermaster Gen. W. P. Orr of Gov. Bushnell's staff. At his left were Senator Hawley, Gen. Porter, Justice Truax, the Rev. Dr. Eliot, Gen. Wager Swayne, R. W. Taylor, and Col. C. E. Burke, Col. H. H. Prettyman, Col. Kingsley, and Col. McKinny of Gov. Bushnell's staff.

Around the tables in front were grouped the 250 members and guests of the club, headed by A. D. Juilliard, Andrew J. C. Frye, S. S. Packard, Mayor W. L. Strong, Milton I. Southard, and George E. Armstrong.

Among the others present were ex-Govs. Morton and Flower, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. P. Wheeler, Theodore Sutro, Silas C. Croft, Robert J. Wright, Edward McCook, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Homer Lee, William L. Brown, Samuel Thomas, S. V. R. Cruger, James A. Blanchard, Samuel G. French, Henry C. Corbin, E. L. Prentiss, and Major J. D. Emmett. There were only three absentees—Mayor Wurster, Bellamy Storer, and A. D. Shepard.

The following ladies occupied seats in the gallery: Mrs. James H. Hoyt, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mrs. J. C. Foye, Mrs. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Sanford, and Mrs. M. G. Sheldon. They were quick to catch the good points in the addresses, and frequently led in the applause.

#### Dr. Eliot's Brief Prayer.

The opening prayer, made by the Rev. Dr. Eliot, was a sententious appeal, clothed in these words:

"As God was with the fathers, so may He be with the sons. Amen."

Its brevity took the audience by surprise, and as soon as it had recovered there was vigorous handclapping and some tendency to laughter. Gen. Burnett took up the gavel at this favorable juncture, and proposed the first toast of the evening: "The National Flag." The banqueters arose, and, while drinking to the sentiment, sang a bar of "America."

Gov. Bushnell was the first speaker of the evening. In his address he dwelt with particular emphasis on what he termed the propensity of Ohio men to become distinguished in all the public walks of life. He referred to the several Ohioans who became distinguished in military affairs during the war and to the Presidents the State had furnished to the Nation as an indication that Ohio knew how to train her youth in the paths of greatness.

Gov. Bushnell received an ovation from the men of Ohio. They punctuated his address, which was full of anecdotes, with frequent bursts of applause.

#### Dr. Eliot's Address.

He was followed by Dr. Eliot, who said:

The ancient saying has it that doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless he never did. I suspect that you gentlemen believe that God might have created a better place to be born in than Ohio, but doubtless no such place exists. If any skeptic should venture to suggest that your presence here is an indication that Ohio is also a good place to leave, let it be answered that your exile here is but an illustration of your willingness to share with others the blessings you have received, and to illumine the dark corners of earth with some of the light and heat that stream from the central flame.

"Of your courtesy, you are not only willing to provide for the Nation the coming Chief Magistrate and his Secretary of State, but you even deign to contribute several sons of Ohio to the necessary task of purifying and uplifting the public service of this stately city. You are good enough to furnish us with a Mayor and a Chancellor. It is said of Lincoln that when people tried to coax or deceive him he nursed his leg and was pleasantly reminded of a story. When any one tried to wheedle Grant he stolidly smoked. The Mayor betrays the same characteristics. When any one tries to overawe him he takes a cup of tea, or a twinge of gout."

Dr. Eliot then got into politics by acknowledging the primacy of Ohio in National affairs. "We owe to Ohio leadership," said he, "the military successes of the great war. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Buell, McDowell, and I don't know how many fighting McCooks, were men of Ohio birth."

#### A Tribute to Mr. Cleveland.

He then paid this tribute to President Cleveland:

"Ere yet the Empire State yields the sceptre to her Western sister, let this be said—that if the McKinley Administration finds the country at peace with foreign nations, with a substantial gold reserve in the Treasury and a reformed civil service, it will owe those advantages to President Cleveland—to the steady will and sound sense of a son of New York.

"If the new President finds the Executive chair securely based, it will be because it has been held down by an outgoing President whose moral courage and imperturbable Americanism have stood the test of hostile clamor and partisan spite. If McKinley finds this a state worth governing, it is chiefly due to the manly and patient vigor, the downright honesty of purpose, the clear grit of Grover Cleveland. 'Let him not boast who puts his armor on, as he who puts it off, the battle done.'

"It has been the rare fortune of this land that, during these troublous years of business depression, the helm has been in the firm hand of a man who understands politics to mean business. Mr. Cleveland has made little of the mushroom popularity which is the echo of folly or the shadow of renown. He has enjoyed the beatitude of malediction—an honor gained only by men who refuse to answer the multitude according to their idols. Let it not be said that American citizens of whatever party allegiance fail to do justice to the immovable purpose and the iron nerve that have preserved our financial integrity and maintained the true dignity of the National honor."

Dr. Eliot next referred to the anticipated opposition in the Senate to the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Said he:

"When any man, however illustrious, will attempt to obstruct the ratification of the most potent international agreement of this half century or try to thwart the destiny which would unite two countries of common speech and blood, common history and hope, in the vanguards of civilization, then let public opinion din in their ears that that great act of far-reaching righteousness shall be ratified and established."

The sentiment drew forth a storm of applause, but it stirred Senator Hawley to the point of interrupting the speaker. He arose and said:

"I speak as a Senator on behalf of the Senators. I hope our good friend does not attribute to me or any other Senator the motive of personal spite in a great matter of this sort. We are sent to Washington to work, to wait for the sober second thought, and to think also of the other side of every question."

Dr. Eliot denied that the allusion was personal.

#### Senator Hawley on Congress.

Senator Hawley, in his speech, traced the hereditary connection of Connecticut and Ohio statesmen, and eulogized in turn those among them who have been prominent in history. He then went on to say:

"Since you have so many great men in the Congress of the United States, why are the people so impatient with it? As a member of the higher branch I would caution moderation. Congress does its duty. That is a fair statement—an encomium which Congress has honestly earned. And our Presidents for a hundred years have been the greatest among the rulers of the world."

Warm

Rich, nourishing blood in winter keeps the system healthy and strong and wards off colds, fevers, pneumonia and bronchitis. It is given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c

"That brings us down," said Senator Hawley, "to the arbitration treaty. I do not propose to discuss this at so great a length as it deserves, or as if we were an executive session of the Senate. But in confidence I may say that its basis is admirable and its purposes great. The United States has always been in favor of the principle of arbitration. Since 1815 there have been thirty settlements of international disputes which were settled by arbitration, and the United States has been a party to twenty of them.

"Now, I am an advocate of arbitration. I shall vote for the ratification treaty."

Senator Hawley was here interrupted by applause.

"I perceive," said he, "that you also are in favor of the treaty."

#### A Vote for Arbitration.

There was another demonstration of applause at this, prolonged until the Senator declared it would require a standing vote to relieve the enthusiasm of the society. The vote was taken, and 90 per cent. of the Ohio men arose to their feet.

"It may be said, however," continued Senator Hawley, "that of all great problems there is always more to be said. There are two sides to every question. In the treaty as proposed one of the most threatening of our territorial questions—that of the Alaska boundary—is not mentioned. I am inclined to regard that as a grave omission. But as to the principle involved, it is beyond dispute great enough to overcome whatever minor defects may have crept into its language."

"As for the people of the United States we know that they hold their honor dearer than they can hold any agreement of transient policy. If a serious insult is offered to the country, they may be depended on to fight to the last man."

#### Praised by Gen. Grosvenor.

Gen. Grosvenor protested, on arising, that it had been specified that he should make no speech when he accepted his invitation to the banquet, but he spoke long enough to stir a new line of thought with reference to the arbitration treaty.

"We are now about to enter," said he, "on a new administration of the affairs of the Government. We must depend again on a son of Ohio to guide the ship of state. In contemplating the change we should pause and acknowledge that the outgoing President, Mr. Cleveland, has been a great and strong personality at the head of the Government, and that in the darkest hour the country ever saw the courage and patriotism that he exhibited saved it from a tremendous peril.

"The time will never come when the people will fail to recognize and appreciate his services in the crisis. But," continued Gen. Grosvenor, "while he has done this, he has also wrecked all possibilities for the future good that the party which made him President might have accomplished."

Gen. Grosvenor also said that, in a critical moment of the country's history, the courage and foresight of a Massachusetts lawyer and the wisdom of Grover Cleveland saved this country from entering on a path of peril.

"The abandonment," said he, "of a great principle that this country has stood up for since the days of James Monroe, is not to be considered. If it is proposed at any time to submit any part of the Monroe doctrine to arbitration with Great Britain, I am glad that there is a Senate to consider that question. [Applause.] It is a good thing to have a great conservative power that will consider that matter, and not plunge this country into the disgrace that would be involved. The United States will never have to give bonds to keep the peace, and it is not entitled to give bonds that it will not go to war unless there is reason for it."

#### Our Next President, by J. H. Hoyt.

"Our Next President" was responded to by James H. Hoyt. He said that Ohio, the "New Mother of Presidents," had reason to rejoice in the elevation of her favorite son. "A Buckeye in the White House charms away political disappointment from Ohio hearts just as a buckeye in the pocket charms away rheumatic twinges from Ohio muscles."

Mr. Hoyt said the office of President of the United States is, above all others in the world, conspicuous for power and for dignity. "The Chief Magistrate of the Republic is greater than the 'Little Father' of all the Russias," said Mr. Hoyt, "for he represents millions of sovereigns, while the 'White Czar' only represents one sovereign. The one is exalted by his own achievements and the other is likely to be exalted by dynamite."

The President, Mr. Hoyt said, was also greater than the Queen of Great Britain because he makes and unmakes Prime Ministers, while she obeys them. He is also greater than the "War Lord" of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany, for he executes the popular will. "Our President is greater, too," continued Mr. Hoyt, "than the Congress, for it requires more than a majority of the two houses to change his emphatic 'No' into a reluctant 'Yes.' In a sense, he is superior even to the Supreme Court, for those whom he appoints are members of it." Mr. Hoyt continued:

#### A Critical Period in Our History.

"But, my friends, our next President, with all the power of his office, and with all his shining qualifications of mind and heart, cannot accomplish much without the support of the people of the United States. This is a 'critical period in American history.' Sometimes we may well doubt whether our Government has passed beyond the experimental stage. Free institutions are on trial. The Judge may direct and admonish and persuade, but the jury will render the verdict. Dangers threaten the State. The next four years must necessarily be eventful, history-making years. I do not speak of causes, but of facts. Our revenues are insufficient; our monetary system is defective; our poor are too envious of the rich, and our rich are too unmindful of the poor. Combinations both of labor and of capital threaten the peace of the Republic. Our civilization is splendid, but it is selfish. Our business interests languish; our laborers are unemployed, and we are threatened with serious complications not only at home, but abroad. Our people are discontented and unhappy. Our next President is confronted with towering difficulties. It remains to be seen whether in this crisis of the Republic the American people, as they have in other crises, will be unselfishly patriotic. If they are, our next President can accomplish much; if they are not, he can do nothing. We need his leadership, but, above all, he needs our help. Let us forget private interests, and think only of public interest. Let us forget self, and remember the State. It has been truly said that it is harder sometimes to live unselfishly for our country than unselfishly to die for our country. The resplendent sun of true Americanism rose above the horizon of this favored land more than a hundred years ago. God grant it may never set. It is a brilliant sun, from the beams of which the flag we love catches its dazzling glory. It is a reviving sun, which warms the hearts of strong men, so that they thrive and do great deeds for humanity. It is a productive sun, of which freedom and progress and independence and intelligence are all flowers. But it is also, we shall always hope and still believe, a scorching, burning sun, under the blistering rays of which the weeds of oppression, of greed, of anarchy, of hate, of disorder, and of dishonor shall shrivel up and die."

#### Gen. Porter's Speech.

Gen. Horace Porter spoke next. His address was of a humorous character throughout. He had the misfortune to be born in Pennsylvania, which was quite a serious thing for any man who had political ambition. The men of Ohio might go in at the basement, but they soon found their way to the roof. In the great political battle just finished an Ohio man was their standard bearer, and they had made no mistake in sending him to the White House.

Congressman R. W. Taylor was introduced as the member of the House of Representatives from Mr. McKinley's district in Ohio. He made the last address.

## MILITARY CARNIVAL ENDS

### TWO PERFORMANCES YESTERDAY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

### Twenty-second Regiment's Athletes Scored the Most Points During the Week—An Exciting Relay Race Won by the Seventh's Team.

The military, bicycle, and athletic tournament was brought to an end last night. Madison Square Garden was well filled twice yesterday. In the afternoon a special matinée was arranged, and was very successful. Capt. Dodd's cavalry, Lieut. Butts's infantry in heavy marching order, four companies of the American Guard of Public School No. 77, First Brigade Cadet Corps, and Company D of the American Guard furnished the entertainment.

In the evening the big building was crowded, and after the racing was over all seemed thoroughly to enjoy the work of the military. First of all a detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, in heavy marching order, made camp, and at a signal showed how quickly it could have everything in readiness to march again.

The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson in command, gave a very interesting Gatling-gun drill. After the drill blank cartridges were put into the guns and a sham battle was given. One by one the men fell down shot, and when the men at one gun were all dead Capt. Wilson took a hand at the crank himself and his gun continued its deadly fire on the enemy. One by one all the other men dropped. The Captain, having cleared the field, then gave the bugler the signal to sound the call to cease firing. As the notes rang out the grizzled warrior straightened himself out and surveyed the ground triumphantly. He was the only man who could obey the command. The audience was hilariously enthusiastic over this bit of mock carnage and insisted on an encore.

Lieut. E. L. Butts's detachment of infantry from the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Army, gave its gymnastic and calisthenic drills. These drills have been one of the most popular parts of the entertainment during the week, and after scaling the walls the men received a round of applause which the popular Lieutenant had to acknowledge.

Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, in command of Capt. Dodd, ended the entertainment with a musical ride, which was one of the most fascinating and intricate performances seen in the Garden during the week.

The games were very interesting. The relay race was won by the Seventh Regiment's team, with the Twenty-second Regiment second. The Twenty-second Regiment, however, won the trophy for having scored the most points during the week. The summaries follow:

#### Results of Athletic Contests.

One-Mile Run, Army and Navy—Won by Private Cope, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; Private Koch, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., second; Private Slattery, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., third. Time—5:09.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap—Won by E. Hjertberg, Twenty-second Regiment, (12 yards;) J. A. Le Boutillier, Seventh Regiment, (8 yards,) second; T. Heuer, Seventh Regiment, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:28 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Championship of the National Guard and United States Army—Won by W. H. Owens, Twenty-second Regiment; J. W. Judge, Twenty-second Regiment, second; B. J. Keeler, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:25 3-5.

100-Yard Run Championship of the National Guard—Won by W. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment; G. M. Sands, Seventh Regiment, second; B. W. Newman, Seventh Regiment, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Bicycle Race—Won by W. H. Owens, Twenty-second Regiment; J. W. Judge, Seventh Regiment, second. Time—0:34 4-5.

220-Yard Military Championship—Won by Jerome Buck, First Naval Militia, New Jersey; George M. Sands, Seventh Regiment, second; L. Snedecor, Seventh Regiment, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Championship of National Guard—Won by R. A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment; A. Garrigues, Twenty-second Regiment, second; J. W. Eaton, Eighth Regiment, third. Time—2:42 2-5.

One-Mile Military Relay Race—Won by Seventh Regiment team—G. M. Sands, C. E. Snedecor, H. S. Lyons, F. H. Romaine, and L. Snedecor. Time—3:26. Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—3:29 4-5. Thirteenth Regiment, third.

One Mile Against Time, to Beat 5:09—Burton Burroughs, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point. Time—5:07.

In the competition between the regiments, the Twenty-second Regiment won the championship cup, scoring 90 points; the Seventh Regiment was second, with 68 points, and the Thirteenth third, with 40 points.

## WANTS A TAX ON WHISKERS.

### Singular Proposition of an Indiana Barber to Raise Revenue.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 16.—An embargo is threatened on Indiana whiskerettes by Jim Reeves, an Anderson barber, who has prepared a bill and is endeavoring to get some Representative or Senator in the present Assembly to father it. Reeves is quite in earnest about it, and gives as his ground for its presentation that it would restore prosperity to barbers and would at the same time be a means of decreasing the public debt. The bill provides a tax of $10 per year on every man wearing whiskers. It also provides a tax on goatees. Mustaches are freed from all taxation.

The matter is attracting a great deal of attention, and is regarded by almost everybody as an unheard-of trampling on man's rights. Reeves defends his bill eloquently and points out where humanity all down the line would be benefited and beautified by the enactment of such a law. He is backed by quite a forcible array of barbers all over the State.

#### Melba Sings Gounod's Juliet.

Mme. Melba showed little trace of the effects of the climate when she appeared as Juliet last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the early passages a veiling of tone betrayed a slight timidity lest she might venture beyond safe lines, but the warmth of the audience overcame all that, and by the time "Nella Calma" was reached her voice had recovered its limpid purity. That favorite arietta never had sweeter treatment by her in her best rendering of it. Thereafter she dominated the performance, and was in her most inspiriting mood. M. Salignac, the Romeo, proved less able than ambitious. M. Plançon's Friar Lawrence, the Gertrude of Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. Belina's Stephen were the most satisfying of the other rôles. The audience was large, and it bestowed its favors liberally.

#### The City Club Will Move.

At a special meeting of the City Club, held at the clubhouse, 677 Fifth Avenue, last night, it was unanimously resolved by over 800 members present, to move to the house at the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, at present occupied by the Calumet Club. It will be two months before the new quarters can be got in readiness for occupancy.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Falls Village Inn stables were burned this morning. The residence of W. A. Randall, President of the National Bank, narrowly escaped. The loss on the stables is $4,000; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The Hester Malthouse was burned this morning, together with 5,000 bushels of malt. The loss is $15,000 to $20,000.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. S. M. Mills of West Point is at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Gov. A. O. Bourn of Rhode Island is at the Hoffman.

—Congressman R. W. Taylor of Ohio is at the New Amsterdam.

—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—K. Den, T. Matsunaga, and K. Tanaka of the Japanese Post Office Department are at the Westminster.

—Hoyt Sherman of Iowa, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, and Willis W. Gurley of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Count Kessler of Berlin, Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine, and Mrs. Robert R. Hitt of Illinois are at the Cambridge.

—W. H. Ellis of Cincinnati, H. C. Tremaine of Philadelphia, and F. M. McFarlin of Rochester are at the Normandie.

—Robert Frazer of Philadelphia, B. B. Thresher of Dayton, Ohio, and John M. Blake of Trenton are at the Everett.

—William Holley of Philadelphia, Frederick Davis of Boston, and J. H. Outhwaite of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

—R. H. Garrigue of Chicago, W. H. Boone of Newport, H. L. Swift of Philadelphia, and F. M. Butt of Atlanta are at the Astor.

—J. W. Sprague of Cincinnati, A. B. Graves of Pittsburg, and H. C. Pratt and J. C. Howard of Boston are at the Sturtevant.

—J. B. Cary of Louisville, N. N. Brooks of Chicago, George S. Lewis of Hartford, and C. G. Emerson of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Henry T. Boyden of Cleveland, W. C. Maxwell of Charleston, S. C., and Charles C. Truesdell of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Congressman Henry H. Powers of Vermont, and Alanson S. Page of Oswego are at the Fifth Avenue.

—D. M. Barringer, George S. Fullerton, and J. S. Newlin of Philadelphia, Julius S. Walsh of St. Louis, and E. R. Willard of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—A. M. Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Thomas, toys and leather goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

—Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Guiterman, furnishing goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. F. Woods, ladies and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Tibbs, notions, 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—R. A. McWhirr & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss S. F. Doran, millinery; 338 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—William Whitney & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:50 A. M.—7 Baxter Street; Giacomo Gasozzo; damage, $75.

—9:10 A. M.—149 Mercer Street; M. Feigel; & Brother; damage, $200.

—10:50 A. M.—351 West Thirty-seventh Street; three-story building; damage, $50.

—12:15 P. M.—222 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Henry Steup, dwelling; damage slight.

—3:50 P. M.—266 West Thirty-ninth Street; S. V. Barnes, dwelling; damage, $50.

—4:25 P. M.—Garden Place, near Waverly Place; Thomas Waters; damage trifling.

—5:30 P. M.—305 West Forty-third Street; Mary Buck, dwelling; damage, $10.

—5:40 P. M.—256 West Eighty-third Street; unoccupied shanty; Manges & Weed, owners; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—521 West Fifty-second Street, tenement of Rose Carroll; damage, $5.

—7 P. M.—245 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Abraham Schwartzwald, paintshop; damage, $10.

—8 P. M.—Stable of Dederick Grieme, foot of West Forty-seventh Street; damage, $500.

—8:25 P. M.—760 Seventh Avenue; Broadway cable depot; damage, $100.

—9:15 P. M.—991 Columbus Avenue; H. Douglas Potter; no damage.

#### Committed Suicide in a Hotel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 16.—A man who registered as John Layton of Iceland was found dead in bed at noon to-day at the Monroe Hotel. There is every indication that he committed suicide by turning on the gas in his room. He was unknown to any one in this city. He was apparently forty years of age. He wore black chin whiskers. His height was about five feet ten inches and his weight about 130 pounds.

#### Erie and Pittsburg Officers.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 16.—The following Directors were to-day elected by the stockholders of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company: Charles H. Strong, Matthew H. Taylor, and William Brewster, Erie; John J. Spearman, Sharpsville, Penn.; James McCrea, Pittsburg, and Charles J. Fairchilds, New York. Charles H. Strong was elected President and William Brewster Secretary and Treasurer.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises..7:21 | Sun sets..5:00 | Moon sets..6:39 |

#### High Water—This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook. 6:18 | Gov. Is'd. 6:40 | H. Gate. 8:29 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook. 6:52 | Gov. Is'd. 7:11 | H. Gate. 9:00 |

#### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY, JAN. 18. | | |
| Comanche, Charleston.. | | 3 P. M. |
| TUESDAY, JAN. 19. | | |
| Alvena, P't au Pr'ce | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00M. |
| Holstein, Aux Cayes | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Kansas City, Savannah | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lahn, Bremen | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Madiana, Barbados | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20. | | |
| Algonquin, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Berlin, Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Sol, New Orleans | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Germanic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Lampasas, Galveston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| New York, South't'n | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Santo Domingo, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda.. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Valencia, Colon | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Yucatan, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

#### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 14.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 13.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Jan. 5.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 9.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Rosse, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 24.
Titania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

British Queen, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 14.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Etona, St. Lucia, Jan. 10.
Handel, St. Lucia, Jan. 10.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Servia, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 8.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Elysia, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Mohawk, London, Jan. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Jan. 9.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

Ardandeag, Barry, Jan. 6.
Clive, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
Ohio, London, Jan. 5.
Ontario, London, Jan. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 14.
Andalusia, Hamburg, Jan. 7.
Hildebrand, Para, Jan. 9.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

Croft, Dundee, Jan. 7.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Norwegian, Glasgow, Jan. 9.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 16.
Virginia, Southampton, Jan. 10.

#### Arrived—Jan. 16.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Moller, Hamburg Dec. 23 and Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

TEUTONIC
A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF
MALT & HOPS
FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc.
A VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for SOLID FOOD RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS.
PREPARED BY S. LIEBMANN'S SON'S BREWING CO
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

SS Pawnee, Staple, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Olsen, Girgenti Dec. 17, Messina 18th, Palermo 23d, Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinlan, Rio Janeiro Dec. 17, Victoria 22d, and St. Lucia Jan. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Finsbury, (Br.,) James, Havre Dec. 14, via Swansea Jan. 1, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London Jan. 3, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Gassens, Antwerp Dec. 29, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Dec. 30 and Swansea Jan. 1, with mdse. to J. W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Dec. 31, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello Jan. 8, Curacao, 9th, and La Guayra 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M., 17th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 16, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy and very hazy.

#### Sailed.

SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.
SS Lyell, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Francisco, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Mississippi, (Br.,) for London.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Persia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux and Santander.
SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.
SS Hilary, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Venezuela, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao.
SS State of California, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston and Savanilla.
SS Saratoga, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Carthagena, Port Limon, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

#### Notice to Mariners.

Tibbetts Point Light Station, New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the opening of navigation, 1897, a 10-inch steam whistle will be established at this station, on Tibbetts Point, south side of the head of the St. Lawrence River, to sound during thick or foggy weather blasts of 3 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 87 seconds, thus: Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 87 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 87 seconds. The fog signal building is situated about 25 feet westerly from the light tower and within from 36 feet to 78 feet of the shore line on the southerly and westerly sides. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1896," Page 16, No. 1,189, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1896," Page 18.

#### By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, sld. from Marseilles for New York Jan. 14.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Lesseps, (Nor.,) Capt. Svendsen, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Rose Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York Dec. 3, arr. at Algoa Bay Jan. 9.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York Dec. 31, arr. at Para Jan. 14.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York Jan. 7, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS St. Helens, (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, from New York Dec. 28, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York Jan. 5, arr. at Genoa to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York Jan. 5, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, New York for Bristol, passed Barry to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York, arr. at Christiansand to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New York, arr. at Manchester to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, sld. from Havre for New York to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, sld. from Bremerhaven for New York and Baltimore at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 9 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 2 A. M. to-day.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

THE USUAL AFTER SEASON'S SALE OF THE "LIBERTY" FURNISHINGS,
Before the annual Refurnishing of their Exhibition Rooms with novel PAPERS, STUFFS, AND FURNITURE,
Which are now being prepared Abroad,
MESSRS. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.
offer the Balance of the Importations and Models made for the Fall and Winter Seasons, at the very favorable and substantial Discount of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
from the Price plainly marked on each Article. The Collection embraces
DECORATIVE FURNITURE IN THE ENGLISH FASHION
Forest Green, Brown, Black, and Sealing Wax Red Oak, Green Ash, and Honduras Mahogany;
Upholstered Pieces made by
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in first Coverings or in the "Liberty" Velvets.
WALL PAPERS AND STUFFS OF EXCELLENT STYLE,
Which are only displaced by the many new Things booked to arrive.
DELFT, "LIBERTY," and "DELLA ROBBIA" POTTERY, DUTCH HAMMERED BRASS, AND ILLUMINATED COPPERWARE,
and a Variety of the interesting odd Bits for Home Decoration characteristic of THE "POPULAR SHOP."
(Every Object in the Collection is designed or selected by Mr. McHugh.)
☞ Timely Inspection Cordially Invited.
(Trade marks Reg'd.)
42d St. W., at 5th Ave.

# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

## EULOGIES UPON THE LATE CHARLES F. CRISP OF GEORGIA.

### Representative Henderson of Iowa Tells of the Deceased Leader's Great Earnestness and High Sense of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House to-day, in accordance with an order entered some weeks ago, turned aside from the consideration of public business and listened to eulogies upon the life and services of the late ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp of Georgia. The occasion was marked by an unusually large attendance of members, while the galleries were filled by auditors who listened with interest to the obituary eloquence. Tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Crisp by Representatives Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hermann, (Rep., Oregon,) Dearmond, (Dem., Mo.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Buck, (Dem., La.,) Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Lacy, (Rep., Iowa,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Woodard, (Dem., N. C.,) Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Lawson, (Dem., Ga.,) and Morse, (Rep., Mass.)

While the eulogies were being delivered Speaker Reed called to the chair Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who was Speaker pro tem. of the House under the administration of Speaker Crisp, the first instance in the present Congress that a Democrat has been asked to preside over the deliberations of the House. Before entering upon the discussions of the day the House passed two or three private bills; also one authorizing the Columbia and Red Valley Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Columbia River in Washington.

### The Special Order.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the execution of the special order. An unusually large number of members were on the floor when Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) offered the customary resolution, suspending business for the purpose of listening to eulogies upon the late ex-Speaker Crisp, providing for an adjournment at the close of the proceedings, and for the transmission of copies to the Senate and to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Turner was the first speaker. He briefly sketched the principal events of Judge Crisp's life and closed by saying that there were wide divergencies of opinion between himself and the late Speaker which made it fit that he should not be his eulogist, but that service should be performed by other members of the State delegation.

The tribute of Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) expressed the general esteem in which the ex-Speaker was held. Mr. Henderson said: "My relations with Judge Crisp were somewhat singular. He was the first member of Congress with whom I held heated debate, and I believe I was the last with whom he had debate developing some of the feeling so often incident to our legislative life, but leaving no scar. Though never intimate with Judge Crisp, in the sense of comradeship, we were always good friends, enjoying thoroughly cordial relations and mutual respect. I soon learned that his word, once given, was sacredly kept. He was a man of high honor, and self-respect was a dominating element in his character. He was truly a strong, deep, and earnest character. He was never a trifler. He was kind and gentle in his manner, so much so in ordinary relations that one often wondered at the high and intense feeling which at times he was capable of swiftly reaching. He had in his nature the sunlight and the shadow, the tempest and the calm."

### Discussed the Future Life.

In concluding his remarks, Judge Dearmond of Missouri departed somewhat from the beaten path of such discourses, and considered the future of the departed, saying:

> His spirit, where? Has its existence terminated with the existence of the body? Whatever philosophers may say, man revolts at the thought. The hope, sometimes clung to in desperation, sometimes clung to in brightest anticipations, that there is a hereafter, and that men live in that hereafter, none of us will give up. The philosophy of ages of calm reasoning cannot banish it. It springs as an inheritance of humanity, as an instinct in the soul of every being that breathes. We believe—our hopes, our affections, all that we hold near and dear in life admonish us to believe and constrain us to believe—that our friend has not perished, but that in a higher and nobler sphere this great intellect, this great, loving spirit, will flourish and expand and achieve new triumphs and perform new acts of glory and of grace."

At 5:55 P. M. the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned until Monday at noon.

## DISCUSSION OF POSTAL ABUSES.

### An Interesting Hearing at Washington on the Loud Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had an interesting hearing this morning on the Loud Postal bill, which, among other things, raises materially the rate of postage on serial publications. A delegation from Maine, opposing the bill, under a misunderstanding that the committee would not meet to-day, left the city, but will be heard at another time.

Among those who appeared to-day were Charles T. Root of the Textile Publishing Company, New York; Ernest T. Eilert, President of the Luther League of America; Alexander J. Wedderburn of The National Intelligencer, Mr. Orr of the Agricultural Press League, Mr. Wheeler of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, and Wilber F. Crofts of the Reform Bureau, who was against the bill and declared that he represented the people.

Mr. Wheeler, as the representative of a publishing house, read a paper against the bill, and at some length explained the character of the publications sent through the mails as serials by the large publishing houses of the United States. He contended that these books were reprints of standard works or original productions of a high order, and that only since the law had been passed giving them access to the mails at low rates had the general public been able to secure literature of a high class.

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Mr. Wedderburn opposed the bill because it was against the interests of the farmer, who was not able to get good literature without the aid of the mails. If there was a deficit, it should be charged up to the cause of education. So far as vicious literature was concerned, Mr. Wedderburn said it would be sent through the mails at any cost unless excluded altogether.

Senator Stewart, who will address the committee later, stopped long enough to say that the accounts at the Post Office Department were kept in such shape that no information could be had there. He would show this to the committee later on, for he believed that much more information was needed before an intelligent bill could be framed.

Wilber F. Crafts declared the existing postal law was nothing but "Socialism for the rich and granted large subsidies to certain industries, compelling the people to pay the bill." The existing law was, he said, special legislation in behalf of the City of Augusta, Me. He was sorry to see Senator Hale and Representative Milliken championing the cause of the Augusta publishers, and intimated that they did so solely because they were Maine industries.

In response to a question by Senator Hill, Mr. Crafts said it would be impossible for Congress to draw a bill that would exclude certain classes of matter and admit others. This was denied by Senators Hill and Burrows, and after some quibbling Mr. Crafts modified his statement and said he would be glad to see such a law "if it could be drawn."

Mr. Crafts was proceeding to discuss the enormous profits of publishers, the cost of paper, presswork, &c., when he was stopped by Mr. Wheeler of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who indignantly retorted that the speaker did not know what he was talking about.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Crafts accused the American News Company of being a monopoly, and said it had got an unusual privilege in the existing law through a subterfuge that permitted it to use the mails at pound rates, and denied it to publishers.

This statement brought Mr. Patrick Farrelly, manager of the American News Company, to his feet with a vigorous protest. He denied that there had been any subterfuge. On the contrary, he had urged that a provision be inserted in the bill giving publishers equal privilege of sending and having their publications returned from dealers through the mails. The news company was not a monopoly, as Mr. Crafts had said. He was talking on a subject about which he knew nothing, and Mr. Farrelly asserted that such statements made before a committee were improper and an act of injustice.

Mr. Vernon of Vernon Brothers & Co., New York, denied Mr. Craft's statement that the great majority of novels were of the French order. The books were made in this country. No law would stop the circulation of French novels, if people wanted them; but the proposed bill would stop the publication of good books at low prices.

The statement of W. H. (Coin) Harvey of Chicago brought out some humorous references to the recent campaign and a disquisition on economic questions. As a practical business proposition it would not be denied, he said, that the consumer got the benefit of all reductions in postage. There could be no trusts in thoughts and books. Trusts could control the metropolitan newspapers, for it took enormous capital to publish such a paper; the pamphleteer could circulate his ideas at the expense of a few hundred dollars. The French novel had been condemned; it was not more trashy than the average Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Harvey spoke of cheap postage as being a large factor in the education of the people. They were able to study economic questions in which they were interested. He referred to the circulation of 300,000 copies of a book recently written by himself, a circulation that possibly could not have been attained with higher postage. He warned the committee that we were entering upon times that threatened the life of the country.

"I thought we saved the country last Fall," quietly observed Senator Chandler.

It developed that "Coin's Financial School" book was made one of a series that appeared quarterly, thereby giving it the one cent a pound rate, whereat Senator Vilas remarked: "There is no doubt the present law permits the perpetration of a fraud, and some of the affidavits in connection with these publications will not stand the scrutiny of a careful conscience."

Mr. Harvey contended that the Government paid the railroads too much for carrying the mails. It now paid $32,000,000 a year, and this might, he said, be cut in half. The rate now paid was equivalent to $20 a ton, which was more than was paid for freight, and, after all, mail matter was nothing more than fast freight. The spirit behind the Loud bill was, Mr. Harvey said, a danger to public institutions. It was the first step toward press censorship. If the man who drew the bill had been broad-spirited he would never have made such a wholesale strike at literature as appears in his bill.

Mr. Orr of The Agricultural Press and Mr. David Williams of The Trade Journal spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Charles T. Root of New York and Mr. E. F. Eilert, President of the Luther League, spoke in favor of the bill.

## BANKERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

### The Currency Under Consideration by the House Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency gave hearings to-day to B. A. Lancaster, a banker and broker of Richmond, Vt.; Gamaliel Bradford of Boston, and R. B. Ferris, Vice President of the Bank of New York, all of whom had suggestions to make concerning the solution of the currency problem.

Mr. Lancaster made a brief statement of his views, but did not present any definite plan in the form of a bill to change existing law.

Mr. Ferris advocated the passage of a bill, which he explained was chiefly drawn by himself and had been introduced by Mr. McClelland of New York. Mr. Ferris said his plan was not a new system, but was amendatory of the present National Banking act. Among other features the Controller of the Currency should be authorized to issue notes to banks up to the par value of their bonds. To provide for the redemption of the notes issued under this act the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to create redemption districts, each bank in such a district to select a bank in the central city of such redemption district to act as its redemption agent, and to be required to keep with this redemption agent a deposit equal to 5 per cent. of its outstanding circulation.

Mr. Ferris also argued in favor of permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in their various redemption districts, for which provision was made in the bill.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford prefaced his remarks by saying that his banking experience began in 1851, and that he had been familiar in actual practice with the Suffolk system and the old State bank system. For thirty years he had devoted himself to the study of various problems concerning the National finances. He asked how the people of the United States could be blamed for going astray on the financial question when the United States Senate set the example in insisting upon the free coinage of silver, and Government bonds were sold under conditions recently existing. It would not do, he said, to retire the greenbacks without providing something to take their place; also a panic might come, and the people would demand that the retirement be stopped, as had been done before.

Mr. Bradford criticised the Indianapolis Convention for taking no effective steps toward the solution of the currency question. He wanted the Secretary of the Treasury to come before Congress and tell what he wanted in the line of currency legislation. He thought this was the only way to make any progress.

### Newfoundland Blocked with Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—The whole east coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice. An arctic floe is now visible off this harbor. It will probably prevent the Allen liner Carthaginian, from Liverpool, and the steamer Portia, from New York, effecting an entrance. The mail steamer Virginia is frozen in at a northern port. All shipping traffic is suspended. The steamer Russian Prince signaled Cape Race yesterday, reporting an ice floe 180 miles off the coast.

## LEGAL NOTES.

POLICE TRIALS A DELUSION AND A SNARE.—The action of the Police Commissioners in dismissing Policeman John Fitzgibbons has been sustained, in the Appellate Division, by a divided court. Justice Ingraham gives an opinion, in which Justices Williams and Patterson concur, holding that the Commissioners were justified, on the evidence, in finding the officer guilty. Justice O'Brien gives an emphatic dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Justice O'Brien says it is clear that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the officer, and the only evidence upon which the conviction rests comes, he says, "from a witness who is not only shown to have told an uncorroborated, improbable, and inconsistent story, but who by elaboration has attempted to torture into an offense against police discipline, and into a felonious assault, an incident which, as shown by three witnesses, was perfectly natural and harmless, viz., that the relator, instead of carrying his revolver in the case in his hip pocket, had, by reason of a hole therein, placed it in his inside blouse pocket; and the Roundsman, upon suspicion that it was a bottle of whisky, not only insisted upon searching the relator upon the street, but, when this was refused, and the relator, to prove that it was not a bottle, exhibited his revolver, he makes that the basis of a charge that the relator opened the case and took out the revolver, and in a threatening manner pointed it toward him; an act which, if true, would have been a most serious offense. If the right to a trial which may result in a dismissal is to confer any substantial benefit upon the accused, it must be entered upon and conducted, and a determination reached, with some regard to the principles applicable to evidence and the rules of law. Otherwise it must degenerate, as it seems to have done in this case, into a delusion and a snare. If, as here, charges made and supported upon a trial by unreliable and untrustworthy evidence, prompted manifestly by ill will on the part of the accuser, are to be regarded as sufficient to justify a conviction and a dismissal, even though they are shown to be untrue by three other witnesses, then the right given to one accused to disprove the charge is a mere mockery."

⁂

A TESTAMENTARY TRUST UPHELD.—Gottlieb Becker by his will gave certain property in trust "to apply to the proper maintenance, support, and education of my minor children, and to pay off the mortgages which are now liens on my real estate," the property to be divided between his five children equally, "as soon as the youngest of my said children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years." The will was executed in 1886, and the testator died in February, 1891. One of the five children, a daughter, was at the date of the will a minor, thirteen years old. John Becker and others, the testator's five children, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Jacob Becker, as surviving executor, to have this trust declared void, on the ground that the absolute power of alienation was unlawfully suspended, in that the trust estate was not made dependent upon a life or lives in being, but upon a term of years, so many as would be comprised between the age of the testator's youngest child and the attainment of majority by that child. The Appellate Division, Justices Patterson and Barrett giving opinions, has reversed the judgment below, saying that the court will, in support of an otherwise valid trust, imply an alternative, and make the trust terminable at the attainment of majority of the minor upon whose life the suspension is limited, or the earlier death of that minor. The provision for the extinguishment of the mortgages is also held to be valid. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, however, dissents from the latter view, but as it appears that two years prior to the commencement of the action the mortgages had been paid, there was nothing, he thought, in this branch of the action to act upon, it having become merely a moot question upon which their decision could have no weight.

⁂

PROTECTING RIGHTS OF GRANDCHILDREN.—Henry Elias, by his will, provided for a trust fund, the principal of which was to go to the children of his three children. These three children, who, with testator's widow and Edward Schweyer, were made trustees of the fund, brought suit to have Schweyer removed as trustee, on the ground that while he was occupying that relation he so dealt with the trust property, against their protest, as to derive personal benefits, and also elected himself President of the brewing company in which most of the trust was invested. On Schweyer's appeal from a decree directing his removal, the Appellate Division has ordered a reversal on the ground that the interests of the grandchildren, who are remaindermen, were adverse to that of the children, who are life tenants; and holding that the court below erred in proceeding in the absence of the grandchildren, as parties. Though no objection was made by the defendant, the trial court was not thereby relieved from its duty to require the grandchildren to be brought in. Justice Williams, who gives the opinion, says there are serious questions involved which may affect the safety of this trust fund. Schweyer had been asked to retire from the Presidency of the brewing company, so as to enable the life tenants to become Directors and assume management and control. Whether or not the defendant, Schweyer, should be removed, must depend, the court says, on evidence to be adduced on the new trial. It was questionable, the court declares, whether a trustee should receive a salary as officer of the company.

⁂

DISCOVERY AND INSPECTION.—Josiah W. Place, general assignee of the firm of Walter & Place, appealed from an order of the Supreme Court obtained by the York Haven Paper Company and others, in their suit as judgment creditors to set aside the assignment, for a discovery and inspection of books and papers used by the assignor. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has given a decision holding that the order was properly granted. The assignors are brother and brother-in-law of the assignee, and the plaintiffs claim that the assignors, who did not appear in the action, fraudulently withheld certain assets from the operation of the assignment, and omitted to specify them in the schedules.

"It would seem to be natural," Justice Barrett remarks, "that the assignors should throw open the firm's books freely to the inspection of creditors. If their assignment is honest, who can be harmed by the inspection? If it is dishonest, assuming the assignee is not a guilty party, why should he obstruct creditors in obtaining proof of fraud? It seems clear that where general allegations of the selling and secreting of firm's assets are made, and these allegations are supported by evidence to the effect that there are entries in the firm's books which will show such concealing and secreting, the evidence being specific as to a particular sum withdrawn upon a given date, a case is made out for a general inspection."

⁂

QUESTION FOR THE JURY.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed an order made at the Trial Term in a suit by Josephine De Rosaz against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for damages for personal injuries, granting a new trial, after a non-suit. The plaintiff testified on the trial that she was with her daughter on Twenty-third Street, waiting to board a car of defendant. The car stopped upon her daughter's signal, and the driver motioned hurriedly, saying, "Hurry up, this way." They hurried to get in by the front platform. When the plaintiff was on the platform, the car started up suddenly, and she was thrown against the side of the car, striking her arm against one of the brass handles of the door, and was quite seriously hurt. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion, holds that it is quite clear the case should have been submitted to the jury. "To attempt," he says, "to mount the front platform when the car was standing still was certainly not negligent as matter of law, nor do we think it could have been said to be negligence at all, in view of the fact that she was invited by the driver to enter the car in that way."

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# FINAL CHARTER HEARING

## MANY PLEAS FOR MORE TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

### Abram S. Hewitt Voices the Feeling of the Chamber of Commerce—The City Club and Bar Association Heard.

The last of the hearings given by the Greater New York Commission in reference to the provisions of the draft charter took place yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Council Chamber. This was the time fixed for hearing the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, and there was a large attendance, including Charles Stewart Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, George Wilson, Gustav H. Schwab, John E. Parsons, Wheeler H. Peckham, and L. J. Callanan. The subject of inferior courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction was also down for discussion, and Civil Justices Lynn, Fallon, Goldfogle, Roesch, Davenport, and McCrea were present from New York, and Justice Van Wart from Brooklyn. Speakers from the Independent Municipal League and several organizations of labor were also heard. The Commissioners present were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Chairman; W. C. De Witt, Silas F. Dutcher, Thomas F. Gilroy, P. J. Gleason, Secretary Pinney, Harrison S. Moore, Seth Low, Stewart L. Woodford, and State Engineer Adams.

### Asking for More Time.

Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said he was one of a committee sent to present the resolutions adopted by the Chamber at a meeting on Jan. 7, asking that the time for the commission to report to the Legislature be extended. He said the Chamber appreciated the immense difficulty of the task imposed on the commission and the ability with which it had been performed, but they wished to have an opportunity to discuss it in its entirety.

Abram S. Hewitt also advocated an extension of time. "The commission will observe," he said, "that the Chamber of Commerce in these resolutions offer no suggestion, amendment, or criticism of the charter. They were impressed with the magnitude of the work and that it was a task of much difficulty. Since the hearings have been opened, it has been apparent that the Commissioners have not had time to make such revision of the work as they would have done if the time had not been limited by the Legislature. There remain but two weeks, therefore, to discharge the most difficult duty ever confided to any set of men by the State."

Mr. Hewitt called attention particularly to the second resolution, "That in a matter of such importance, the charter to be submitted to the Legislature should be submitted to the voters and not be carried into effect until approved by the voters." He continued: "If the commission and Legislature should approve of this suggestion it would undoubtedly be necessary to extend the time for the operation of the charter to Jan. 1, 1900, giving two years further time for the maturing of the provisions of the scheme and the judgment of the people in regard to it."

### Judgment of the People.

Mr. Hewitt said objection was made to this as being in the nature of a referendum, and applying to constitutional amendments only. "The population to be affected by this charter," he said, "is more than three millions, the assessed wealth $2,500,000,000, the debt of these communities is about $175,000,000, the annual taxation will shortly be over $100,000,000. No problem of equal magnitude was ever submitted to any organized community as to how this vast population and these enormous interests and these more than regal revenues should be administered. Hence, it seems to me that the proposition that the people shall approve of the charter which is to govern them ought first to be submitted to them before it goes into effect. But if it be said that this introduces a new and unsound precedent, I desire to say that in all matters of importance heretofore, when the city has been called upon to expend large sums of money, the people have always been consulted.

"It will be said that the present Legislature will be precluded from any reference to this charter. Well, it was not elected on this question. It went in on a wave which spread from one end of the State to the other. If we go to the Legislature for a hearing, we are referred to the Committee on Cities. I assume they are gentlemen of intelligence and capacity, but if this commission of picked men, selected because of their peculiar fitness, have not found it possible to mature this charter either to their own or the community's satisfaction after six months' labor, how is the Committee on Cities to pass judgment on it? If the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce is adopted the decision of the question must go over until the election of the Legislature next Fall, when local matters will be the chief consideration. The fitness of the men to be sent to the Legislature from the district proposed to be consolidated will be considered, and we hope to have a Legislature capable of dealing with the question. Remember, that the people have had no hand in this business. All they have said is that these territories should be consolidated."

### No Greater Tammany Wanted.

Mr. Hewitt said that from the negative powers of the charter came opportunities for abuse. He entreated the Commissioners not to sign their honored names to anything which would take away from the people the power to govern them. "What a commentary it would be if your work should result not in a Greater New York, but in a Greater Tammany and a bigger boss," he said. "There is danger of this, and the way that the Legislature might defend itself before public opinion is to submit the matter for the approval of the people." Mr. Hewitt said he had not expected that he would ever have felt it incumbent on him to appear before a body charged with political functions to make either an address or an appeal, but when asked by the Chamber of Commerce, he found there was no choice but to come. "Have the people pass on it," he concluded. "The voice of the people is the voice of God." Mr. Hewitt was cheered as he retired.

John E. Parsons, President of the City Club, also asked for an extension of the time to report. He said the club objected to the Municipal Assembly consisting of two bodies. It objected to the members being elected by districts and to the shortness of the terms of members and also to the expiration of terms at the same time. It also wanted provisions for minority representation. If the two houses were retained, he was in favor of a proportion of the members being elected at large, and that the term should be six years, and that one-third of them should be elected at each biennial municipal election. The club objected to the limitation on the Mayor's power of removal and to the policy of fixed limited terms for heads of office, particularly those whose duties required expert knowledge.

### As Viewed by the Commission.

Wheeler H. Peckham said the Bar Association had appointed a committee of nine to look into the proposed charter and offer amendments. He said the association did not want anything like the time given for suggestions in the case of the London charter, but it was hoped the commission would work for a couple of months.

Chairman Tracy—Our term of office expires on March 1. That cannot be extended except by passage of a bill. We are to report on Feb. 1. Possibly we can get longer time to report. I am free to say there will be very grave objections on the part of many members of the commission to any lengthened extension of our term of office. We have been practically engaged in the work all Summer. We want to hurry the work, and yet to do it right. The mind of every Commissioner is open, I am sure, to suggestions from any one who takes the trouble to study the charter and make suggestions. Citizens charged with the duty of municipal reform can afford to give their time to this important work, and if they take hold of it, as no doubt they will, and members of the bar, I think we can present the charter entirely and well considered by the middle of February, at least—that's a month.

Mr. Parsons said less than four or five weeks would be insufficient, and Mr. Smith wanted sixty days.

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In answer to Gen. Tracy's question as to whether the Chamber of Commerce had appointed any committee to do any work, Mr. Smith said that they took the stand from the first that the time was insufficient, and they decided to do nothing until they could do it thoroughly.

### Some Misapprehension.

Chairman Tracy said there was much misapprehension as to the scheme of work of the commission. As a rule they had aimed to follow the existing law of New York so far as it could be applied to the outer districts. The changes were very few.

Mr. Smith—How about taxation? How will it affect New York?

Chairman Tracy—We have followed the Consolidation act. When our work closes I think we can say that there is no chapter relating to any department that has not been submitted to the department for criticism. Of course it is safe to assume that this commission will not request or join in a request for a postponement of its work to so late a day as to make it evident that the purpose is to defeat the charter. All persons who assume to aid us should work with that view—that we cannot consent to a long delay in the report of our work to the Legislature.

Mr. Smith—When would the report be given to the public?

Chairman Tracy said the Secretary had given copies of the charter to everybody that applied for them, and the hearing had been postponed for the Chamber of Commerce until to-day that they might read the provisions and come prepared to criticise them.

Mrs. W. M. Chapman, Brooklyn, for the Women's Prison Reform Association, asked to have probation officers appointed in the criminal courts so that prisoners might be reformed. This would save the city expense, as the prisoners when under probation were at their homes. The system worked well in Massachusetts.

### Requests of Civil Justices.

Civil Justices Goldfogle, Lynn, McCrea, Roesch, and Van Wart discussed the charter as to district courts. They wanted the salaries of the office to be increased to $9,000, the Justices not being allowed private practice. They were divided in opinion as to the policy of rotation proposed in the charter, Justices Goldfogle and Roesch being in favor of it and the others against it. Howard A. Sperry of Queens wanted a Civil Justice for each Assembly district of that borough, doubling the number proposed.

The other speakers who addressed the commission were Thaddeus B. Wakeman of the Independent Municipal League, who wanted a simpler charter; William Hepburn Russell, who wanted a provision that the city might acquire gas and other franchises if it saw fit; Miles M. Dawson of Good Government Club B, who wanted city bonds for as low as $50 to be issued; Patrick Rock, who favored municipal ownership of railroads, and Clarence Davies, who advocated the referendum and city ownership of all franchises.

### Four Years for the Mayor.

The proposition of making the term of the Mayor of the Greater New York four instead of two years is being seriously considered by the members of the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission. Some of the members are said to be in favor of it. A long controversy will be provoked by the proposition, if it is put forward.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

### Dr. Mendes Says "United Saxondom" Will Be Potent for Peace.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of this city in his sermon yesterday, said:

"On the first page of The Evangelist of the 7th of this month appears in large type an eloquent paragraph signed Phillips Brooks. He wrote: 'It may be—oh, that it might be!—that He will break up this awful sluggishness of Christendom, this terrible torpidity of the Christian Church, and give us a great true revival of religion. It may be that He will speak some great imperious command to the brutal and terrible spirit of war, and will open the gate upon a bright period of peace throughout the world.'

"A great, imperious command has this week been spoken to the brutal and terrible spirit of war by the publication of the proposed arbitration treaty between the two great English-speaking nations. If ever closer alliance comes, and come it will in the fullness of time, the word of united Saxondom will be potent for a bright and long period of peace throughout the world. The present treaty is a natural result of the Bible teachings which nerved the arms and quickened the brains for the English revolution of 1642 and the American Revolution of 1776. The Bible has always held up the ideal of swords being beaten into plowshares, and international disputes being settled by law. Micah was perhaps the first prophet to say so in so many words.

"As for the sluggishness and torpidity of Christendom, it is not for me, a Jew, to judge. If it is sluggish and torpid, it is because its ministers do not attack its chief disease, which is infidelity to Christ's teachings. Christ spoke to perpetuate Bible teachings. He insisted upon that point. The infidelity to which I specially refer is the transfer of the Sabbath to Sunday, an insult to the Founder of Christianity, since it slights, neglects, and insults the Father, whose commands the Founder of Christianity obeyed, and to change one tittle of which He absolutely forbade. No logic can get out of it.

"If the Sabbath of the Founder of Christianity may be changed by human beings, then Protestantism is negatived. Human authority instituted indulgences, mariolatry, papal infallibility, &c. Protestants had the courage to abolish these and return to first principles. Let them do so in the matter of transfer of Sabbath to Saturday, the seventh day. The effort would mean revival and quickening, before which the sluggishness and torpidity complained of would vanish."

### Three Children Drowned.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—While eight or nine children were playing on thin ice in the Nashua River at North Leominster this afternoon, one of them broke through, and the others went to the rescue. The ice gave way, and all were thrown into the water. Johnnie Connaughton, aged ten, Annie Reuisse, aged sixteen, and Gertrude Crowley, aged nine, were drowned.

Danger Environs Us

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent, it is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medical safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervousness.

# PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

## OFFICERS WHO HAVE MADE PROGRESS THE PAST YEAR.

### Numerous Changes in This Branch of the Government Service—The Addition of Vessels—The Various Stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Annual Register of officers of the United States Navy is out earlier than usual, and, as usual, very much ahead of the Army Register. It shows some changes that are generally interesting, but are of particular interest to the few officers who have passed from one grade to a higher.

Since the Register of 1896 was published Rear Admiral Carpenter has been retired, and Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, who was a year ago at the top of the Commodore grade, has become in name as he was in fact a Rear Commodore.

Admirals Walker, Ramsay, and Brown will all be retired before another Annual Register is issued.

Commodore Joseph N. Miller, now commanding the Boston Navy Yard, leads his grade. At the foot is Commodore George Dewey, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey; Commodore Bunce, in command of the North Atlantic station, and Commodore McNair, commanding the Asiatic station, have the rank of Rear Admiral while holding their commands. Commodores Miller, Sicard, and Matthews will grace the next Annual Register as Admirals.

Capt. H. L. Howison of the Oregon, who was third in his grade a year ago, now leads it. Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, who last January was at the foot of the grade, has gained five numbers. The last officer on the present list is Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan.

Commander Charles V. Gridley is at the top of the Commander grade, having gained five numbers. Twelve Commanders have been added to the grade ahead of Commander James D. Graham, under suspension.

In the Lieutenant Commander list Eugene H. C. Leutze, commanding the Michigan, is at the top, having gained thirteen numbers during the year. There are fourteen Lieutenant Commanders below Ebenezer S. Prime, who was a year ago at the foot of his grade.

John C. Wilson leads the list of Lieutenants, having gained fourteen numbers in the year. Lieut. John A. Bell, who was, in January last, 250 on the list, can look back upon twenty-four Lieutenants of his grade who have longer than he to serve for the highest rank. Miles C. Gorgas, who was 25 on the list of Junior Lieutenants a year ago, now leads his grade.

Twenty-five Ensigns have moved forward into the grade of Junior Lieutenant, bringing Ensign F. W. Jenkins to the top, and twenty-eight Ensigns have been added during the year.

In the Medical Corps, C. J. Cleborne goes to the head of the Medical Directors, and James R. Tryon, Surgeon General of the navy, is at the head of the list of Medical Inspectors, having advanced their numbers. Casper Schenck retains his place at the head of the Pay Corps, but will be retired before another Register is issued. W. W. Dungan, who leads the Engineer Corps, will be retired during the year. Philip Hichborn is at the head of the list of Naval Constructors, as well as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge leads the retired list, and with seventeen other veteran Rear Admirals, lives in Washington.

The list shows fourteen vessels attached to the North Atlantic Station; eight on the Pacific Station, six on the Asiatic Station, four on the European Station, and three on the South Atlantic Station.

There have been added of first-rate vessels during the year the Massachusetts, Oregon, Brooklyn, and Puritan. Two vessels, the Monadnock and Terror, have been added to the second-raters. Our torpedo fleet remains at the low number of four vessels.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The cruiser Detroit, which has been ordered to return to San Francisco from the Asiatic station, and the gunboat Yorktown left Shanghai to-day for Nagaski, where the other vessels of the fleet will rendezvous in order to send home on the Detroit all their enlisted men whose terms have expired.

The Petrel, now at Mare Island, will relieve the Detroit, and will take out an extra complement of long-term men for the fleet.

The flagship San Francisco of the Mediterranean squadron arrived at Genoa yesterday.

The coast-defense vessels Monterey and Monadnock have reported at Santa Barbara, Cal.

### A Treasurer in Default.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 16.—The Commissioners of Yankton County claim that the retiring Treasurer, D. K. Lloyd, is $17,000 short in his accounts, and will at once bring action against his bondsmen. The case is a novel one in many respects. The deficit comes from the fact that Lloyd neglected to collect personal property taxes which the law of 1893 provides shall be collected. Mr. Lloyd says that to make these collections would necessarily entail a good deal of expense, and that as the law made no provision for recompensing him for this extra expense he had allowed it to go by default.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 16.—John F. Blake, in a drunken frenzy this morning, held his eighteen-months-old child on a red-hot stove until the lower portions of its body were severely burned.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Frank Villiers of Pinney Settlement, four miles east of Port Leyden, this afternoon cut her child's throat, and then her own. The child is dead, and the mother cannot recover.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The National Miners' Convention elected Michael Rachford of Massillon, Ohio, President; John Kane, editor of The Mine Workers' Journal, Vice President, and F. C. Pearce, Secretary-Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 16.—A bill prohibiting horse racing on tracks between Dec. 1 and March 1, the object being to keep Eastern horses out of the State and give the local turf farms more opportunity, has been introduced in the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Curtius Library, bought from the widow of Prof. Ernst Curtius, arrived at Yale to-day from New York, where it was landed Wednesday. It consists of 3,300 archaeological works, and was purchased for Yale by J. Montgomery Sears, '77, of Boston.

POINT PLEASANT, West Va., Jan. 16.—Lew Grim shot and fatally injured three men at Flat Rock last night. Jesse Russell, Elmer Moore, and John Greer went to Grim's house and fastened the gates, refusing to let the ladies enter the house, where a dance was to be held.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—The reports from Washington that the torpedo boat No. 5 is already winning a reputation of being an ill-fated craft are without foundation. Similar reports were circulated about the Cushing when she was preparing for her official trials, but she has proved to be one of the best boats in the service.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., Jan. 16.—The sale of the Bramble rotary engine to the Allen syndicate of London, England, has been consummated, and the Sleepy Eye inventor has letters of credit on the Bank of England for $6,700,000. The amounts paid were: For the English patent, $1,600,000; for France and Germany, $2,000,000; for the United States, $3,100,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Benjamin Davies, landlord of the Tabard Inn, at Rugby, Tenn., murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then committed suicide yesterday. Davies, who was about forty-five years old, was until last Fall a clerk in the Gibson House, at Cincinnati. Davies went to Cincinnati from the Netherland Hotel, in New York City. His home was in Buffalo, where he married.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The Italian brig Anita S., which sailed from Paysandu, Brazil, Aug. 15 last, for Baltimore, has been given up as lost. The brig, which was commanded by Capt. De Rosa, was built at Cossano, Italy, in 1870, was registered 392 tons. Capt. De Rosa married a South American lady in Paysandu, and was bringing her to Baltimore on a wedding tour.

A Countermand Sale OF Foreign Woolens

Left on the mills' hands, and closed out to us at less than one-half their value by the well-known woolen merchants, L. Haas & Co., 248 Canal St., who were commissioned to dispose of the accumulated countermands, which are displayed in our windows and will be

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Your choice of these well-selected cloths for

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TROUSERINGS in Elegant Patterns, Cylinder fitted, so that they will not bag at the knees........... $4.00 To order.

To authenticate the genuineness of this sale, the correspondence pending negotiations between us, the commission house, and the mills is in our office, and is open to the public for inspection.

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ENTIRE BUILDING.

105 and 107 Nassau St.

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## INTERSCHOLASTIC RACES.

### Berkeley and De La Salle Skated Ties in the Finals.

The finals in the championship races of the Interscholastic Athletic Association were skated last evening at the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, but they did not decide which school is entitled to the championship banner, Berkeley and De La Salle being tied in the number of points won.

Firsts counted five points, seconds three, and thirds one. The score at the finish was as follows: Berkeley, 13; De La Salle, 13; Cutler, 8, and Trinity and Harvard, 1 each. De La Salle is willing to skate off the tie, but Berkeley is not willing. The question of the championship will be settled at a meeting to be held to-morrow, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Wilson-Kellogg School, 622 Fifth Avenue, when action will be taken on the protests filed by Berkeley.

Berkeley has protested Morgan of De La Salle on the ground that he is over twenty years old. Protests are also filed against Trinity and Harvard, on the ground that their entries were not made in time. The final in the 440-yard senior race was also protested on account of the foul made by Morgan. If any of these protests are allowed, Berkeley will gain enough points to win the championship.

Berkeleyites were out in large numbers last night, and they made the rink ring with their yell.

In the 440-yard senior race, Paulding of Berkeley took the lead, and maintained it to the last turn, where he was overtaken by Morgan, who, in his anxiety to win, committed a palpable foul by pushing Paulding. Just as he was taking the lead Morgan fell, and Paulding went to the finish first, Morgan gaining his feet in time to take second place.

The 880-yard junior race was won easily by Inman of Cutler, he maintaining the lead throughout the race.

In the 220-yard senior race, Morgan went to the lead from the shot and won handily.

Morgan showed his superiority as a skater in the mile, senior, winning by nearly two laps.

The officials last night were: Referee—J. Dean Tilford; Judges—E. A. Crowninshield, J. W. McClintock, and J. B. Story; Clerk of Course—Samuel See; Starter—W. H. Robertson. Following is the summary:

440 Yards, Senior.—Won by R. Paulding, Berkeley; A. Morgan, De La Salle, second; S. W. McClave, Trinity, third. Time—0:52.

880 Yards, Junior.—Won by Inman, Cutler; Coffin, Cutler, second; Proctor, Berkeley, third. Time—1:43 4-5.

220 Yards, Senior.—Won by Morgan, De La Salle; Paulding, Berkeley, second; Proctor, Berkeley, third. Time—0:24 3-5.

One Mile, Senior.—Won by Morgan, De La Salle; Paulding, Berkeley, second; Einstein, Harvard, third. Time—3:07 2-5.

### Dislocated His Jaw by Yawning.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—John Walsh, twenty years of age, of 10 School Street, is at his home suffering from a dislocated jaw. While returning home from work last evening he yawned, and there was a sharp shock. It did not take him long to discover that he had dislocated the right jaw. Walsh had his injury attended to at the German Hospital.

But when the breezes blow, We generally go below.

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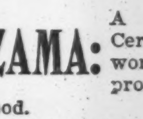

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# KEEPS MARINERS POSTED

## WORK THAT IS DONE IN THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

### The System Employed in Weather Records, Cloud, Deep-Sea Wave, and Other Observations—How the Sailormen Profit.

There is a corner of the Maritime Exchange partitioned off from the main floor which is always in a state of activity. It is one of the first places visited by a sea Captain upon coming ashore, and one of the last places visited before he goes to sea. It is the headquarters of the New York branch of the Hydrographic Office.

For the information of the majority of landlubbers, who in all probability know little of the Hydrographic Office, it may be proper to say that it is a division of the Bureau of Navigation, which is itself an adjunct of the Navy Department. The Hydrographic Office was established as such in 1866, the Navy Department theretofore attending to such of the work as had at the time been done in hydrography. The Hydrographic Office now has various subdivisions of its own, such as chart construction, supply, sailing directions, meteorology, and branch office.

The New York office until 1883 was connected, through some peculiar arrangement of administration with the Signal Service, under the War Department. Its relations now, however, are direct with the branch office division of the Hydrographer's office in Washington. Lieut. J. F. Parker is in charge, and his force includes Lieut. Ridgley Hunt, assistant; Irving Blount, nautical expert; J. H. Fester, stenographer; A. A. Pierce, boarding officer, and A. J. Keegan, mailing clerk.

### The Object of the Office.

Names of divisions and titles of assistants give but a suggestion of the work little more explicit than the designation of the department. To say that the office issues a monthly "Pilot Chart," a weekly "Notice to Mariners," and a weekly "Hydrographic Bulletin" throws a little more light on the subject.

"The object of the Hydrographic Office," as set forth in the bulletin, is "to place within the reach of mariners, at no expense to them, such useful information as cannot be collected profitably by any private individual, but which the Government can readily gather, without additional cost, through agencies already established.

"Owing to the small scale to which the 'Pilot Chart' is necessarily limited, much material information received by this office, especially such as concerns coasters, is omitted from that publication. This bulletin will supply such omissions by giving an account of obstructions and dangers along the coast, and the principal ocean routes, and publishing other matter relating to navigation of interest to seamen.

"It is compiled in the Division of Marine Meteorology, from reports received by our branch offices, maritime associations, Lighthouse Board, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Revenue Marine, Life Saving Service, Weather Bureau, newspapers, &c.

"These bulletins will be posted in all seaboard cities, where they can readily be consulted by masters of vessels and others interested.

"The maritime community is invited to send any information of value to this publication or the 'Pilot Chart,' to the Hydrographic office, or to one of its branch offices."

There are branch offices also in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon; Port Townsend, Chicago, and Cleveland. That at New York is, of course, the most important.

The Captain just arrived from a voyage, hands in a little book, with which the office has previously provided him, containing blank forms for daily weather observations. Filled out, they give the date, time of observation, position, direction, and force of wind, barometer, temperature, amount of clouds and direction of their movement, and state of sea and weather. The state of sea and of weather are represented in the tables by prescribed symbols, as is the kind of clouds. Thus of the weather symbols, a small "b" means clear, blue sky; "f" means fogs, "z" means hazy, "t" means thunder, "l" means lightning, "q" means squally weather, "v" means visibility of distant objects, and so on.

### Letters for Cloud Signals.

Of the cloud signals, capital letters are used, thus: "C," cirrus, high, feathery clouds, marestails; "S," stratus, rather lowering, lying, horizontal layers, or sheets, sometimes overspreading the whole sky like a canopy; "K," cumulus, the "wool-pack" cloud, large, rounded masses, and so on, for cirro-stratus, cirro-cumulus, cumulo-stratus, and nimbus clouds. Capital letters are also used for sea symbols to indicate broken or irregular sea, chopping, short, or cross-cut; ground swell, heavy sea, long rolling sea, moderate sea or swell, rough sea, smooth sea, or tide rips.

Observations are asked for as to the character of deep-sea waves, the apparent periodic time or interval in seconds between the crests of successive waves, as they pass, the true direction from which they come, their estimated height, and the depth of the sea when the observation is made, if obtainable; otherwise the ship's position, so that the depth may be obtained.

The velocity of the wind is indicated by the Beaufort scale, in which the force is recorded by figures from 0 to 12. This scale is commonly used by seamen. Thus, 0 represents calm, or not more than 3 miles an hour; 1, light air, 8 miles; 2, light breeze, 13 miles; 3, gentle breeze, 18 miles; 4, moderate breeze, 23 miles; 5, fresh breeze, 28 miles; 6, strong breeze, 34 miles; 7, moderate gale, 40 miles; 8 fresh gale, 48 miles; 9, strong gale, 56 miles; 10, whole gale, 65 miles; 11, storm, 75 miles; 12, hurricane, 90 miles. The figures given are for statute miles. Sailors, of course, use nautical miles or knots.

Special pages are arranged for storm, fog, and ice reports, and for details as to derelicts, wreckage, and buoys adrift.

### On the Synoptic Charts.

When received by the Hydrographic Office the observations are plotted on daily synoptic charts, which exhibit the condition of weather, sea, &c., at Greenwich mean noon of each day. By the study of these charts, the comparative changes are ascertained, and the practical result to mariners is the circulation of the pilot charts, pilot chart supplements, hydrographic bulletins, and notices to mariners, giving information relative to the movement of wind in storms, the tracks of cyclones, rules for the management of ships in cyclonic areas so that their dangerous portions may be avoided, the set and force of ocean currents, the use of oil in dangerous storms, compass variations, trade wind limits, best passage routes, regions of fogs, ice, and rain, and special dangers to navigation, such as derelicts.

It is for these publications that the Captain calls at the office in the Maritime Exchange before he sails. They are supplied free of cost. The branch Hydrographic Offices are supplied also with complete sets of books, charts, pamphlets relating to nautical matters of the latest date, and with meteorological instruments. Shipmasters may have their instruments compared free of cost.

British and German Captains avail themselves, perhaps more than any others, of the privileges of the office, and likewise contribute more information. When reports are not sufficiently explicit, it becomes the duty of the Hydrographic Boarding Officer to visit the vessel and perfect the report so far as the log and master's information permit. The number of American vessels engaged in foreign trade is small, and the track of the coasters is too near for their observations to be of much value, except as to derelicts and danger to navigation, and these their masters report. The number of volunteer observers afloat approximate 4,000, and their reports cover the world. All the marine data not more than seven days old coming from above 35 degrees north latitude and between 45 degrees and 70 degrees west longitude are transmitted from Washington abroad.

### Charts Printed in Colors.

The Pilot Chart, printed in colors, is the most important publication of the office, and indicated upon it are all the data contained in the Notices to Mariners and other publications, and much more. Paths of the storms of the previous month are shown, and in the margin is a forecast for the present month, based on the law of average, as drawn from experience. Steamship tracks are also shown, as are the paths for sailing vessels for distant points, with directions of the "trades." Derelicts are designated by symbols representing their appearance: A little ship, with one, two, or three masts standing, according as when last reported.

Each position and which one has been last sighted is shown, and a red line shows the course it has wandered over. Some of these repeatedly sighted have zigzagged about over the ocean till in the chart their course looks like a spider's web. Ice fields and bergs are likewise indicated on the chart.

The charts distributed here are of the Atlantic Ocean. Others are published of the Pacific Ocean and the great lakes.

Ocean currents has been the subject of interesting study by the Hydrographic Office. In this work bottles made for the purpose have been used. Slips of paper, with instructions printed in seven languages, and blanks for filling out, are supplied to shipmasters. The name of the vessel, date and position when thrown overboard are inserted, and the finder is requested to fill out other blanks with information as to the finding and forward the blanks to any United States Consul or to the Hydrographic Office. A majority of the bottles, of course, are never found, but many are, and they reveal in some instances remarkable drifts. One bottle found had moved at the rate of twenty miles a day for two months.

The Hydrographic Office issues annually an illustrated pamphlet of lighthouses and lightships, with a full list of lights and their positions, and another publication on beacons and buoys. It has charge also of the production of many charts and the practical work of survey attending thereon, and issues charts of its own of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, each in three sections, working in part in connection with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is under the authority of the Treasury Department. Charts of the latter bureau are more detailed. There has been talk of consolidating the two offices under the Navy Department.

# A HALF ACRE ON CRO' NEST.

### Place Where Lafayette Camped When He Was Ill.

WEST POINT, Jan. 16.—Few of the hundreds of tourists who have climbed the rugged sides of Cro' Nest ever noticed near the top a ledge rich in soil and free from the stunted brush that covers the mountain. The spot contains fully half an acre of excellent land, level as a pine floor, and sheltered from wind and storm by the overhanging rocks. For more than a hundred years no spade has turned up the soil, no squatter has dared erect a hut upon it, and no claimant has demanded title to the miniature farm. It is in the same condition to-day as in 1778, when the Marquis de Lafayette came down from Fishkill after recovering from a severe attack of illness, and camped on it. There is no monument to record the event, no stone to mark the spot where Lafayette pitched his tent.

To the Avery and Swim families belongs the credit of handing down the story of Lafayette's life on Cro' Nest. The descendants of these sturdy old mountain patriots live to-day at Highland Falls. It was at the Battle of Brandywine that Lafayette was shot and dangerously wounded. A musket ball tore through his leg, and two months spent at the Moravian settlement in Bethlehem failed to heal the wound. His impatience to join the army retarded his complete recovery, and he was soon in the field.

The war between France and England having been declared in 1778, Lafayette secured leave of absence from Congress, and it was while on his way to tender his services to his own country that he broke down at Fishkill. For weeks there was but small hope for his life. He rallied, however, and with a servant started for a month's encampment in the Highlands. The half-acre ledge on Cro' Nest was selected, and there the tents were pitched. From the Avery and Swim homesteads Lafayette procured milk, butter, and eggs.

An attempt to locate the famous Frenchman was made by the English, and three scouts spent weeks trying to find his retreat. They were captured by the mountaineers and hanged in Gallows Hollow on West Point's plain.

Lafayette spent most of his time in the mountains hunting and entertaining his two neighbors who, at that time, were the only settlers in the vicinity of West Point. He returned to Fishkill before his departure for Europe.

There is talk of erecting a monument on his old camping ground.

# VISIT FROM MGR. SATOLLI.

### How a Humble Mackinac Priest was Surprised by the Prelate.

On the Island of Mackinac, near where Lakes Huron and Michigan join, there are some rather pleasant and exceedingly expensive Summer resorts, some of the prettiest scenery on this continent, and not much of anything else. A tiny Roman Catholic church, with a limited number of island parishioners, however, had an experience last Summer which will be remembered for many years.

Mgr. Satolli took the beautiful Summer trip up the lakes accompanied only by his secretary, and early one Sunday morning the steamer made a landing at the Island of Mackinac. Mgr. Satolli sent his secretary to ask how long the steamer would remain, and if there was a Roman Catholic church in the vicinity. A scant two hours he was told would be the limit, and the tiny parish church was pointed out. A carriage was hastily called and the Delegate and his secretary drove quickly away.

It was time for the first early-morning mass in the little church. Perhaps a hundred of the parishioners had gathered for the service and were scattered among the pews. The last of the sleepy little altar boys hurried in and struggled into his cassock and cotta, and the young parish priest, robed appropriately for the day and service, paced slowly back and forth in the vestry waiting for the last strokes of the matin bell.

He had no premonition that this would be the most auspicious service the little church is likely ever to know. There came a tap at the vestry door. The young priest answered it in person. Two foreign-looking gentlemen stood on the doorstep. One of them spoke no English. The other said, simply:

"Mgr. Satolli will say mass here this morning."

The young priest could hardly believe his senses. He was almost speechless, but managed to stammer forth a greeting in his best conversational Latin. It was a terrible moment. His best choir singers would not be present until second mass. There were no special decorations. If he had known it the day before, what a congregation there might have been. But the robing was hastily done and the young priest went through his share of the service in a dazed condition. The little congregation did not even know, until afterward, who the strange celebrant was.

The carriage hurried back to the steamer, and the happy young priest, nervous to the last extreme, sank into his chair in the vestry, rubbed his eyes, and wondered if after all it hadn't been a dream.

### Statistics of Naturalization.

The clerks of the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court, John H. Loos, J. W. Guntzer, and Joseph H. Brown, have prepared a report of the work done by the bureau for 1896 for submission to the Appellate Division. Last year more Germans were naturalized than persons of any other nationality. They head the list, with 477. Ireland follows, with 414, while Italy has only 43. One citizen was from each of the following countries: Belgium, Greece, Morocco, India, South America, Haiti, and Australia. Final papers were granted to 1,668 applicants, and 111 applications were denied, on the ground that the applicants had not sufficient knowledge of American Government and institutions. The women naturalized number 21, among them being ten Sisters of Charity and Capt. "Pattie" Watkins of the American Volunteers. Declarations of intentions to become citizens numbered 8,834, the largest number on record.

# JAMAICA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

## THREATENED WITH RUIN BY THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

### Three Suggestions for Obviating the Trouble—The Island, However, Does Not Depend Altogether on Sugar.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 23.—The fall in sugar, which is well known the world over to be the principal, and, indeed, practically the only, industry of the West Indies, appears to have touched bottom this year. At any rate, the last most urgent appeal from the colonists has proved very much more effective than any of its forerunners—and their name was legion. The British Colonial Office has hitherto simply turned a deaf ear, and all but a dumb tongue, to the appeals of the sugar colonies for protection from the European bounty-fed sugar which is ruining them. At length, however, some attention has been paid to the colonies. In answer to their last memorials a royal commission of inquiry has been appointed to come out to the islands and investigate the conditions and report thereon.

Just what the outcome of this commission will be is no easy thing to forecast. And it is still more difficult to conceive what action Great Britain can take to relieve them under the peculiarly adverse conditions that hedge her in on every side.

In their latest memorial to the Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the West Indian people suggest three alternative courses. These are:

1. That an immediate payment be made from the Imperial Treasury of a sum per ton of sugar exported equal to the bounty on export of beet sugar given by Germany, so as to place the West Indian industry on an equal footing with and in as favorable a position as that of foreign countries now exporting sugar to England; or,

2. The arrangement of a conference of European countries giving bounties on beet sugar, with the view to settling a joint agreement for the abolition of such bounties. This method, to be of any relief, to be immediately adopted; or,

3. The imposition of a countervailing duty on all foreign sugar imported into Great Britain equal to the bounty given at the port of export.

The majority of planters in Demerara, Barbados, Trinidad, Antigua, and Jamaica believe that the adoption of any one of these methods would at once relieve the situation and save the staple industry of the entire West Indian islands from the ruin that will otherwise surely overtake it. But there is no doubt about it that the great majority of planters pin their hopes on the third proposal, or, failing that, on the first. Very few, and most of these are in this island, realize that the only hope lies in the adoption of the second proposal—which Mr. Chamberlain countenances, if he does not strongly advocate it.

As regards the first and second proposals, only a class of people whose mutual troubles had driven them into a condition of semi-dementia would thus put themselves on record as conceiving either of them as coming within what Mr. Gladstone so felicitously called "the sphere of practical (English) politics."

With the other proposal it is different. There are really only two ways by which the West Indian sugar industry can be saved from the doom that threatens it. The first is by reducing the cost of production to the utmost possible minimum by the introduction of central factories. But for the most part the conditions are such that this could only be accomplished at an enormous initial cost, which the planters are utterly unable to incur. To establish the factories on anything like an adequate basis the imperial Government would have to advance the money, and that is a scheme that even Mr. Chamberlain might hesitate to put before the Parliament of England.

The second plan is that which is apparently about to be attempted, viz., to get the Continental nations to abolish the bounty system. If this could be done the problem would be solved, and the West Indian sugar industry would once more flourish. Moreover, the planters would soon realize that "some falls are means the happier to arise," for under stress of the unfair competition of beet sugar, they have already reduced the cost of production from $90 or $100 per ton to something less than $50. Consequently it goes without the saying that once bounty-fed competition was removed, the West Indian product would at once step into a better position than it ever occupied before.

Communications have been reopened between the British Foreign Office and the Governments of France and Germany; but Mr. Chamberlain, the statesman most concerned in a successful issue to the negotiations, thinks little of any agreement being arrived at looking to the abolition of the bounties. But, on the other hand, there are grounds for hope in this direction.

In the first place, of course, there are the resources of diplomacy, which cannot be overestimated once they are resorted to earnestly. If England is honestly prepared to make reasonable sacrifices on behalf of these colonies in lieu of the more obvious course of protecting them by meeting the bounties with a countervailing duty or a complementary bounty, there is small reason to doubt that she could find a quid pro quo that would be acceptable to France and Germany. But, perhaps, the strongest hopes of overthrowing the bounty system lie in the growing repugnance which the people of the bounty-giving countries entertain to the system.

It is now more clearly than ever understood by those most directly affected—that is, the general public of the bounty-giving countries—that the bounties are nothing but a levying of commercial war, to carry out which they themselves are heavily taxed in the present without hope of any compensating benefits in the future, when the cane-sugar industry shall have been crushed out.

Another encouragement to the present movement for the holding of an international conference on the bounty system is, that the previous convention, that was held in 1887, recommended the abolition of the bounties, and that it was only the opposition of France, Denmark, and Sweden that prevented the recommendation being then acted upon. The lapse of another ten years and the significant lessons it has taught, may be expected to very materially modify the attitude of many who were then enthusiastic supporters of the system on grounds of abstract policy.

This is the outlook of the West Indian sugar industry to-day, and these the conditions by which it is surrounded. As above indicated, unfortunately for themselves, the planters do not see it in its true aspects, and are alienating the sympathies of the British people and Parliament by the demands for relief of an impracticable sort which they are persistently urging.

Meanwhile Americans who are interested in Jamaica—and that there is a strong and rapidly growing interest in the United States is proved by the Blue Books and Consul Eckford's admirably comprehensive reports to the Department of State—will be reassured by the knowledge that, although Jamaica is naturally taking some share in the agitation for the abolition of European bounties, she is far from having occasion to take it up as a death struggle. The industrial position of Jamaica is unique among the West Indian islands—with the possible exception of Trinidad. That is to say, while sugar has been and still is the premier industry, the island's prosperity is not by any means welded to it. On the contrary, the sudden shutting down of every remaining sugar plantation would not mean the ruin that it would to other islands.

The fact is that this island possesses unbounded resources. Her trouble is the want of capital and intelligent enterprise, and for these elements of prosperity she is looking not to England, but to the United States. And now that with the assistance of American enterprise and capital we have an excellent system of railroads traversing the country and tapping its richest interior regions, there is no reason to doubt that the assistance wanted to develop the latent resources will be forthcoming.

### Another Message from the Mayor.

Mayor Strong will send a supplemental message to the Board of Aldermen Tuesday, in which he will discuss the affairs of the Board of Education, of the Health Department, and the City Record Bureau. He will point out the additional school accommodations furnished under his Administration, and the low death rate.

# IN DEFENSE OF KANSAS

## P. I. BONEBRAKE WRITES TO GOV. WOODBURY OF VERMONT.

### He Says Kansas Has Not Gone to the Dogs, Kansans Are Not Repudiators or Lawbreakers, and that He Trusts the Party in Power.

P. I. Bonebrake, President of the Central National Bank of Topeka, Kan., has written a letter to Gov. Woodbury of Vermont in defense of the good name of his State. Mr. Bonebrake is one of the most prominent citizens of Topeka, and a steadfast Republican. He has been Auditor of the State, and is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in Kansas.

His letter was as follows: "At the request of your friend, Mr. M. —, I submit to you a few thoughts on affairs in Kansas. I know that Eastern parties who have investments in Kansas are anxious about their outcome.

"This anxiety is induced much more by assaults on the State by Eastern papers than because of the actual result of the election. I beg to say that we are not all cranks nor repudiators, nor has Kansas 'gone to the dogs' yet. We still have the same climate and soil that in one year produced 70,000,000 of bushels of wheat, 267,000,000 of corn, more beef and pork than any other State in the Union, while all lesser cereals, vegetables, and fruit have kept pace therewith. We still have 9,025.6 miles of railroad in the State; $335,530,023.23 of property as taxed, with a real value of three times that amount, with a State debt of only $256,000; a permanent school fund of $6,087,634.15; an annual disbursement of $436,102.06 to the common schools; 9,180 schoolhouses, valued at $10,999,031, with a university, normal school, agricultural college, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, penitentiary, reform school, and industrial school, soldiers' home, soldiers' orphans' home, and State Capitol, all costing $8,826,925, without the equipments. From this it will be seen that the State can and will continue to do business.

### The Election and Eastern Money.

"It is undoubtedly true that the result of the election will largely stop permanent investments of Eastern money. Had this been done ten or fifteen years ago it would have been a blessing to the State. At that period syndicates, loan companies, and capitalists East and West chased the people over the prairies to loan them money and buy their bonds. Every crossroad must have a railroad, and every railroad crossing must become a city, and every city must have water works, electric lights, and paved streets, and bonds were issued therefor. The people were led to believe that Kansas was an addition to the New Jerusalem. Then the 'hard times' that prevailed all over the country prevailed in Kansas, and being a new State, it felt the reaction more than her older sisters.

### Kansans Not Repudiators.

"I repeat that Kansans, as a body, are not repudiators. In fact it could not be so. Her people were almost all born and received their education east of the Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is a slander on our fathers and mothers, most of whom yet live in the Middle and New England States, to say that their sons and daughters were educated to become rascals and frauds.

"If it is a disgrace to have voted the Democratic-Populist ticket, then Kansas can well afford to invite a comparison with her sister States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, in all of which many more votes of that kind were cast than in Kansas.

### Charge of Lawlessness Answered.

"We have been charged with lawlessness. Again we invite comparison. Not long ago, in the City of Chicago, rioters were destroying life and property, while the Governor and two hundred thousand business men stood idly by and allowed the work of destruction to continue until a squad of United States troops came and dispersed the rioters. Kansas had the same experience some years ago, when the Governor quietly placed the State troops on the ground, and without the loss of life order reigned.

"A prominent New York paper charges Kansas with disloyalty. I need only recall the fact that in 1861-5, Kansas sent more men into the field in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and if the flag was assailed to-day she would do the same thing again.

### As to the "Silver Craze."

"It is true that the silver craze became an epidemic here, but some toleration must be allowed to our people, who up to a few years ago were so intensely Republican that they accepted the teachings of Sherman, Allison, McKinley, Ingalls, and the Republican Party generally when they issued $466,000,000 of fiat silver between 1873 and June 30, 1896. The people seemed to think that if a half a billion of silver was a good thing, a billion was better. They were mistaken, as were the eminent gentlemen named.

"I condemn the hue and cry of some of our people who are continually denouncing 'Wall Street,' 'money loaners,' 'gold bugs,' &c., for it was Eastern money that gave us our marvelous development; but I also denounce the statement that our people are dishonest, thieves, repudiators, and Anarchists.

### Willing to Trust the Party in Power.

"It is true that the State affairs are in the hands of the Democratic-Populist Party, but we are willing to trust them until they prove false to the best interests of the State. If they do that they will be quickly 'turned down.'

"I am a lifelong Republican, and have been connected with the management of every campaign in this State for twenty years, and have no sympathy with the 'isms' of any party, but when the integrity, intelligence, loyalty, and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas are assailed I am always ready to 'stand up for Kansas.'

"As to your investments in Kansas, as stated to me by your friend, they are as secure as a bond of the State of Vermont."

# WANT MR. LAUTERBACH AGAIN

### Efforts to Induce Him to Continue at the Head of Republican County Committee.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that he would not, under any circumstances, accept that office for another year. The committee is to be reorganized Thursday night, and a caucus will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Lauterbach said: "I know of no circumstances that would induce me to accept. I appreciate the honor, especially as the offer to re-elect me has been made without any intimation from me as to my wishes and also because my re-election, I am sure, would be unanimous. However, I cannot serve another year."

It is said by some of Mr. Lauterbach's friends that the caucus will offer him a unanimous re-election to induce him to serve. It was said, also, that Mr. Platt, as well as Executive Chairman Odell and other leaders, have urged Mr. Lauterbach to continue as President. In view of the desire of Mr. Platt the caucus to-morrow will try to prevail on Mr. Lauterbach to reconsider his decision and consent to serve.

If this effort to induce does not succeed, it is probable that George R. Bidwell of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be elected President of the County Committee for 1897.

### Damages for False Arrest.

A verdict for $1,500 was obtained yesterday by Morris Prowler against the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, with an extra allowance of 5 per cent., before Justice Giegerich in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court. On May 8, 1893, Ernest Simons, a boy, was arrested on the street on a charge of robbing the Wheeler and Wilson Company's mail. Prowler was in the crowd that surrounded the boy and was arrested as an accomplice. Prowler was taken to the company's office, where he was detained for an hour and a half. The plaintiff sued to recover $25,000 damages for false arrest.

Greater New York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales
3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts.

REDUCTION IN
ART GOODS.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR STOCK OF RICH ART WARE TO PRICES THAT SHOULD MOVE IT QUICKLY. IT EMBRACES CHOICE ART WORKS, GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING RARE ENAMELS, MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY, IVORY FIGURES AND BUSTS, SEVRES VASES, CLOCK SETS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, CLOCKS, BRONZE FIGURES AND BUSTS, RUSSIAN ENAMEL, DUTCH SILVER, GREEN ONYX CABINETS AND PEDESTALS, INLAID AND ENAMEL; DRESDEN AND MEISEN VASES, &c.

A FURTHER DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FROM THE ALREADY REDUCED PRICE ALLOWED ON ALL PURCHASES OF ART GOODS.

# FOR PURE BEER AND ALE.

### A Bill Prepared by the Erie County Trades and Labor Council.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County has prepared a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of beer, ale, and porter in this State, which it is proposed to introduce at the present session of the Legislature.

Fermented liquors, known as beer, ale, or porter, in the manufacture of which other ingredients than pure barley malt, pure hops, or pure extract of hops, pure yeast, and pure water are not used, are to be known as "standard." If other substances are used, or if the fermented liquor shall not have been brewed at least three months, the product is designated as "inferior." Notice must be conspicuously posted about the premises by the manufacturer or brewer stating to which of the two classes his liquors belong, and he must satisfactorily label every receptacle in which his liquor is sold as "standard" or "inferior," without deception in regard to quality. The same provision applies to every bottler, retailer, or wholesaler of beer, ale, or porter.

For the violation of these provisions the offender is subject to a fine of not less than $200, nor more than $500, if a brewer or manufacturer, or from $50 to $200 if a bottler, retailer, or wholesaler.

Adulteration of beer, ale, or porter with any substance deleterious to health is constituted a misdemeanor, punishable with a heavy fine for first offense, imprisonment for later offenses.

The State Board of Health is required to inspect all ale, beer, or porter manufactured in the State, and is authorized to demand samples from all manufacturers and dealers. At least once a month the board must inspect the places where beer, ale, or porter are manufactured or exposed for sale. Police, constables, and other peace officers must aid the board, and the District Attorney of the proper county has no option but to prosecute all offenders discovered by the board.

Once in every three months the manufacturers of beer, ale, or porter must report to the State Board of Health the amount of liquor brewed, and the quantities and qualities of all materials and ingredients used in the process of manufacture. The reports shall be verified by the manufacturer or his foreman under oath. Falsity in the reports shall be considered perjury.

No person, firm, association, or corporation is exempt from the provisions of the act.

# LEVY HELD FOR ARSON.

### Result of His Examination Before Magistrate Flammer.

The examination of Henry Levy, charged with having set a fire at 36 West Third Street, where he was engaged in manufacturing hats and caps, was had before Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was held in $10,000, in default of which he was locked up.

Michael Keegan, fireman, testified that he was one of the first men in the building, shortly after 6 o'clock on the night of the fire, and found the flames raging under the stairway on the second floor, in the premises of I. & J. Davis, clothing manufacturers. There was a strong smell of benzine. The fire was extinguished quickly. Fire Battalion Chief Croker said he found under the stairway a box filled with rags saturated with oil and a nail keg that had apparently contained benzine. Rags saturated with kerosene were scattered about.

I. Davis, senior member of the clothing firm, said he left the building at 5:40 in the afternoon with Levy, whose place was on the floor above. He left the place locked, with no box or keg containing benzine about. He identified a lock found on Levy when arrested as one he had bought for his place. Soon after leaving the place Levy parted with him, to enter the building at 41 East Third Street. Frederick Gwebels, a sign hanger, who happened to see the fire, told how he had seen a man rush out of the building, stop and look about him for a few moments, and then run away. Gwebels followed this man and told a policeman, who arrested him, after a chase. He proved to be Levy. His eyebrows and mustache were singed and his nose and hands scorched. He smelled strongly of naphtha or kerosene.

Policeman Egan, who arrested Levy, testified to finding on him a "fourhour" candle and the door lock which had been identified by Mr. Davis, with a key in it. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan testified that Levy had said after his arrest that he had gone back to his place of business under the impression that he had not locked up, had heard a noise in the Davis place, and had gone down there, when a strange man had attacked him, throwing burning oil on his clothes. By the time he had put out the flames on his clothes the man had disappeared. The witness had found that Levy had been originally insured for $2,000 in one company, and had recently raised the policy to $2,500, besides having $2,000 in another company.

### Fuerst Bismarck Sails for New York.

The agents in this city of the Hamburg-American Line state that their steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which was aground in the Elbe River, and was floated without damage, sailed yesterday from Cuxhaven for New York, via Southampton and Cherbourg. The Bismarck will be due here on Jan. 24, and will sail Jan. 26.

No Breakfast Table complete without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where my 41 Teas are used. **I HAVE ONLY ONE STORE.** It is my constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of my goods, the large assortment I keep, and the prices at which I sell them. Send for a price list.

Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to
CALLANAN & KEMP
41 AND 43 VESEY ST.

MACY'S

Both Sides of 14th Street, Sixth Avenue.

REMEMBER

That in every department there are surprise prices and phenomenal values that cannot be equaled by the advertised offerings anywhere

Silks.

| | |
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| Printed Warp, JAPANESE HABUTAI, high grade, white grounds, with beautiful Pekin stripes and rich floral effects, cost 45c. to import | .29 |
| Superior quality FANCY TAFFETAS, street and evening colorings; many of these elegant goods cost over 1.25 to produce | .79 |
| Big Purchase of HIGH GRADE BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, full 24 inches wide, and all pure silk, usual price $3, at | 1.49 |
| Another lot, good value for $1.40, at | .99 |

Colored Dress Goods.

A MANUFACTURER'S MISFORTUNE OUR OPPORTUNITY—AND YOURS.

His entire production of FANCY SPRING DRESS GOODS bought for cash at ONE-THIRD OFF the COST OF PRODUCTION, and on sale at that rate.

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| FANCY CHEVIOTS in all wool and silk and wool, 46 to 50 inches wide, the 75c. to 1.00 qualities, our price | .49 |
| FANCY YARN SUITINGS, silk and wool and all wool, 50 inches wide, the 1.00 and 1.25 grades at | .69 |
| ILLUMINATED CREPONETTES, ARMURES, MATALASSES, BEURETTES, and LACE ETAMINE EFFECTS, two and three toned, silk and wool; the 1.50 kinds all at | .89 |

Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Night Gowns.
1—Cut square, 3 insertions and embroidered ruffle.
2—Empire style, 6 insertions and edge.
3—Empire, lace and embroidered insertion.

Chemises.
1—Muslin, Pompadour, fine insertions and embroidered edge.
2—Lawn, skirt length, laced trimmed.

Drawers.
1—Cambric, tucks, fine insertion, embroidered ruffle.
2—Cambric, 2 cluster tucks, torchon ruffle.

Walking Skirts.
1—Umbrella shape, wide embroidered ruffle.
2—Umbrella shape, lawn ruffle, Val. insertion, Val. ruffle.

Corset Covers.
1—Cut square, Val. and embroidered insertions.
2—Low neck, embroidered insertion, Val. ruffle.

At 79c. each. Would be Very Cheap for $1.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

OPENING—100 different styles. Among them are many which are positively being sold elsewhere at 20 and 30 per cent. higher prices than ours.

| | |
|---|---|
| LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, white linen collar | .36 |
| DIMITY SHIRT WAISTS, white linen collar | .44 |
| LAPPET MULL AND FINE DIMITY, white linen collar | .99 |
| Finer grades in great variety | 1.39 to 3.99 |

Silk Waists.

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| CHANGEABLE SILK SHIRT WAISTS, all colors, white linen collar, worth 4.50 | 2.99 |

All of the above mentioned garments are made in our own factory, and are in every way superior to the contract work offered elsewhere.

Gloves,

At special prices, one-third less than regular. LADIES' WHITE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRES, all sizes, 12 in., .98; 16 in., 1.29; 20 in., 1.39.

Shirt Sale.

CONTINUATION of the
VERY BIGGEST SALE of Shirts for Men and Boys in our record:

5,000 dozen good Shirts, with LINEN BOSOMS, at
.31, .39, .44, .54, and .69

Hosiery Special.

800 DOZEN Ladies' Cotton Hose AND Men's Half Hose, in Black, Slate, and Tan, including many pairs worth 50c., AT 15c PAIR.

Ladies' Shoes.

Main store.

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| Another 500 pair lot of CLOTH TOP, KID TIPPED BUTTON BOOTS, Also LENOX KID CORK SOLE BOOTS and other styles in WELTS and turns, usually sold for 3.00 a pair, at | 1.87 |
| Also large lot of CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER, KID FOXED, KID TIPPED, and ALL KID BOOTS, welted, were 5.00 and 6.00, at | 3.49 |

Handkerchiefs

from a Belfast manufacturer's FIRE SALE, with nominal smoke damage. Value not affected. Price cut in two. Only a few left.

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| Gentlemen's printed, 2 and 1 inch hems | .06 & .08 |
| Linen, embroidered, scalloped | .39 & .44 |

Linens.

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| BLEACHED DAMASK, all linen | .37 |
| CREAM DAMASK, 72 inches, all linen | .48 |

Two cases of each.

Comfortables, &c.

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| SILKOLENE, full size, zephyr edge, ruffled | 1.29 |
| CROCHET SPREADS, would be cheap at 75c. | .49 |

Fur Capes.

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| ALASKA SABLE, 30 inches long, full sweep, heavy satin lining, reduced from 93.74 to | 44.99 |
| ELECTRIC SEAL, with sable collar and edge, 30 inches long, full sweep.<br>PLAIN, ELECTRIC SEAL, full sweep, heavy satin lining, 30 inches long | 16.99 |

Dressmakers' Supplies.

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| DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined, 3 sizes, worth 15c. pair | .06 |
| MOIRE and SERGE BELTING, 10-yard piece, worth 75c. | .59 |
| GARTER ELASTIC, all silk; importer's wholesale price, 35c. yard; our price | .24 |
| TAFFETA BINDING, 6 yards | .07 |
| BONE CASING, striped and figured, 9 yds | .06 |
| FANCY PIN BOOKS | .03 |

Fine China.

Unmatched Values.

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| CHOP SETS, Haviland China, Empire, color and traced gold borders, medallion centres, court ladies, painted by Mons. L. Jean, per set | 18.97 |
| FISH SETS, stippled gold edge, painted fish and fern centres, per set | 4.87 |

Rogers' Ware.

Despite the sharp advance in the price of these goods, we still offer them at very low prices.

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| TEA SPOONS, COFFEE SPOONS, | Set of six | .64 |
| DESSERT SPOONS, DESSERT FORKS, | Set of six | 1.12 |
| TABLE SPOONS, DINNER FORKS, | Set of six | 1.28 |

Furniture.

In New Annex.

A complete stock, with goods to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Prices throughout are very low, as indicated by these examples:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine three-piece MAHOGANY FINISH PARLOR SUIT, in satin damask or silk tapestry | 18.67 |
| SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER, rub finish, 5 drawers, large mirror | 7.67 |
| SOLID OAK ARM CHAIR, leather seat, any color | 3.31 |
| SOLID OAK CHAIR to match, handsomely carved, leather seat | 1.81 |

Books, &c.

2d floor—main store.

Every book published, except subscription works, at much lower prices than any other house:

| | |
|---|---|
| THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, Funk & Wagnalls, full sheep binding, patent index | 9.24 |
| Plain | 8.69 |
| MACY'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD, revised up to date | .99 |
| METRONOMES | 1.99 |

Curtains, Rugs, &c.

3d floor—main store.

Each item a Special Bargain, many prices being below manufacturer's cost.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 10 patterns,
.74, .99, 1.29, 1.49, 1.74, & 1.98 pr.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, new effects,
2.98, 3.49, 4.49, & 5.67 pair.

CHENILLE PORTIERES,
2.34 to 6.42 pair.

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| SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, per pair | 9.99 |
| 50 pieces decorative SILK MOMIE CLOTH, 33 inches wide, SPECIAL DRIVE, manufacturer's cost, .45 per yard | .27 |
| 75 pieces Japanese SATSUMA DRADERY CLOTH, rare printing, worth .15 per yard | .07 |

800 CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, size 4-4, .23; 6-4, .66; 8-4, 1.31 each.

25 pieces CURTAIN FISH NET, below cost of importation, 45 to 54 in. wide, at
.14, .17, .19, .24, .29, & .34 pr. yd

Laces & Embroideries.

| | |
|---|---|
| SWISS AND CAMBRIC SKIRT FLOUNCINGS, 9 inches wide, in open work and new designs, per yard | .24 |
| Irish Point, embroidered SIDEBOARD SCARFS, 54 inch | .49 |

Art Goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| TRAY COVERS, large size hemstitched, open work; also MOMIE SCARFS, 2 yards long, linen, stamped in the newest designs, each | .24 |
| DENIM STAND COVERS, tinted and embroidered, fringe all round, all colors, each | .39 |

Special Sale Coffee.

JAVA, MOCHA, AND PLANTATION CEYLON.

(Finest quality, unexcelled for strength and flavor. Roasted and ground fresh every day.)

PULVERIZED, GRANULATED, ROASTED IN THE BEAN, Reduced to .28

California Fruits.

(Extra standard quality, 2½-lb. cans.)

| | |
|---|---|
| LEMON CLING PEACHES, YELLOW CRAWFORD PEACHES, Per can, | .14 |
| BARTLETT PEARS, 2-lb. can (New York State, delicious flavor,) per can | .11 |

Fancy Maine Corn.

| | |
|---|---|
| JESSAMINE BRAND, per can | .08 |
| Case 24 cans | 1.69 |
| LILY WHITE BRAND, per can | .11 |
| Case 24 cans | 2.49 |

Housefurnishings.

Basement.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carpathian Metal Trays, handsomely decorated, 13 inch | .07 |
| Family Cleavers, solid steel, polished handles | .08 |
| Hardwood Pepper Mills, steel grinders | .09 |
| Hardwood veneered Salt Box, highly finished | .13 |
| Octagon Tea and Coffee Canisters, Hinged, finely decorated | .16 |
| Bread Plate and Knife, White Hollywood, hand carved | .18 |
| Family Meat Saw, 14 inch, walnut handle | .21 |
| Fine Brass Pillar Candlesticks | .23 |
| Toilet Paper, good-sized package | .03 |
| Whisk Brooms, 2 sewed, green corn, good quality | .07 |
| "Little Queen" Iron Safe, 16¼ in. high, 10½ in. wide, 13 in. deep, weight 100 lbs., fireproof; just the thing for valuable papers, insurance policies, &c. | 5.86 |

Gray Steel Enamelled Ware

| | |
|---|---|
| Basins | .11 |
| Lipped Saucepans, 3 qt. | .16 |
| Buckets, 4 qt. | .19 |
| Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt. | .24 |
| Rice or Milk Boilers, 2 qt. | .39 |
| Dishpans, 14 qt. | .39 |
| Tea Kettles, 7 in. | .49 |

# BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR MOODY

## HIS FRIENDS PURPOSE TO GIVE HIM A CHAPEL.

### They Are Raising $25,000 to Complete the Northfield Chain of Buildings—Working in Two Countries.

An event of considerable interest and importance in the life of Dwight L. Moody will take place on Feb. 5. Mr. Moody will be sixty years old then. A number of his friends are working to raise a fund of $25,000 to erect a chapel for the famous Summer school at Northfield, and it is confidently expected by the committee that the whole sum will be raised by Feb. 5, so that the chapel may be presented as a birthday gift.

Mr. Moody's English friends also are deeply interested in this matter, and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, the celebrated English evangelist, who will arrive in New York Feb. 3, has been especially active. The purpose is to raise half the amount in each country. Dr. Meyer, writing from London recently, expressed the feeling of Mr. Moody's English friends as follows: "For years he has wished for this, [the chapel,] and it ought not to be difficult to raise that amount for one to whom we are all under obligation, who has never asked sixpence for himself."

Mr. Moody is averse to speaking upon personal matters, so he was inclined to be reticent yesterday. "Well, really," he said, with a smile, "I am not supposed to know anything about this, you know. The matter has been discussed for some time among some of my friends, but I cannot say what has been done."

The chapel, when built, will practically complete the chain of Northfield School buildings which has been evolved during the past fifteen years. The Northfield School and its Summer conferences have become famous. Some of the most prominent religious speakers and workers in the world have been heard in the large Northfield meetings. The pleasant Massachusetts town has become the gathering place for hundreds of young people, and the student conferences, one of the most recent ideas, have been very successful.

The Northfield Seminary for young women was the first institution started there by Mr. Moody. About 400 students were enrolled last season. Three courses of study are offered—the college preparatory course, the general course, affording more scope in electives, and the English course. The seminary is non-sectarian. Since it was established, in 1879, the number of students enrolled has been 1,976. The tuition is $100 a year, but the cost of each pupil is about $200, the deficit being made up by subscriptions.

The Skinner Gymnasium was opened in September, 1895. It contains a bowling alley, swimming tank, dressing rooms, a running track, and modern athletic apparatus.

The conferences began in a small way in 1880, and have grown every year. The student conference is now held during the last week in June and first week in July, and the young women's conference is held in the latter part of July. There is also a workers' conference, especially for Bible teachers, and great attention is also given to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many of the young men camp out in the pleasant section now popularly known as Camp Northfield.

# B'NAI B'RITH CLUB BALL.

### Vaudeville Entertainment Followed by Dancing—Mayor Strong Present.

The capacity of Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was tested last evening by the B'nai Brith Club ball. The early part of the evening was devoted to a vaudeville entertainment by professionals.

The address of the evening was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. Dancing followed, and was continued until a late hour. The boxes were occupied by prominent citizens, among them Mayor Strong, Coroner Emil W. Hoeber, and Judge Henry Goldfogle.

The officers of the association are: President—Adolph Hirsh; First Vice President—Julius Dinkelspiel; Second Vice President—Samuel G. Bernstein; Treasurer—Emil Baruch; Secretary—Nestor A. Alexander; Directors—M. Thalmessinger, Edward J. Graetz, F. Jellenik, E. S. Kuh, Dr. E. Koesztler, Henry W. Cane, Saul Bernstein, Dr. Emil W. Hoeber, and Dr. H. Herbert.

### Boone and Crockett Club Dinner.

The Boone and Crockett Club held its tenth annual meeting, election of officers, and dinner at the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. These gentlemen were elected officers: President—W. A. Wadsworth, who succeeds Gen. B. H. Bristow; Vice President—H. M. Hanna of Ohio, Charles Doering of Illinois, Col. W. D. Pickett of Wyoming, and W. B. Devereaux of Colorado; Secretary and Treasurer—C. Grant La Farge, who was re-elected. Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell were elected members of the Editorial Committee. A. P. Low of the Canadian Geological Survey read a paper on his exploration of the Labrador Peninsula for the Canadian Government. He explained the geography and told of the natives, who are Esquimo. The game, he said, consists of white bear, caribou, birds, salmon, trout, and other fish. Among those present were Charles A. Dana, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Whitehead, Elihu Root, John Cadwalader, Joseph B. Austin, Prof. H. F. Osborn, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, William Chanler, Caspar Whitney, Albert Bierstadt, Gifford Pinchot, and Philip Schuyler.

### Guy Wilkes to be Sold at Auction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—California has lost many valuable trotting stallions in the past ten years, and now is about to lose Guy Wilkes. The sire of Fred Moody, Hazel Wilkes, Sable Wilkes, Muta Wilkes, and many other Grand Circuit performers is to be shipped East in the course of a few days, to be sold at public auction. Six years ago Guy Wilkes would have brought anywhere from $50,000 to $75,000, but the depressed condition of the market makes it problematical whether the price will reach $10,000. In the height of the light-harness boom many shrewd turfmen paid $10,000 for the privilege of breeding to Guy Wilkes. Sultan was the first trotting stallion of any prominence to be sold out of this State. Then followed the sales of Stamboul, Abbotsford, Alcazar, Director, Woodnut, and Sydney.

### Saturday Night at the Lotos.

The first "Saturday night" of the Lotos Club of the present season was held last evening at the clubhouse. The clubhouse was crowded with members. The musical programme, under the charge of Anton Seidl, was interpreted by David Bispham, A. von Hubbenet, C. Fellows, Gerrit Smith, Bronislaw Huberman, Leo Stern, August Van Biene, and Leo Sonnenkalb. The great event of the evening was the singing of Wagnerian selections by Mr. Bispham, accompanied by Mr. Anton Seidl on the piano.

### Retired Merchant Badly Hurt.

As Ferdinand Welshofer, sixty years old, a retired merchant, 220 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was going down the elevated stairs at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street yesterday evening, he slipped near the head of the flight of steps and fell to the platform below. Mr. Welshofer, who was unconscious, was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where Dr. Lewald said that his skull was probably fractured.

### Reward for Saving Life.

Assemblyman Finn presented Friday night, at Hickory Hall, 174 Hudson Street, to Michael F. Barry, receiving clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pier 1 North River, a first-class silver medal, on behalf of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Barry rescued no less than seven persons from watery graves in 1896.

# CAUGHT STARTING A FIRE.

### Adolph Meyer Found Trying to Burn a Big Tenement House.

Adolph Meyer, a tailor, thirty-nine years old, who lives with his wife and family on the second floor of a big tenement at 108 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was caught by a neighbor starting a kerosene fire at the bottom of a dumbwaiter shaft in the cellar of his home at 9 o'clock last night. He was arrested by Policeman Murtha of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station as he was trying to escape along the street, chased by the man who surprised him.

The tenement house is occupied by twenty families, four on each floor. Frederick Biddle, who lives on the third floor, went down stairs to the cellar for a pail of coal about 9 o'clock. As he opened the cellar door, smoke, mingled with the fumes of kerosene, poured into his face. He rushed down the stairs, and, groping his way through a hall that leads from the front to the rear of the building, saw flames at the bottom of a dumbwaiter shaft that runs from the cellar to the roof along the back wall. In the glow of the flames he saw a man rushing away into the shadow of a lot of coalbins.

He gave a shout up through the hall to his brother-in-law, Albert McMullen, who was standing in the hallway, just outside the door of Biddle's flat. McMullen ran down in answer to his call, but the man in the cellar had become alarmed, and, rushing past Biddle, escaped through a basement door to the street. McMullen followed the sound of Biddle's voice down to the cellar, and, discovering for himself what was the matter, turned his attention to the fire.

Biddle had followed the incendiary out to the street, and, calling at the top of his voice for some one to stop him, went in hot chase after him himself. A number of passers-by joined him, but the man would have escaped had not Policeman Murtha, hearing the noise, rushed to meet the fleeing man, who was so excited that he ran directly into the policeman's arms.

The prisoner was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House, where he gave his name. Neither Biddle nor McMullen, who had put out the fire and had followed, were known to him. When searched, a pint bottle that still contained some kerosene, was found upon him. He had been so excited that the had forgotten to throw it away.

Meyer confessed to Capt. Moynihan that he had tried to fire the building. "I don't know what possessed me to do this," he said. "I have a good home and a good wife, and am not in want." He told the Captain that he had $500 insurance on his furniture, and, considering the character of the building, the loss he would have sustained in a complete burning out would have been fully covered.

Meyer will be taken to Harlem Court this morning, charged with arson.

# GRAND ARMY ELECTION.

### Kings County Memorial and Executive Committee Selects Officers.

The Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County held its annual meeting in Brooklyn last evening. Reuben Reilly of Post No. 327 defeated James D. Bell of Post No. 435 for the Presidency by a vote of 46 to 43.

The other officers elected are: First Vice President—George Creamer; Second Vice President—Charles McFarlane; Third Vice President—John McMahon; Recording Secretary—George H. Jackson; Corresponding Secretary—Mortimer C. Earl; Treasurer—James McKenna; Grand Marshal—Michael J. Cummings; Trustees—E. W. Tite, John Brush, Eugene Brundage, James W. Wood, and Frank Houghtaling.

### Case of Misdirected Charity.

The Charity Organization Society of New York has received information from a like society in another city that a woman died there last week who had been living on the help given by five different churches and relief societies. After her death, in a search for means to bury her, it was discovered that she had found living on charity so profitable as to be able to accumulate a bank account of $5,000. The churches and societies that had contributed to her support, unknown to one another, had always refused to co-operate with the local charity organization society and with other relief-giving agencies through it.

# SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of 1 East Forty-fifth Street entertained twelve guests at a small dinner party at her residence last evening. The table and dining room decorations consisted of orchids and American Beauty roses.

—A series of three musicales will be held at the Hotel Majestic by Frank Treat Southwick on the evenings of Jan. 26, Feb. 9, and Feb. 23, at 8:30 o'clock. At the first musicale Mr. Southwick will be assisted by Pol Plançon, Miss Kathrin Hilke, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto, and Mr. Victor Küzdö, violinist.

—Mrs. Edward London Norton, 256 West Seventy-fourth Street, gave a large reception at her residence yesterday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. F. K. Seggerman of Orange, N. J. Mrs. Norton was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Demorest de Cordova, Mrs. Charles Wilmot, Mrs. William Bassett, Mrs. Charles Moller, and Mrs. William P. Little.

—Fifty men and fifty women, members of the Southern Wednesday Cotillion, will attend the Charity Ball this year. A special corner of the ballroom floor has been selected as a place of rendezvous, and the chaperons have promised to remain there all the evening. The chaperons will be Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, and other patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillion.

—The second of the series of young people's Cinderella dances was given at Dodworth's, in East Forty-ninth Street, last evening. It was attended by more than 200 young persons, under the patronage of Mrs. C. Harold Childs, Mrs. William E. Coffin, Mrs. George H. Dunham, Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason, Mrs. Henry Tuck, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. A. Henry de Forest, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. Walter H. Powers, and Mrs. Thomas Whittaker.

—Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay of 37 West Forty-sixth Street entertained the new Social Musical Club at its first meeting at her residence last evening. An interesting musical programme was presented by M. von Gerbig, violinist; Mlle. Jeanne Faure, soprano; Mrs. Henry Burden, soprano, and Reuben Howes, pianist. Some of those present were Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Littell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Caroline Goodridge, Miss Ethel Barnes, Miss Cornelia R. Robb, Miss Edith Speyer, the Misses Barclay, Miss Emily Delafield, Mrs. L. Livingston Delafield, George Ledyard, the Messrs. Jevon, Miss Marguerite Jevon, Howard Hart, Miss Taylor, Miss Floyd, Miss Hoppin, and Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin.

—The first of the second series of Saturday morning musicales by Francis Fischer Powers, Howard Brockway, and David Mannes at Carnegie Luceum was largely attended by a fashionable audience yesterday morning. Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano, and William Lavin, baritone, assisted in the performance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Charles I. Hudson, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Miss Munro, the Misses Terrill, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. R. A. Grannis, Miss Bliss, Mrs. William Henry Bliss, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Cora Barnes, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Miss Pruyn, and Miss Guernsey.

—One of the weddings of the week will be that of Miss Beatrice Smith of 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to Harry Everett Montague, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue. The maid of honor will be Miss Arline Smith, sister of the bride. Miss May Montague, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mamie Banta will act as bridesmaids. Stanley Smith will be page and Miss Alma Montague, another sister of the bridegroom, will act as flower girl. The principal features of the wedding will be the decorations and the music. The best man will be Hurd F. Montague, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers L. Milton Smith, T. E. Lyon, Dr. Harris Smith, Joseph N. Blye, William H. Christopher, Jr., and Adolphe F. Le Gost. The reception will be one week later, Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at the home of the bride's parents.

# EXPENSES OF THE STATE

## CHAIRMAN NIXON ARRANGING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

### Many Increases Will Be Wanted Over the Amounts Granted Last Year—Gov. Black Wants the Capitol Finished.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Chairman S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee has been in conference much of the time to-day with Gov. Black and the heads of the departments, trying to fix a policy and determine a basis for making the appropriations this year.

Gov. Black to-day told Mr. Nixon it would be his purpose to keep appropriations down to the lowest figure consistent with the absolute needs of the departments and the institutions which are provided for by the Legislature.

Mr. Nixon called on many of the State officials to-day and asked them to submit estimates of what they will want as soon as they can be made up.

Senator Mullin of the Senate Finance Committee, Gov. Black, and Mr. Nixon will go over these estimates early next week, and Mr. Nixon will at once prepare the Appropriations bill. He expects to introduce it by Thursday or Friday. This is earlier than usual by about six weeks.

Some of the State departments want more of the people's cash this year than they did last. The Raines liquor-tax law has increased the available resources of the State, but there are larger demands this year, which may bring the State tax rate up to the high figure of the last two years.

The cost of maintenance of the courts under the present Constitution is greater than under the old system, and to meet this, probably $300,000 more than last year's appropriation will be asked for.

The abolition of labor in the State prisons will reduce the available cash on hand by about $125,000.

The Horton Academic law, of two years ago, an educational measure, it is estimated, will call for $137,000 this year more than last, and some of the State officials are asking for increases in allowances for their offices. A request for $3,000 increase for the Treasurer and $2,500 for the Controller, are among the minor items.

Owing to the increase in the civil service examinations, it is estimated that the appropriation asked by the commission will be about $40,000, which is about $15,000 more than has heretofore been appropriated. Several bills have been introduced for appropriations to build armories, the largest coming from Buffalo. The amount wanted for use this year for armories is $275,000. This is wanted for armories in Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, Schenectady, and other places.

The heads of the committees in charge of the financial legislation are considering the advisability of making one general appropriation for all of this work, to be apportioned by the Adjutant General and the officers associated with him, according to the needs of the National Guard in the various parts of the State.

The completion of the Capitol and the cost of maintenance of this building is a source of worry to all who are responsible for spending the State's money. Gov. Black has declared that he wants the greatest degree of economy in the maintenance of the building. He also wants the structure completed as speedily as possible. The heads of the committees and the Capitol Commissioners will try to determine at a meeting Monday how much money is needed to do this.

# TYPOTHETAE BANQUET.

### In Celebration of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin.

One hundred typothetae of this city attended a banquet in the Hoffman House last night in honor of the one hundred and ninety-first anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, printer.

Douglas Taylor presided. The guests were President Seth Low, Thomas L. James, Paul Du Chaillu, Paul Dana, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Edward D. Appleton, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, J. W. Smith, and Everett Waddey. Among the others present were Andrew H. Kellogg, William Green, Horace G. Polhemus, James Thorne Harper, Theodore B. De Vinne, Richard R. Ridge, James A. Rogers, John Gilmer Speed, G. H. Rosenquest, Herbert M. Bingham, William H. Van Allen, Jacob Neu, and Samuel B. Donnelly.

Chairman Taylor introduced President Low at 9:30 o'clock. Before doing so, he said he was acting as Chairman in place of the President, who had gone to Egypt.

When Mr. Low arose there was tremendous applause, followed by three cheers for "the next Mayor of New York."

He said when he made a speech the printers generally made it over for him, so that he could not recognize it next day. He lauded the members of the craft, whom he said he had learned to respect very highly when he was invited last May to act as arbitrator of the differences between Union No. 6 and a firm of employing printers. He closed by saying the greatest function of the university and printing press was to dispel prejudice and demonstrate that it was thin as air. He thanked the Typothetae for the many speeches they had made on his behalf, and there was great laughter, followed by another round of rousing cheers.

Paul Dana responded to "The Press."

"President Low paid a great tribute to the press," said he, "when he admitted it corrected his spelling. If he will keep on speaking Columbia will be placed on the lofty pinnacle we all expect to see it occupy."

Referring to a great uproar which had occurred just previously at the lower end of one of the tables, the speaker said: "I have been here before, and have seen here grave and reverend seniors. Now, I see a lot of riotous youths, with some apparently old men, and am forced to conclude that the trade has been revolutionized and the printer's devil is on top. Whether this is the result of the spirit of the press or the spirit of the press is the result of this I don't know."

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes said the profession was founded when Adam printed the first long primer kiss on the lips of his blushing bride. "It was the first form of your edition de luxe that has been on the press ever since, and its popularity has never waned," he said.

Thomas L. James spoke on "Franklin as a Man of Letters." He said he was great as a scholar, great as a diplomat, and great as a statesman, but greatest that he never forgot he was a printer.

### Trebelli to Make an American Tour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Mlle. Antoine Trebelli, daughter of the world-famous Trebelli Bettini, arrived from Australia on the Monowai. She inherits her mother's gift of song, but, unlike her, has a soprano voice. She has just completed a tour of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Tasmania, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. She probably will rest here for two or three weeks before appearing in public. Martin Van Martyn, her manager, is with her. Fernando Vert will leave for New York this evening to complete arrangements for an American tour, which will include large cities only, as she has engagements in Paris in July and in St. Petersburg and Moscow in August.

### Burglars Caught at Work.

Joseph Steinhardt and his two sons, Oscar and William, keep bachelors' hall in a flat on the third floor of 10 East One Hundred and Third Street. They work during the day, take their meals outside the house, and are very rarely home in the evening until about 10 o'clock. Last night was an exception to the rule, however, for Oscar Steinhardt, with his brother and another young man, went home about 8 o'clock. They were fortunate enough in this unexpected visit to surprise two burglars at work and save a quantity of their belongings that the burglars had already packed up, ready for removal. One of the burglars was caught. He gave his name as William Wilson, clothing cutter, of 314 West Seventy-eighth Street. The police say his name is Anderson.

# SALOON KEEPERS IN TROUBLE.

### Warrants for 700 Who Have Failed to Pay the Chicago License.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—City Collector Maas took out warrants to-day for the arrest of 700 saloon keepers who have neglected to take out licenses for the third period of the year, which began Dec. 31, 1896. The time limit set by the City Collector for the payment of the license fee expired last night.

About 500 West Side, 100 North Side, and 100 South Side saloon keepers were served with warrants. City Collector Maas said:

"We have served warrants on all the delinquents, which is equivalent to arrest, and will see that their saloons are kept closed until they renew their licenses. The warrants were given to the license officers of the Police Department this morning. The saloon keepers must either renew their licenses or go out of the business."

# ANTI-PLATT MAN APPOINTED.

### John Sells, Robertson Republican, to be Westchester's Jury Commissioner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The long dead-lock over the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors for Westchester County was broken to-day when John Sells of Yonkers was appointed to succeed I. Howard Kinck, the Democratic holdover.

County Treasurer F. M. Carpenter, Sheriff H. J. Johnson, District Attorney George C. Andrews, and County Judge Smith Lent form the appointing board. The first three met, and after nine ballots agreed on Mr. Sells. Judge Lent refused to attend the meeting on the ground that he had not called the meeting, and that he alone had the authority to call it. A bill to give the County Judge the power of appointment is now before the Legislature. It is not known what action Judge Lent will take.

Mr. Sells is a Robertson Republican. He was formerly manager of the Fern Brook carpet factory.

# DEATH STOPS A MARRIAGE.

### Romantic Story of an Aged Couple in Illinois.

PERCY, Ill., Jan. 16.—Monroe Skidmore, a widower, aged seventy-eight, and Mrs. Kelly, a widow, aged sixty-five, residing near Ruma, this county, were engaged to be married, the wedding day being set for Christmas. At that date a large number of guests gathered at the home of the prospective bride, but the bridegroom failed to appear. He sent a letter saying he was ill and unable to be present, and bidding the guests to partake of the wedding banquet provided, as the ceremony would have to be deferred a few days.

Mrs. Kelly went to the home of her betrothed to nurse him back to health, but was herself stricken down, dying last Tuesday. Skidmore lingered until last Friday, when he expired. The couple were sweethearts in youth and were engaged to be married then, but a lovers' quarrel prated married then, but a lovers' quarrel parted died after a number of years. The old couple were buried in one grave.

# STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

### Unknown Man Badly Hurt at Fourteenth Street and Broadway.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, was run down by a cable car at Fourteenth Street and Broadway about 10:30 o'clock last night, and injured so badly that he will in all probability die. He was removed to the New York Hospital. The car that ran the man down was turning the corner going south. He was thrown prostrate in front of the car and dragged for a distance of about ten feet. When extricated it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he had sustained severe internal injuries. He was unconscious when taken from beneath the car. The gripman was Thomas Callahan; the conductor was John Connors. Policeman Eigen of the Mercer Street Station placed both under arrest.

Two slips of paper were found in the injured man's pocket. One bore the name and address of George A. Flagg, 1 Madison Avenue. The other was marked F. J. Fogerty, 48 Grand Street, care of Edwin Hall. The man was rather poorly dressed.

The accident was witnessed by a large number of people, and it was the general expression of opinion that the accident was due to the man's own carelessness.

It was said that an employe of the company was on duty at the crossing, warning pedestrians back as the cars sped swiftly around the corner; but that the unknown man dived directly in front of one, apparently in an effort to get across quickly.

The injured man is about thirty-five years old, five feet nine inches in height, has dark hair and mustache, and was dressed in a well-worn dark sack suit and outing shirt.

# STRING QUARTET CONCERT.

### The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane Performance Last Night.

The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané String Quartet, assisted by Miss Mabel Phipps, planiste, gave its second concert last night at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Franz P. Kaltenborn played first violin, Carl Windrath second violin, Ernst Bauer viola, and Hermann Beyer-Hané, violoncello. The small hall was comfortably filled by a select audience, who thoroughly appreciated the well-rendered programme.

The opening number was Hayden's D major quartet in four movements. Perfect harmony characterized the execution of the difficult movements, and evinced careful study on the part of the performers. The accompanying undertones of the violoncello were at times somewhat dull, but what was lacking in this respect was amplified by the brilliant force and expression of the first violin.

The only work in print of Rubin Goldmark, the trio, opus 1, for violin, violoncello, and piano, also in four movements, followed, and was skillfully rendered. Miss Mabel Phipps displayed splendid technique, and her interludes were all in perfect time, though somewhat lacking in smoothness and finish. Most of the work in this number was done by Mr. Kaltenborn, who, but for an occasional harshness of tone, gave a masterful exhibition of skill and training.

The concert closed with Smetana's quartet "From My Life," a composition seldom heard in this country. It is really a dramatic piece of music, and its four parts represent four distinct periods of the composer's life. The first, an allegro vivo, is rather plaintive and moody, picturing the trials of the student's early life. The second, an allegro moderato, represents the joyful period, and is much akin to dance music. The third, a large sostenuto, is expressive of love, and the finale, a vivace, reveals the wild Bohemian genius, ending in a climax suggestive of insane raving. The rendition of this piece was the feature of the evening, and, with a little more imaginative power on the part of the performers, would have been brilliant. However, it was very agreeably executed and loudly applauded. Again the first violin shone forth and Mr. Kaltenborn clearly demonstrated his careful practice and lightness of touch.

### Wallingford Mills Change Hands.

MEDIA, Penn., Jan. 16.—It was announced to-day that the Wallingford Mills, which are situated between Wallingford and Swarthmore, have been sold by Samuel C. Lewis, who bought the plant at Sheriff's sale in June last, to the Silver Lake Plush Company. The consideration was $20,000. The mills represent an expenditure of $75,000, most of which was spent by the former owner and operator, Albert P. Lewis. The plush company will begin operations in a few weeks.

### Kearney Shops in Operation.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Fifteen hundred men were put at work at full time in the Kearney shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day. The shops had been running on half time for a year.

# MANY SKIRMISHES IN CUBA

## THE LOSSES OF THE REBELS NOT ACCURATELY KNOWN.

### Gen. Weyler Orders the Beginning of Grinding in Pinar del Rio—Henry Delgado in a Critical Condition.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—A summary of the military operations of the last twenty-four hours, according to official reports issued to-day, shows that the troops are continuing their skirmishing tactics in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. The aggregate losses of the rebels cannot be ascertained, but they left fifty-two of their dead on the several fields of battle. The total losses of the troops were two officers, and fifteen privates wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered the beginning of grinding in the Pinar del Rio Province, and is organizing forces for the protection of the men engaged in the work, to be paid by the owners of the estates, abolishing the system of payment by the State. The gathering of the crop for grinding, according to the order, will begin within eight days. The scope of the order will later be extended to include the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, and in the near future the order will be put into effect in the Province of Santa Clara.

It is stated that the condition of Henry Delgado, who claims to be an American citizen, and who was arrested a short time ago on the charge of being a rebel officer, is critical. When Delgado was captured he was seeking to make his escape from a rebel hospital, which had been discovered by Spanish troops. He was ill at the time, and upon being brought to Havana he was placed in the San Ambrosio Hospital. In view of his present condition, Consul General Lee has requested Capt. Gen. Weyler to order that Delgado have better quarters, possibly a separate room in the same hospital or elsewhere, and that he be permitted to have the special medical attendance of Dr. Burgess, a well-known American physician, who has practiced in Havana for many years. Delgado is said to be suffering from an abscess, in addition to malarial fever.

## REPORT THAT MACEO STILL LIVES.

### A Story from Florida that Will Have Few Believers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Dr. E. Valencourt Deull, one of the leading citizens here, has just stated that Antonio Maceo is not dead, but is secluded in Florida. The information comes to him from Mrs. Victor Vuillame, a sister of Dr. Deull, who resides at Daytona, Fla.

In a letter to him bearing date of Jan. 11, Mrs. Vuillame positively asserts that Maceo has for some time been at the Palmetto Hotel at Daytona. She states that he is terribly wounded, but will recover, and thus far he has seen a few intimate friends. Daytona is situated on Halifax River, near Mosquito Inlet, and is full of Cuban sympathizers. Maceo's presence there was kept a secret as far as possible.

# DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Joel T. Headley.

Joel T. Headley, the historian, died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning. He was eighty-four years of age, having been born in 1813. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, which he sustained Dec. 26.

Joel Tyler Headley was born in Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on Dec. 30, 1813. His first American ancestor was the son of an English Baron, and of the same family as the present Sir Francis Headley. In May, 1850, he married Miss Anna A. Russel, niece of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing, and a year later erected a villa on the banks of the Hudson just above Highlands.

He was graduated from Union College in 1839, and studied theology at Auburn Seminary, but owing to ill health he did not pursue his avocation of minister for any length of time. He spent a year in foreign travel, and then devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1846 he succeeded Henry J. Raymond as associate editor of The New York Tribune. His health, however, continued to interfere largely with his work, and he sought relief in Summer visits to the Adirondack region during several years. While in the mountains he wrote letters to New York papers under the title of "The Adirondacks; or, Life in the Woods," which in 1849 appeared in book form, and drew general attention to the Adirondack region. Shortly afterward he wrote a series of articles for Harper's Magazine, in which he described the adventures of Lieut. Strain's party, sent by the Government to explore a route across the Isthmus of Darien. These articles also appeared in book form. He passed two years upon the Continent, and upon his return gave the world the results of his observations, in two volumes, which met a reception sufficiently favorable to make him thenceforth an author by profession.

In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1855 Secretary of State of New York.

Among his numerous works are "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and His Generals," "Life of Cromwell," "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Life of Washington," which reached a sale of over 100,000 copies; "Life of Havelock," "Chaplains of the Revolution," "The Great Rebellion," "Grant and Sherman: Their Campaigns and Generals," "Farragut and Our Naval Commanders," "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs," and "The Achievements of Stanley and Other African Explorers."

He was cousin to the Rev. Phineas Camp Headley, also a writer and author of renown.

### Dr. Thomas T. Janeway.

Dr. Thomas T. Janeway, a well-known physician of this city, died in Bermuda on Friday. He was born in Princeton, N. J., and was educated in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Then he came to New York, and studied medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became associated with Dr. Parker and Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, and on the retirement of Dr. Parker he remained in partnership with Dr. Stimson.

Dr. Janeway suffered from a weak heart for several years, and last Spring a second attack of diphtheria further weakened him. He insisted on remaining in the city attending to his practice during the hot Summer months against advice to go out into the country to recuperate his health. In October he was compelled to leave the city for his health, and returned in November not much better. While attending to a patient in November Dr. Janeway was attacked with bronchitis and was taken home. On Jan. 6 he went to Bermuda to rest. A cable dispatch was received by his relatives on Friday announcing his death, and the body may be brought here for interment. He leaves behind a wife.

Dr. Janeway was a member of the Academy of Medicine and was one of the founders of the Post Graduate Society.

### The Rev. James Redfern Mace.

The Rev. James Redfern Mace, Ph. D., pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J., died yesterday morning. He was taken ill shortly before Christmas with hemorrhages of the throat, which terminated in a complication of diseases. Dr. Mace was born in St. John, N. B., in 1857, and was graduated from the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, in 1874. He came to the United States in 1882.

### Obituary Notes.

Samuel L. Montague, ex-Mayor of the City of Cambridge, Mass., died yesterday. He was Mayor for two years, had been a member of both branches of the Common Council, and held many other positions.

### Exchange for Woman's Work.

The December report of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, showed sales for the month amounting to $11,159.39, an increase of $478.84 over those of the same month last year. This increase was in every department, and, as there was also a large patronage in the lunchroom, the managers feel that they are making steady progress in their work of helping gentlewomen to help themselves. The managers have in stock many fancy and useful articles. Last year the special orders amounted to $9,508.31, an increase of $2,379.60 over the year before.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**N. Clark,** Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

**Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters** stops colic and looseness of the bowels in children.

**E. & W.** **Winamac.** **E. & W.**
A NEW COLLAR.

## MARRIED.

GREER—WHITELY.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, 1897, at St. Thomas's Church, by Archdeacon Kirkby of Rye, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, Marion, daughter of James Whitely, Esq., to Christopher Meyer Greer.

## DIED.

ANDERSON.—Entered into rest, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1897, at her residence, 100 West 94th St., Mary A., wife of Andrew T. Anderson.
Funeral private.
Charleston (S. C.) and Atlanta (Ga.) papers please copy.

JANEWAY.—Suddenly, at Bermuda, Jan. 15, Dr. Thomas T. Janeway.

KIPP.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, Reuben Kipp, aged 95 years.
Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9:15 A. M. train from New York, Harlem Railroad.

PHYFE.—On Friday, Jan. 15, Kenneth Waldron, youngest son of James and Addie Young Phyfe, aged 18 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 2 West 128th St., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

RUDISCH.—Adela Halsted Rudisch, only child of Dr. Julius Rudisch and Duxie Halsted Rudisch, aged 11 years 6 months.
Funeral private.

SEARS.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 14, Kate Weller, daughter of the late Elnathan Haight and Susan Felter Sears.
Funeral services at Cincinnati. Interment at Greenwood.

SLUYTER.—At Freehold, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, instant, Theodora Hoyt, widow of James S. Sluyter, Esq.
Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., corner 24th St., Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station. Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

# DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

### New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name. | Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date Dth. Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANDERSON, Mary A. | 100 W. 94th St. | 69 | 14 |
| BENDAVA, Catherine | 342 E. 39th St. | 67 | 16 |
| BURKHARD, Mary | 601 11th Av. | 33 | 14 |
| BARR, Margaret | 500 E. 15th St. | 50 | 14 |
| BRENNAN, Thomas | 213 Clinton St. | 35 | 13 |
| BRESLAU, Louis | 622 E. 18th St. | 3 | 16 |
| BERNSTEIN, Harry | 160 Norfolk St. | 1 | 15 |
| BURKHARDT, J. L. | 1,708 2d Av. | 67 | 16 |
| COLBY, John E. | 11 W. 26th St. | 56 | 15 |
| CAMERON, John M. | 439 E. 19th St. | 71 | 16 |
| CAREY, Joseph | 489 2d Av. | 17 | 15 |
| CARR, James O. | 139 E. 13th St. | 40 | 14 |
| CARMODY, John | 62 W. 35th St. | 39 | 15 |
| DEAN, Sarah M. | 105 E. 82d St. | 52 | 15 |
| DEMPSEY, Sarah | 511 E. 88th St. | 30 | 15 |
| DI NIGRO, Pasquale | 337 E. 11th St. | 2 | 16 |
| DOUGHERTY, Mirian | 61 Jane St. | 79 | 15 |
| DOWTY, Louisa | Asylum St. Vincent De Paul | 10 | 16 |
| DOLNY, Andrew | 222 E. 3d St. | 2 | 15 |
| DALY, Michael | 10 Gansevoort St. | 49 | 15 |
| DAWSON, E. G. | 419 W. 19th St. | 64 | 15 |
| EDWARDS, Harry | 211 W. 105th St. | 38 | 14 |
| EMMERICH, Katie | 240 E. 90th St. | 4 | 15 |
| EDWARDS, John | 61 W. 11th St. | 68 | 13 |
| EGGERTE, Fritz V. | 235 E. 99th St. | 40 | 14 |
| FERGUSON, William | 70 W. 125th St. | 38 | 14 |
| FERRARI, William | 28 Roosevelt St. | 3 | 15 |
| FLANNERY, Francis | 765 6th Av. | 22 | 14 |
| GANLEY, Margaret | 544 W. 28th St. | 1 | 15 |
| GORDON, Henry | 220 E. 47th St. | 55 | 16 |
| HART, Mary | 384 Bowery | 54 | 15 |
| HOYT, William | 123d St. and 3d Av. | 70 | 12 |
| HARRIS, W. H. | Col. Home and Hos. | 45 | 9 |
| HEINBERG, Ann S. | 414 E. 77th St. | 31 | 13 |
| HORN, Anna M. | 243 W. 31st St. | 27 | 16 |
| HARDY, Maria A. | 101 E. 50th St. | 60 | 16 |
| HENRY, John | 282 E. 10th St. | 34 | 15 |
| HAMELL, Sarah W. | 139 W. 128th St. | 55 | 15 |
| HAYES, Mary F. | 214 Chrystie St. | 6 | 16 |
| ICKE, Elizabeth | 313 E. 7th St. | 64 | 15 |
| JONES, Aura J. | 72 Morton St. | 40 | 13 |
| KIERNAN, Ellen | 238 E. 41st St. | 52 | 14 |
| KIERNAN, James | 758 10th Av. | 7 | 15 |
| KOPLOFF, Ida | 19 Chrystie St. | 1 | 15 |
| KEHOE, Emma C. | 236 7th Av. | 23 | 15 |
| KULMANN, Louis | 372 E. 8th St. | 61 | 15 |
| KEARNEY, M. A. | 155 Lexington Av. | 36 | 15 |
| LAMB, George | 207 E. 14th St. | 3 | 15 |
| LANTRY, Sarah M. | 132 Avenue C. | 38 | 15 |
| LOVELOCK, Mary | 325 E. 12th St. | 50 | 15 |
| LINDERMAN, H. | 120 Christopher St. | 38 | 14 |
| LARKIN, E. | 255 W. 18th St. | 62 | 13 |
| LUBCKER, F. | 552 Bergen Av. | 52 | 15 |
| LALLY, M. | 530 W. 39th St. | 47 | 14 |
| MANSON, Flora E. | Hotel New Netherlands | 43 | 15 |
| MORRIS, Bernard | Home for Aged | 70 | 15 |
| MAPLE, Anthony | 81 Mulberry St. | 31 | 14 |
| MUELLER, H. | 409 W. 35th St. | 79 | 15 |
| MAHER, J. T. F. | 413 E. 9th St. | 47 | 15 |
| MEAGHER, T. M. | 2,196 8th Av. | 31 | 15 |
| MOLONEY, Ellen | 308 Cherry St. | 51 | 15 |
| McNEIL, Margaret | 61 W. 46th St. | 62 | 14 |
| McCUE, Frances | 59 Cherry St. | 36 | 14 |
| McKINLEY, Sarah | 127 W. 121st St. | 73 | 15 |
| NEWMAN, William | 30 Bleecker St. | 83 | 16 |
| NOLAN, Mary A. | 345 E. 11th St. | 48 | 15 |
| O'MEARA, Thomas | 213 E. 70th St. | 84 | 14 |
| PAGE, Eugene | 113 W. 103d St. | 55 | 14 |
| PHYFE, K. W. | 2 W. 128th St. | 1 | 15 |
| RATZMANN, J. | 165 E. 83d St. | 16 | 15 |
| RESTON, Annie | 235 W. 62d St. | 34 | 15 |
| RUFUS, alias Ruffer, Julius | Manhattan State Hosp. | 34 | 14 |
| RAFFONE, Maria | 405 E. 17th St. | 8 | 13 |
| ROTHSCHILD, C. | 426 Hart St., Brooklyn | 35 | 16 |
| SMITH, Mary | 900 Columbus Av. | 35 | 15 |
| SHEARTON, A. B. | 200 W. 14th St. | 52 | 15 |
| SWEENEY, Bridget | 811 E. 70th St. | 39 | 14 |
| STEFFENS, Claus D. | Hoboken, N. J. | 54 | 15 |
| SPRINGSTEEN, E. F. | 27 10th Av. | 42 | 14 |
| SWEET, Maria | 148 St. Ann's Av. | 76 | 15 |
| SUSMANN, F. | 1,800 Lexington Av. | 55 | 15 |
| STEELE, R. W. | 329 E. 52d St. | 61 | 15 |
| SIEBERT, Charles | 523 Broome St. | 64 | 16 |
| TWITCHEN, P. | 20 E. 114th St. | 40 | 15 |
| TOBIN, Mary | 243 Cherry St. | 28 | 16 |
| UNOLD, Anna | 158 E. 3d St. | 19 | 15 |
| VINCENT, Lizzie | 267 W. 118th St. | 40 | 15 |
| WARREN, J. L. | 552 W. 126th St. | 23 | 15 |
| WARE, Augusta A. | 251 W. 100th St. | 1 | 14 |
| WATSON, James | 419 W. 33d St. | 48 | 15 |

### Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name. | Address. | Age, in Y'rs. | Date Dth. Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANGUS, Henry R. | 216 Stuyvesant Av. | 64 | 15 |
| BAER, Rachael | 69 Maujer St. | 68 | 14 |
| BOROWSKI, Frank | 202 Throop Av. | 42 | 15 |
| BOWALSKI, Frederick | 299 Kent Av. | 1 | 15 |
| BRADSHAW, Martha | 160 42d St. | 18 | 15 |
| CLANCEY, Bridget | 796 Hicks St. | 62 | 15 |
| CRUIKSHANK, R. D. | L. I. C. Hosp'l. | 58 | 9 |
| DAVIS, Edward | 101 York St. | 2 | 14 |
| DRURY, John | 412 Ralph Av. | 63 | 15 |
| DUNNE, John | 490 Hicks St. | 68 | 15 |
| DWAN, Margaret | St. Peter's Hosp'l. | 30 | 14 |
| ECKERT, Christian | 579 Hart St. | 43 | 14 |
| ELLISON, Bertha A. | 701 Henry St. | 2 | 15 |
| FLAHERTY, Mary | 314 No. 2d St. | 60 | 9 |
| FLYNN, Joseph P. | 331 Lorimer St. | 27 | 15 |
| FRAHM, Oscar E. | 294 Stagg St. | 1 | 15 |
| GALLAGHER, J. | W. Av. & W. 2d St. | 1 | 15 |
| GRAY, Jean G. | 208 Harrison St. | 48 | 14 |
| GREENFIELD, Eliza | 100 Ewen St. | 1 | 14 |
| HENCKER, Mary | 10 Hanover Pl. | 60 | 15 |
| HIRSCH, Morris | 183 Waverly Av. | 53 | 11 |
| KENNEDY, Catharine | Oakland, near East N. Y. Av. | 47 | 13 |
| KENNY, Joseph F. | 251 Withers St. | 30 | 14 |
| KERRIGAN, Bernard | 275 23d St. | 1 | 14 |
| KILZ, Bertha | 932 4th Av. | 15 | 14 |
| KRAMER, Joseph | 394½ Graham Av. | 81 | 11 |
| LEHRER, Eva D. | 215 Johnson St. | 70 | 14 |
| LEPRASTO, Pasquale | 53 Sackett St. | 36 | 10 |
| LODDENGARD, T. | 214 Nassau St. | 1 | 13 |
| LOWREY, Agnes M. | 211½ Bergen St. | 8 | 14 |
| LYNCH, Thomas | 661 Greene Av. | 69 | 15 |
| McCONVILL, Bridget | 135 Grand St. | 62 | 14 |
| MAGUIRE, Mary A. | 613 Driggs Av. | 8 | 15 |
| MANLEY, E. A. | 210½ Hopk'son Av. | 2 | 14 |
| MUELLER, Elise | 179 Grove St. | 1 | 15 |
| NIEMANN, Charles | 535 Court St. | 1 | 15 |
| NODELLA, Baby | 141 Hudson Av. | 1 | 13 |
| NOLAN, Margaret | 239 22d St. | 1 | 14 |
| OBOM, Frederick | 264 13th St. | 44 | 14 |
| O'NEIL, Ann | 22 Cumberland St. | 56 | 13 |
| PARKER, Frederick | 184 Floyd St. | 39 | 15 |
| PERIGO, Sarah H. | 233 S. 2d St. | 79 | 15 |
| PETZHOLD, Louis | Evangelica Home | 66 | 15 |
| PIERCE, Mary | Gilbertsville, N. Y. | 30 | 10 |
| RAUN, Frank C. | 20 Kingston Av. | 1 | 13 |
| RENNIE, John | 148 S. Portland Av. | 64 | 13 |
| ROBERTSON, William | 145 Bond St. | 43 | 15 |
| ROESLER, Theodore | 297 Adams St. | 31 | 15 |
| RUBERTA, Wm. | Kings Co. Alms H. | 1 | 15 |
| RUTAN, Harold A. | 632 Quincy St. | 1 | 15 |
| SAMUELSON, Edith | 151 Nelson St. | 2 | 14 |
| SCHOONMAKER, J. B. | 165 Macon St. | 68 | 14 |
| SCRIPTURE, S. H. | 180 St. James Pl. | 57 | 13 |
| SHAUT, Llewella E. | 1,194 Jef'son Av. | 1 | 15 |
| SLATTERY, Cath'ne | 160 Luqueer St. | 36 | 13 |
| SMITH, Thomas R. | 359 18th St. | 30 | 14 |
| SPINELLI, Joanina | 1,124 4th Av. | 8 | 13 |
| SPRAGUE, Samuel | 121 Skillman Av. | 69 | 15 |
| SWEENY, Esther | 218 N. 2d St. | 2 | 14 |
| THOMSON, Mary | 371 Furman St. | 12 | 11 |
| TOMPKINS, Elizabeth R. | Park Pl. and Kingston Av. | 94 | 14 |
| VEHLOW, Willie | 1,065 Myrtle Av. | 1 | 15 |
| WATSON, Michael J. | 596 Driggs St. | 2 | 15 |
| WILSON, Mabel | 1,299 St. Mark's Av. | 1 | 13 |
| WALTERS, Dorethea | 1,037 3d Av. | 13 | 15 |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
& THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 19th, 20th and 21st,
AT 8 O'CLOCK
AT
Chickering Hall.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS
Collection
OF
Paintings
AND
Statuary
Comprising over 300
Representative Works of
American and Foreign Artists,
BAKER, BOUGHTON, CHURCH, DIAZ, FAED, GIFFORD, HART, J. M., JOHNSON, E., MERLE, TROYON,
BECKER, CASILEAR, COLE, DURAND, FRERE, GIGNOUX, HUNTINGTON, KENSETT, MULLER, C. L., VERLAT,
and others,
AND INCLUDING
LEUTZE'S CELEBRATED PAINTING,
Washington
Crossing the Delaware.
ALSO,
The High Class
FURNITURE

Consisting of Mahogany, Rosewood, Oak, and Ebony Parlor, Library, and Bedroom Suites. Upholstered in the Richest Designs and Materials, with Silk and Plush Portieres and Curtains to Match, Carpets, Mirrors, Clocks, & Bronzes.
NOW IN THE LARGE MANSION,
105 and 107 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St.,
Where they may be seen till time of sale.
MR. S. P. AVERY, JR., WILL ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT.
Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. Ortgies & Co., Managers.
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue,
near 34th St.
Sale To-morrow, Monday,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
Paintings, Statuary,
Books & Furniture,
Including Marble Statue,
"MINNEHAHA," by Powers.
"SUSANNA," by Lombard.
Standard Works by the Best Authors.
RICH
Marquetry Furniture,
Curtains, and Mirrors.
7 1-3 Octave Piano by Chickering.
Bric-a-Brac and Tableware.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO. Managers.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
The Munoz Collection,
To be sold at absolute public sale To-morrow, (Monday,) Jan. 18th, and four following days at 2:30 and 8 o'clock P.M.
MODERN PAINTINGS,
Antique and Modern Oriental and European Ceramics, Bronzes, Old Silver, and other Metal Work, Ivory Carvings, Lacquers, Valuable Ancient Arms, Curios, Relics, Sculpture,
FINE FURNITURE, VALUABLE BOOKS,
etc., etc.,
COLLECTED BY THE LATE
J. M. MUNOZ
of this city, formerly Consul for Bolivia and Costa Rica.
Free View 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS
AND
WATER COLORS
BY
RUFUS F. ZOGBAUM.
To be sold at absolute public sale Friday Evening, Jan. 22d, at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.
In preparation, catalogue of the
Exceedingly Valuable Stock
of
MESSRS. SYPHER & CO.
To be sold by order of EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Esq., Sheriff. KLEINAU, LUTZ & CO., Auctioneers, THOMAS E. KIRBY conducting the sale.
On Monday, Feb. 8, and following days
At the American Art Galleries.
*,*Catalogues mailed on application.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WISSY
A TRUE TALE OF
MODERN THEATRICAL
BOHEMIA
RELATED BY
JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES,
A Story Full of Heart Interest.
NEW BOOK.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## LITIGATION FOR CONTROL OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

### He Questions the Validity of the Hoffman Pool and Hopes to Dissolve It—The Trial in April.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The fight for the control of the Seaboard Air Line has been renewed, and the case promises to occupy the attention of the courts for some time.

The first move in the legal battle was made by Thomas F. Ryan of New York. He questions the validity of the Hoffman pool, and hopes to dissolve it. Should he be successful, it means that Mr. Ryan and those associated with him will soon come into possession of sufficient stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Company to control the Seaboard Air Line system.

The action is brought in the United States Circuit Court against Louis McLane, Chairman of the Pooling Committee. It is to recover 153 shares of the pooled stock which belonged to Dr. Theodore Cooke and was assigned by him to Mr. Ryan. Reference is made in the bill to the recent offer of the Ryan syndicate of $125 per share for a controlling interest in the stock. This, it is claimed, was the inducement which caused a number of shareholders to enter the pool. Under the agreement three-fourths assent was necessary to make the sale, and failure to get this approval caused the deal to fall through.

The reason assigned for the failure of the undertaking was that Mr. Ryan was acting for the Southern Railway, which desired, it was asserted, to control the Seaboard system and thus shut off the competition of a formidable rival.

This suit brings again into the courts the question of the control of the Seaboard Air Line. By some it is regarded as a pivotal measure, to be followed by other litigation. Mr. Ryan declined yesterday to talk on the subject. John S. Wise, of counsel for Mr. Ryan, said that the suit was entered to compel the McLane pool to surrender stock belonging to Thomas McCook of Baltimore, who put Mr. Ryan in possession of it. He and others did not join in the pool to have the stock tied up for five years. Mr. Ryan's lawyers expect to win the suit, which will be tried in April.

## CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

### Details of the Agreement Between China and Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The details of the agreement between Russia and China regarding the construction of a Chinese eastern railway has been reported to the State Department by Consul General Karel of St. Petersburg.

At the beginning of the work on the great Siberian railway the Transtaital and Amuir section was planned to extend through Iretensk, on the Shilka River, to Pokrovskaia, thence along the northern bank of the Amuir to Khabarovsk, to join the Ussuri Road. Investigation clearly showed that the construction of a line in that section involved such structural difficulty as would greatly increase the cost of the undertaking, and it was found that a line through Manchuria would not only be cheaper and shorter, but present other advantages. As a result of negotiations the Chinese Government gave a concession to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and a new company, called the Eastern Chinese Railway, was formed.

The articles of association of the company were sanctioned by the Czar on Dec. 16 last, and by an imperial ordinance issued Dec. 23. The details of the arrangement are in the main as follows:

The association has been organized under a convention concluded Aug. 27, 1896, by the Chinese Government for the construction and exploitation of a railroad within Chinese territory from a point on the western frontier of Leilung Chang to a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin, and to be connected with the Russian-Siberian line. The company is granted concessions to work coal and other mines and to conduct industrial and commercial enterprises in China in connection with the railroad, or separately, and in case the enterprises are conducted separately a separate set of books is to be kept. The company assumes its rights under the convention when it proves to the Russian Minister of Finance that the first installment of shares has been paid in.

An important stipulation provides that shares can be held only by Russian and Chinese subjects. The company will own the road for eighty years after the opening of the whole line. The Russian Government guarantees the resources of the company to the extent of making obligatory the payment of shares. The Russian obligations provide that the line shall satisfy the full requirements for safety, convenience, and constant movement of passengers and freight; that the traffic facilities shall be equal to those of the Siberian line, that all the Russian trains are to be met by those of the Chinese Eastern Company and forwarded without delay to their destination with speed common on the Siberian, and the Eastern Company binds itself to construct and maintain a telegraph line for the prompt transmission of all messages. If the Eastern Road as at first constructed proves unequal to the traffic, it agrees to submit to the decision of the Russian Minister of Finance as to necessary improvements. A maximum tariff is to be established by the Russian Government, and Russian mail packages and officials are to be carried free, special post cars being provided by the company for this purpose.

After eighty years the road reverts to the Chinese Government. China agrees that baggage and merchandise shall have free transit through its territory without taxes, if destined for a Russian station, and goods imported into China over the road pay only half the usual customs duty. Neither country exacts duty for materials used in construction. The capital stock of the road has been fixed at 5,000,000 paper rubles, ($2,570,000,) divided into 1,000 shares, but bonds will be issued, as required. The offices of the company are in Pekin and St. Petersburg, and meetings may be held at either place. The President of the road is appointed by China, but the nine Directors are to be elected by the shareholders, and the Directors elect the Vice President.

The company must begin work in August, 1897, and the line is to be completed in six years. The total length of the Manchurian line will be 1,275 miles, of which 945 are in Chinese territory, and it saves 341 miles over the old line to Vladivostock.

## PRESIDENT BLAIR EXPLAINS.

### Coal and Iron Business Responsible for W. and L. E. Receivership.

Explaining the appointment of receivers for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, President Albert G. Blair, who scouted the idea two days ago, and said that several reports were due to malice, said yesterday that the condition of the coal and iron freights was chiefly responsible. He said the company was compelled to refuse business in the Spring, but when the political excitement came, shipments previously ordered were largely reduced, and that since July the company's earnings have shown a decrease every week.

"The demoralization in rates in the bituminous coal trade has been without precedent," he said. "Coal has been carried and sold at such prices as were never known before. The company's docks, too, instead of being nearly bare, as they usually would be at this season, are crowded with iron ore to their full capacity. This results from the idleness of mills, furnaces, and other industries."

He said also that the coal mines of the company had been harassed by constant strikes, and the recent bank failures in the Northwest have seriously retarded collections.

"The interest upon the bonded debt has been punctually paid," he continued. "The property itself is in excellent physical condition, having recently had the benefit of large expenditures."

## RESTRICTING THE SCALPERS.

### A Bill to Regulate the Traffic in Railway Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Sherman of New York introduced a bill today to prevent the sale of railway tickets by "scalpers" and to punish forgers of such tickets. It provides that all railway ticket agents shall be furnished with a certificate setting forth their authority to make such sales, and that any person not possessed of this authority shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for each violation of the law.

The bill further provides that any unused part of a ticket must be redeemed by the company from whom it was purchased "at a rate which shall be equal to the difference between the price paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket of the same class between the points for which the ticket was actually used."

The sale by any person of the unused portion of any ticket except to the company from which it was originally bought shall be punishable by a fine or imprisonment. The bill applies only to roads under the jurisdiction of the inter-State law.

### Allowed the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a list of the amounts allowed by the department in favor of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, aggregating $13,849, and a list of settlements in favor of the Central branch of the Union Pacific for "inland mail transportation," amounting to $428. No appropriation being available for the payment of these accounts, the Secretary desires provision for their payment in order to close the book of the Treasury.

### Another Manitoba Railroad.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—To-day's issue of The Official Gazette contains a notice that the British Pacific Railway Company will apply to Parliament at its coming session for incorporation. The company proposes to construct a road from Victoria, B. C., through the Northwest Territories, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a branch to Hudson Bay.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ohio River and Charleston Railway is to extend its line from Blacksburg, S. C., to Gaffney.

—The stockholders of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad at the annual meeting at East St. Louis re-elected the Directors. B. F. Johnston of St. Elmo, Ill., was elected President in place of William L. Huse, who resigned.

—Rates on export corn, effective Jan. 20, as set by the Joint Traffic Association, are, in carloads, minimum weight as per official classification, 15 cents per 100 pounds—former rate, 20 cents—Chicago to New York, with usual differences to other seaboard cities.

—Stephen Little, who made the report on the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been engaged by the syndicate that acquired the holdings of the Austin Corbin estate in the Long Island Railroad to examine the company's books. When the exact condition of the road's affairs is known definite plans of improvement will be considered.

—Train robbers will not this year find their industry safe or easy. Cars that are impregnable are under operation or in course of construction, and express companies and railroad managers have united in a private circular to messengers and train guards that should deter the boldest "agent." It says "Shoot to kill," and offers rewards of $1,000 and $500 for the extermination of the bandits of the rails.

—The Advisory Board of the Western Passenger Association for the ensuing year will consist of General Passenger Agents Sebastian, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; Lord, Chicago Great Western Railway; Heafford, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and Kniskern, Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Passenger Traffic Manager White, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, and Assistant General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

—To-morrow at 12:10 P. M., from the Pennsylvania station, the popular New York and Florida Limited will be resumed, leaving New York every day, except Sunday, at that hour, reaching Jacksonville the following afternoon at 3:30 and St. Augustine at 4:40. This train is one of the most perfectly equipped ever sent out by the Pullman Company, being composed exclusively of dining, State and drawing room, compartment, sleeping, library, and observation cars. This train was fitted up especially for the line forming the direct route to Florida, the Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, and will be operated solidly between New York and St. Augustine.

## GAMES OF BASKET BALL.

### University of Pennsylvania and Adelphi Academy Teams Easily Defeated.

The University of Pennsylvania team was easily defeated at basket ball last evening by the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association team, at the latter's hall, by a score of 34 to 7.

The superior team work of the Young Men's Christian Association men was responsible for the victory. Features of the game were the excellent goal throwing of Wendelken and a difficult throw to goal by Stewart. The line-up:

| U. of P. | | 23D ST. Y. M. C. A. |
|---|---|---|
| Milligan, Capt. | R. Forward | W. C. Reed |
| S. De Loffre | L. Forward | J. Hamill |
| W. Schrack | Centre | J. Wendelken |
| W. Stewart | R. Defense | A. J. Abadir |
| G. Buckley | L. Defense | Meyerhoff, Capt. |

Score—U. of P., 7; Y. M. C. A., 34. Referee—Jack Powers of Montclair Y. M. C. A.

An exhibition game was played between the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, team and the second team of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, the latter winning by a score of 24 to 10. The line-up:

| ADELPHI. | | Y. M. C. A. 2D. |
|---|---|---|
| Langdon | R. Forward | Shields, Capt. |
| M. Forney, Capt. | L. Forward | M. Wheeler |
| Gilmore | Centre | W. S. Burns |
| J. Forney | R. Defense | B. Ettlinger |
| Rappold | L. Defense | C. Lunz |

Score—Adelphi, 10; Y. M. C. A., 24. Referee—Powers.

On Feb. 13 the first team of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association will play the Yale Basket Ball Team in New York.

### Burglars Quickly Captured.

The store of Jacob Froelich, dealer in cloth at 38 Hester Street, was entered Friday night and $800 worth of cloth in rolls stolen. Mr. Froelich went to the Eldridge Street Station yesterday morning, and, while complaining of his loss, a report came in announcing the arrest of three men in Harlem with a wagonload of cloth in rolls. Mr. Froelich went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and identified the property as that taken from his store. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Christopher saw a wagon backed up in front of Morris Cohen's tailor's shop at 209 East One Hundred and Second Street. There were four men in the wagon who ran away on the approach of the officer. Three of them were afterward captured. They were Joseph Bernstein, 80 Chrystie Street; Samuel Gordon, 137 East Broadway, and Harris Fineburg, 126 Orchard Street. The prisoners were held for trial in the Harlem Court on a complaint for burglary in default of $2,500 bail.

### Old Loss of Diamonds Reported.

The loss of a diamond tiara, consisting of twenty-eight diamonds, weighing in all 5⅛ carats, and nine pearls, weighing twenty-eight grains, was reported to Police Captain O'Brien yesterday. The tiara is supposed to have been stolen at a wedding reception which was given last November, and belongs to the mother of the bride. It was dropped during the dance following the reception, and the loss was not discovered until after the departure of the guests. Careful search was made before resorting to the police, but was fruitless.

When seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Capt. O'Brien refused to disclose the name of the owner or what detective had been detailed on the investigation—in fact, he would give no information whatever regarding the particulars of the loss.

## A TRIANGULAR RACE PROBABLE

### Pennsylvania May Be Asked to Row with Harvard and Cornell.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—From reliable sources, which have been opened to some extent since the conference between Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew and Capt. Spillman of Cornell, it has been learned that a triangular crew race is the probable result of the athletic problem that faces Harvard at present. This will hold true unless Yale changes her mind, and determines that it is becoming for her to enter a race which includes Cornell and Pennsylvania.

Although the conference which was held by the crew Captains at Albany was not of an official nature, each Captain succeeded in finding out full well what was the feeling of the other in regard to the present complication, and Capt. Goodrich came home apparently satisfied that the same order of events will be followed out this year as last, except that Columbia is not likely to be found on the water this year unless her finances are soon improved. As to rowing with Pennsylvania, there is some question. According to Capt. Goodrich's statement, Harvard has no objection to rowing with Pennsylvania, although she is not bound to do so this year by any agreement.

Cornell, on the other hand, is under an agreement to row with Pennsylvania this year, and will do so. It depends on Cornell as to whether Pennsylvania will be asked into a three-cornered arrangement, but it is expected that she will be very soon. The Harvard-Yale business is still hanging fire. In the way of predictions, it would not be far wrong in all probability to say that the Crimson and the Blue will have to wait at least another season.

## CORNELL'S UNIVERSITY CREW.

### At Least Four of the Old Eight Will Row Again This Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Charles Courtney, who coaches the boat crews at Cornell University, is out with his annual announcement that the '98 freshmen who offered themselves as crew candidates contain "some of the finest material that ever stepped into the crew room."

New rowing machines for the 'Varsity crew candidates are set up, and the men will begin work on them this week. The candidates who will go into training this year are a larger and heavier lot than those of the last three years. This is due to the fact that the '99 freshman were a heavy lot last year. As they acquitted themselves with credit at Poughkeepsie last June, it is very likely that this year's 'Varsity crew will draw a good sprinkling of them.

The prospect of a heavy crew seems certain, from the fact that Courtney may put young Bentley in as stroke. Bentley is "the most phenomenal stroke" that Courtney ever trained. When taken to Henley as a substitute in 1895 he was only seventeen. By the date of the race this year he will be twenty, and will doubtless have sufficient stamina to pull a four-mile race through.

Briggs, who stroked the crew last year, will be a candidate again this year. His size was against him last year, but he pulled the race out so pluckily that Courtney may put him in the stroke seat again, even in preference to a man of Bentley's height and weight. At the finish of the race last June Briggs weighed but 126 pounds. He has taken on weight during the years, so that he now strips at 150.

Of the 'varsity crew of '96 Savage, Moore, and Ludlam are practically sure of their seats, as is also Capt. Spillman. Tatum and Freeborn have thus far expressed a determination not to row again, but the beginning of the season will doubtless find them at work. Of the other men Chriswell, Johnston, and Crawford are the least likely to push the '99 men. Of the '99 men Capt. Wakeman, Dalzell, Russell, and Oddie are the most promising candidates. From present appearances Courtney will have to work harder to make up the port side of the boat, as the starboard candidates will start out considerably the stronger. "Freddy" Colson, who has piloted the boat for three years, will again be a candidate for coxswain.

As to the arrangements for this year's races nothing is yet known here. Prof. Wheeler, the advisory member of the Rowing Committee, says that nothing definite has been arranged further than the dual agreement for a race with Harvard. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter he said that Cornell was waiting for Harvard to conclude negotiations with Yale, and that when Harvard was ready a conference would be held. After this conference Columbia will be requested to send representatives to a joint conference, to be held in New York in a couple of weeks.

## MANY NEW GOLF CLUBS.

### Thirteen That May Enter the Association as Members.

Golfers will be interested in the announcement by Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge of the United States Golf Association that thirteen new clubs are eligible for election to membership in the association at the meeting of the Executive Committee Jan. 27 in the office of President Theodore A. Havemeyer. They will all be additions to the allied membership, these clubs paying $25 a year and having no vote, although each may be represented at the annual meetings by one delegate.

One club already in the association, the Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford, Westchester County, will be transferred from the allied to the associate membership. The associate clubs pay $100 a year and can vote, sending two delegates to the annual meeting. The Knollwood Country Club has a fine eighteen-hole course, and is anxious to secure the amateur and open championships for this year, and by the terms of the constitution only an associate club can have the championship meeting.

The thirteen new clubs are: Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, Lakewood, N. J.; Concord Golf Club, Concord, Mass.; Maidstone Golf Club, East Hampton, L. I.; Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.; Richmond Hill Golf Club, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Country Club of Buffalo; Oakdale Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.; Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.; Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J.; Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.; Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Oxford Golf Club, South Manchester, Conn., and Norwood Field Club of Norwood Park, Long Branch.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, Feb. 17. Theodore A. Havemeyer will in all probability be re-elected President, but Secretary H. O. Tallmadge, who has served the association during the last two years, will decline a re-election.

## JUDGES AT THE DOG SHOW.

### Men Who Will Decide on the Prizes Next Month.

The premium list of the Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-first annual dog show, to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week commencing on Washington's birthday, has been issued. The various breeds have been more liberally provided for than on any previous occasion, the total number of classes being 266, which is just a score more than last year's classification. The management offers about $8,000, which, with an additional $8,000, subscribed by the different specialty clubs, makes the sum offered for competition a total of $16,000.

The most popular breeds, including St. Bernards, collies, fox terriers, pointers, setters, and spaniels, have four prizes provided in the open classes, which range in value from $20 to $5. For the first time since the show was established the system of classification in vogue in England has been adopted. Under this system puppies and contestants that have not previously won a first prize will be judged before the competitors in the challenge classes.

The following have been appointed judges of the Westminster Kennel Club's dog show, that is to be held in Madison Square Garden next month:

St. Bernards and Newfoundlands—Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.

Great Danes—Charles D. Bernheimer of this city.

American Foxhounds—R. D. Perry, Phillipston, Mass.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs—George E. Pollock, New York.

Cocker Spaniels—Andrew Laidlaw of Galt, Canada.

Poodles—H. W. Lacy, Boston.

Boston Terriers—Dwight Baldwin, Allston, Mass.

Dachshunde—L. A. Klein, Black Lake, Quebec.

Beagles—George B. Post, Jr., New York.

Bulldogs—John H. Matthews, New York.

Mastiffs, Bloodhounds, Greyhounds, Pointers, Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, English Foxhounds, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Whippets, Pugs, and Toy Spaniels—George Raper of England.

Russian Wolfhounds, Deerhounds, Collies, Old English Sheep Dogs, Schipperkes, Pomeranians, Italian Greyhounds, and miscellaneous—L. P. Astley, England.

A large amount of money in prizes will be distributed, aggregating over $8,000, in addition to specials in several classes.

The Dog Show Committee consists of G. De Forest Grant, Winthrop Rutherford, Robert D. Foote, and B. R. Kittredge.

## YACHTS AND HORSES ON ICE.

### The Races on Orange and Lower Saranac Lakes Yesterday.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It was intended that this should be a midwinter carnival day at Orange Lake, but circumstances prevented it being all that was desired. The wind was lacking for yacht sailing, and the ice was cracked and scaly, making the skating competitions partial failures.

In the ten-mile yacht race Kernochan's Troubler, Quinlan's Ice King, and Higginson's Cold Wave started. It was a drifting and pushing match for the first lap, and then the sailors became disgusted and abandoned the sport.

The minor skating races were scarcely worthy of the name. The five-mile speed championship for a gold medal valued at $25 brought fifteen men to the line. Gus Clarkson was referee. Teddy Thomas led from the start. He crossed at the finish in 16:54½, the fastest time he has ever made, notwithstanding he was not pushed, his nearest competitor being John Mansy, who was 300 yards or more in the rear. Thomas will be in the National races at Stamford, and is expected to make a record for himself there.

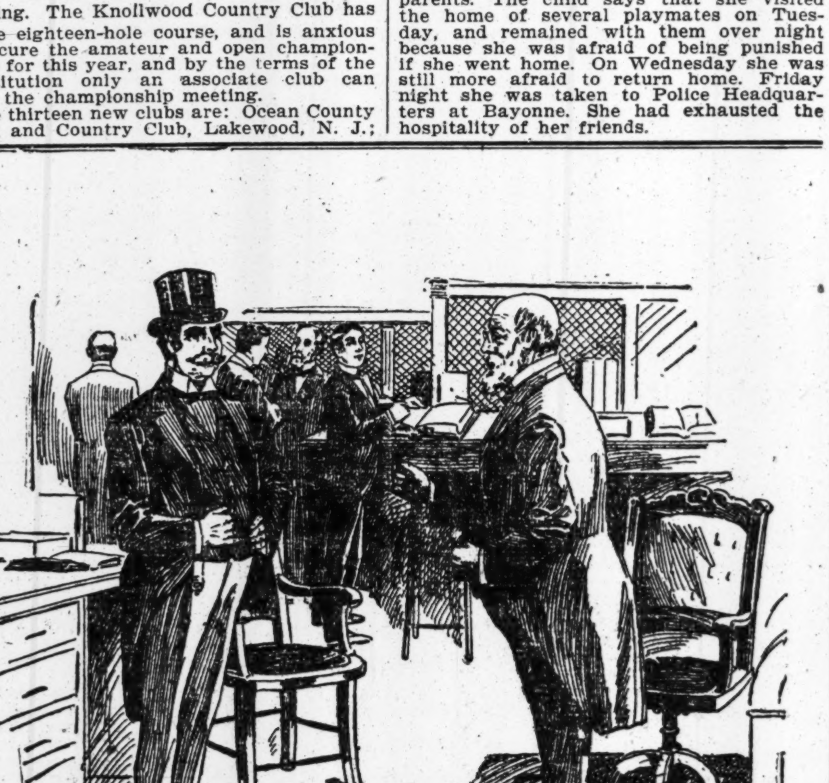
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Nearly 1,000 persons witnessed a most exciting horse race on Lower Saranac Lake to-day. The horses entered were Miss May Bee, owned by Wallace Murray of this place, and Roscoe C., owned by Paul Cotey of Luzerne. The purse of $100 was won by Miss May Bee in three straight heats. Time—2:25, 2:23¼, 2:22¼.

### Knickerbocker Cycling Division.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has decided to organize a cycling division for the coming riding season. Club runs will be started as soon as the season opens, and to that department special attention will be given. A meeting of those interested in the movement will be held in a few days.

### Runaway Girl Returned.

Minnie Weeks of 239 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, the thirteen-year-old girl, who ran away from home on Tuesday morning, was returned yesterday to her anxious parents. The child says that she visited the home of several playmates on Tuesday, and remained with them over night because she was afraid of being punished if she went home. On Wednesday she was still more afraid to return home. Friday night she was taken to Police Headquarters at Bayonne. She had exhausted the hospitality of her friends.



BROKER. I wish I could get hold of something that would help this distress I feel after eating.

MERCHANT. I think I have here the very thing you want. I keep a supply for my own use and for just such cases as yours.

BROKER. What is it?

MERCHANT. A Ripans Tabule. Swallow it with a mouthful of water, or without if you can.

Next morning the Broker reported himself as under a double obligation. Not only had he got relief himself, but a brother broker, to whom he exhibited his supply bought at the corner drug store, had suffered from trouble of the same sort and in his case also it was found that ONE GIVES RELIEF.

## RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

### A Fast Track—Only One Post Favorite Wins.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—Cloudy, warm, threatening weather and a fast track marked to-day's sport here. Only one post favorite won, and the bookmakers had a good day of it.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sim W., 99 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Paladin, 122, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Laureate, 119, (T. Murphy,) even, third. Time—1:14½. R. Q. Ban and Irish Lady also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Henrica, 94 pounds, (Rebo,) 15 to 1, won by two lengths; Gaston, 101, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, second by a length; Selbach, 98, (Clay,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Princess Bonnie, Sugarcane, Little Nigger, The Aristocrat, Emily Henderson, Alvin W., and Hickey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and twenty yards. Olivia L., 76 pounds, (Dean,) 3 to 1, won by three lengths; Sauterne, 115, (J. Gardner,) 2 to 1, second by a length; Booze, 104, (J. Hill,) even, third. Time—1:45. Miss Mills, Hondu, and Miss Sturgis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and twenty yards. Van Brunt, 113 pounds, (Scherrer,) 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Kruna, 88, (Songer,) 8 to 1, second by a half length; Terra Archer, 105, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Marquise, Farmer Leigh, and Trilby also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Judge Steadman, 108 pounds, (C. Reiff,) even, won by two lengths; Mamie G., 102, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Judge Bullock, 107, (W. Taylor,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Galley West, Laura Cotta, Tom Sayre, Victoress, Alto June, and Ixion also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Maggie S., 102 pounds, (Morse,) 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Anna Mayes, 103, (Dorsey,) 11 to 5, second by a head; Dorah Wood, 107, (Turner,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:15¼. Miss Rowett, Timberland, Fischer, and Test also ran.

## CHAMPION LIVE-BIRD SHOT.

### J. A. R. Elliott of Missouri Defeats J. D. Gay of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City to-day successfully defended his title of champion live-bird shot of the United States in a contest with J. D. Gay of Pine Grove, champion of Kentucky. Both men shot in fine form. The contest was, 100 birds at $100 a side. Elliott shot at thirty-one yards and used a single-barrel repeating shotgun. Gay used a double-barrel at twenty-nine yards. Elliott killed 98 birds and Gay 96.

The contest was close and exciting throughout. Gay had the advantage in handicap, but a disadvantage in bad luck. Two birds fell dead out of bounds. The boundary was fifty yards. The score may be summarized as follows:

Gay—Dead out of bounds, thirteenth and twenty-first birds; missed, forty-fourth and sixty-seventh; total, 4.

Elliott—Dead out of bounds, ninety-third; missed, ninety-fifth.

Gay killed 17 with his first shot. Elliott killed only one on second shot. Gay shot best on the last 25, making a clean record and killing 11 with his first barrel.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving town for the Winter wishes to place competent Protestant chambermaid, who is an excellent seamstress and can assist at table; best personal references. 48 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and good plain laundress; well recommended. Mrs. Floyd-Jones, 126 West 91st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Protestant girl; city references. Call, Monday, at 22 East 55th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; very obliging; best reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Englishwoman as chambermaid or waitress; reference. 334 West 49th St., Monahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid or waitress; good reference; city or country. 210 East 28th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city references. Esther, 251 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid, plain sewer, or parlormaid; excellent city reference. 149 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing or other work; three years' reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 340 West 15th St.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; city or country; best reference. B. M., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; can take full charge of luncheon and dinner parties; personal city references; wages, $40. Call, Monday, 151 East 31st St., Mitchell.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; city reference; last employer can be seen; wages $35. Bakery, 656 10th Av.

COOK.—By reliable, good cook, in private family; will go short distance in country; can be well recommended. 669 Madison Av., basement bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; long city reference. Call, three days, at 303 East 33d St. Grifin. Ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; good baker; willing and obliging; city reference from last place. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; wages, $30 or $35. E. H., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady leaving the city for the present wishes to obtain a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; city or country; to assist with washing. 306 East 65th St.

COOK.—By English woman as first-class cook; best references. 402 East 31st St., first floor, Nulty.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20. S. A., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook in a private family; no washing; city references. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—First-class; American family preferred; wages, $35; first-class references. M. F., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good plain cook; coarse washing; in small private family; reference. 178 6th Av., umbrella store.

COOK.—By a young German woman as competent cook in a private family; wages, $35 to $40. 10 East 50th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as good cook in all branches; excellent baker; good reference. D. B., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By competent woman in American family, as good cook; soups and desserts; city references. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; good references; wages, $25. K. S., 649 9th Av.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; ball and reception dresses, street costumes; old dresses altered; the best of references; goes out in private families, $2 a day. Louise Gauthier, 419½ 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Swedish dressmaker at liberty, at home or by the day; prominent Newport and New York references. Dressmaker, 135 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; by day or week; thoroughly competent in all branches; take work home; references. Practical, Box 2, 258 West 68th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day or at home; terms reasonable. Address K. T., 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; thoroughly competent; take work home; make over; reasonable price; best reference. Mme. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, graduate, very successful, wishes morning engagements; all French branches; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Gellet, 209 West 32d St.

GOVERNESS.—English; highest English, literature, French, German, and music; best English and city references; willing to go abroad. H. R., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—German, with best references; teaches German, French, piano. Box 10, advertisement office, 1,384 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO YOUNG CHILDREN.—By young, refined Hanoverian, speaking little English; music sewing; good reference; present employer. 76 Highland Av., Orange, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated, trustworthy French person as housekeeper, who speaks and writes fluently English and German; thoroughly experienced in management of servants and purchasing; Paris and city references. Housekeeper, 236 West 16th St., janitor's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By a young Scandinavian lady, excellent family, well educated, musical, as housekeeper or companion; thoroughly understands all household duties; fine seamstress; obliging. C. H., 397 5th Av.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; German; middle-aged; neat and obliging; understands hairdressing well; good seamstress; in American family; city reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID or ATTENDANT FOR TRAVELING.—By refined German; competent in duties; thoroughly experienced; speaks French, Italian, English; good references. Address Miss Roeder, 29 Lawrence St., Boston, Mass.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; take charge of wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 134, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French girl; thoroughly competent in every respect; good sewer and hairdresser; willing to travel; references. L. M., Box 107, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle aged; first-class seamstress and traveler; good packer; willing; anxious to have home; best reference. Julie, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; American family; best references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; best city reference; reliable. Aline, care Mellecin, 475 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; competent and trustworthy; English Protestant. 5 East 12th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Important! Ladies living in hotels, apartment houses, can have their gowns brushed, cleaned, kept in perfect order, by week, day, hour, by visiting maid and seamstress. Miss Price, 160 West 53d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined French Protestant girl as first-class maid and seamstress; obliging; best city references. M. B., 251 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking, or would assist with chamberwork; best city references. N. M., 1,486 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid for growing children; good seamstress; speaks no English. Box 145 Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as maid and seamstress; well recommended by former employers. K. C., 457 West 35th St.

NURSERY MAID.—By a young French girl, four months in this country, as nursery maid; best references from a lady who has employed her aunt for nine years, and at whose house she can be seen. 32 East 33d St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wants to go out by the day as first-class laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; best city reference; private family. 308 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in small family; willing to assist with other work; four years' reference. 236 9th Av., Adam's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman, where no other work is required; good references; city or country. Call, for two days, 241 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; wants three days in the week; by the day; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 209 West 32d St., sixth bell, first line.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do some washing by the week or month; shirts a specialty; terms reasonable. 220 East 29th St.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or MAID.—By an excellent invalid's nurse or maid to elderly lady; speaks German; permanent position; thorough, practical seamstress, hand or machine, on fine or heavy goods, new or repairing; city reference for either work. M. K., 136 East 47th St.

NURSE or MAID.—Refined, competent, North German, from Hanover, to children from four years on; or maid to young ladies; in first-class American family; teaches German; wages, $20; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her nurse; thoroughly experienced; will take entire charge of one child; six years' references. Call, two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, 12 East 67th St.

NURSE.—Competent Protestant woman as infant's or child's nurse; best of references; city or country. 235 East 35th St.; ring Donnelly's bell.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse with invalid lady or gentleman; city or country; best reference. Trained Nurse, 985 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to attend ladies during illness; physician's reference. 122 East 88th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to growing children; three years' references. Elisa, 251 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, 15 years old, in respectable family, to take care of children; willing and obliging. 207 East 112th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a bright, intelligent woman; references indispensable; bottle babies; sterilizing; city or country; Protestant. 753 6th Av.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced American girl as parlormaid in a first-class family; best reference. Can be seen for two days. M. D., 152 East 39th St., Foley's bell.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters to go together or separate as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; best references. Mrs. Casey, 313 Henry St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class waitress; lunch, dinner parties, or private families by day; personal reference. M., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as waitress; or would do up-stairs work and sewing; good city reference; city or country. Craine's bell, Monday, 227 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress to serve luncheons or dinners in private families; references. 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as waitress and chambermaid; good city references. Elisa, 251 West 24th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class waitress in private family; city reference. A., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

### Washing.

WASHING.—A respectable woman would take a large family washing by month or dozen; understands all kinds of fine work. Laundress, 341 East 36th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; private family washing; good outdoor drying; best city reference. 672 8th Av.

### Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a refined German girl as attendent to invalid lady; would make herself useful; best city reference. Advertiser, 160 East 57th St.

NORTH GERMAN, 26 YEARS OLD, SPEAKING perfect French and English, to care for children; city references. M. K., 77 St. Mark's Place.

READER.—By young woman, thoroughly competent, to read aloud by the hour, either to adults or children. B., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate; refers to former employer. Exceptional, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG GERMAN WOULD LIKE POSITION to clean offices or care of gentlemen's apartments; first-class city references. 257 West 30th St., top floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; twelve months last place; two years' previous city references; employers can be seen. G. C. B., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands all household duties; speaks fluent English; first-class reference. L., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly qualified, English-trained servant; understands valeting; first-class personal city references; disengaged 19th. D., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; age, 33; thoroughly competent in every respect; obliging, sober, honest; good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—By a smart, competent Englishman of great ability; moderate wages; abstainer. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. A., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; best city references. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; first-class city references; age, 30; 5 feet 11 inches. Harrison, 155 East 33d St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thorough indoor servant; well-trained in all the duties appertaining to a private household; clean and industrious; tall, single; town or country; moderate salary; seven years' undeniable New York City reference; eighteen months' good reference from Connecticut and Philadelphia, also from Senator E. O. Wolcott and Mrs. Leland Stanford. Henry Colpus, 1416 South 48th st., West Philadelphia.

BUTLER.—Strictly first-class; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner permanent or dinners, luncheons, receptions, &c.; best personal references. L. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By young man in private family; seven years in last place; first-class reference; employers can be seen. J. D., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss couple in a private family; three years' references from last place. E. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss-French in a private family; three years' reference from last place; personal references. E. C., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families, age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; competent and trustworthy; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. G. L., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—Wife as first-class cook; man good valet; city or country; thorough servants; personal reference. G. L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman, aged 28, in private family; highest references as to character, ability, &c. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; best city reference. G. V., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Jean, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; single; competent; strictly sober; willing and obliging; city or country; good references. Call or address, Hermann, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER or COOK.—Colored; in private family as cook or butler; five years' references from last place. 219 East 88th St.; care of Mr. Gaston.

BUTLER and COOK.—By thoroughly competent English couple; both sober and energetic; best personal city references. L. W., 307 East 38th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman with 5½ years' first-class city references. F. L., 291 Western Boulevard.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent English couple; city or country. Couple, 1,318 2d Av., Advertisement Office.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—$40; A1 city references. Ernest. Crane's fruit store, 1,020 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; honest, strictly sober, neat, and industrious; best city references. 189 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; 34 years; thoroughly understands his duties; three years' city references. Dahlgvist, 513 East 83d St.

### Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; city or country; will be found sober, willing, and respectful; good man all round; neat appearance; first-class written and personal references. James, 1,154 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single, thoroughly experienced; care horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Competent, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; good driver; honest and sober; well recommended. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent of taking full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

GARDENER, FLORIST, and LANDSCAPE.—By German, long experience, best reference, to take charge of gentleman's place. Deutschmann, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Life experience in all branches of the business; age, 35; married; will commence now or later; excellent references. Box 202, Katonah, N. Y.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a second man or butler in a first-class private family; wishes position immediately; first-class city personal reference; height, 5 feet 7½ inches. K. W., Box 137, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, or will take full charge in a small family; good references. M. D., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent in any capacity; sober and obliging; excellent references. L., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes a place for her second man; English; good references can be seen at pesent employer's, 47 East 34th St.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Care of gentleman's place in country; care horses, harness, carriages, milk, do gardening; handy with tools; best reference. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN and COACHMAN.—Good city driver; take care of horses; useful around the house. James, 1,318 2d Av., Advertisement Office.

USEFUL MAN.—Hotel or private family. L., Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

### Valets.

VALET.—By young man; is a first-class masseur; excellent reader and writer; competent in sickness; can furnish first-class physicians' and private family references. W. M., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Englishman; aged 24; thoroughly competent; first-class references. Valet, Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

### Miscellaneous.

ANYTHING PROMISING PERMANENCE; carpenter, jobbing, and suburban; unemployed desires work. Thomas Bunting 1,870A, Pacific St., Brooklyn.

BY YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN PRIVATE family; understands pressing clothes and all other duties. 220 East 36th St., ring Herbert's bell.

JANITOR.—Locksmith and machinist, with small family, as janitor of two or three flats. J. Frentz, 213 West 61st St.

KITCHEN or HOUSE WORK.—Man; speaks German, French, little English; in club or private house, for kitchen or house work. Louis St., 117 West 24th St.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two good Swedish or German girls; good cook, chambermaid and waitress. Call Monday, between 3 and 4, at 5 East 77th St.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A lady going to Europe in the early Spring desires as a companion a middle-aged, agreeable, well-educated lady; the best of references required. N., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—A first-class German maid and seamstress; must understand how to make children's dresses; best city reference required. Call, Monday, between 9 and 12, 35 West 72d St.

WANTED—A good Swedish cook; small private family; no washing; steady place; bring references; also have personal reference. Call Monday morning at 116 East 29th St.

WANTED—French cook; must be neat; small family; wages, $25 to $30. Call, before 10, at 213 West 48th St.

WANTED—A girl as competent waitress and chambermaid in private family. Apply, with references, 80 Convent Av., near West 144th St.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent lady's maid willing to leave city; butlers, second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF GENTLEMAN'S apartments, wardrobe, &c., can secure permanent situation, with liberal pay, providing the highest references are given; no application will be noticed unless giving former places of employment and the length of time served in each place. Liberal, 270 West 23d St.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—Men and women, young and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening; we pay $10 to $15 per week; no canvassing; any child can do the work; send address to-day; we send work at once. The Vail Art Co., Dept. 124, Vail, Pa.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Address UNIVERSAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A second man of good appearance, and a good driver. Address, stating full particulars, Second Man, Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

## REHABILITATING A JOSS

### EXTENSIVE CELEBRATION IN THE CHINESE QUARTERS.

### Celestials Place an Idol in a New and Larger Temple, with Accompanying Rites, to Win His Favor and Avert Evil.

The imps, demons, wraiths, and genii indigenous to Chinatown had a hard time of it last night around Mott and Pell Streets. So far as could be seen by an outsider, the cohorts of the evil one were routed foot, horse, and dragoons.

The occasion of the especial raid on the malign spirits was the rehabilitation of the joss house and the replacing on his throne of the joss himself, who for many weeks has been relegated to a subterranean apartment while his new temple was being erected, enlarged, and redecorated. The place of abode of this particular joss is at 16 Mott Street His former quarters were found to be too small and quite out of keeping with the dignity of the idol to which all the Chinese residents salaam with more or less belief and reverence.

The old temple was torn out and a new story was added to the building, which will hereafter be devoted to his sole use and worship. He was replaced in his position yesterday, and the joyous residents of Chinese persuasion welcomed him back in their own peculiar way. The tom-toms were beaten, the gongs sounded, and the cymbals clashed incessantly from the dawn of yesterday until far into the early morning of to-day.

The new joss house may be called a thing of beauty from a Chinese artistic view, but to the rest of mankind it will only be regarded as strange and weird. The temple is a moderate-sized room, say 30 by 40 feet, with a shallow alcove at one end. In this alcove is the Holy of Holies—again from the Chinese view. The joss itself is nothing more than a crude oil painting of a mild-featured Chinaman, with two other figures on either side. He is set deep in a recess of an altarlike structure, and is almost hidden from view by paper draperies, paper flowers, bannerettes, and tinsel. Everything about the deity that could be gilded has received a washing of bronze or gold. It is gaudy and resplendent. In front of the altar are several tables, one of which has a red oilcloth cover on which is a vivid view of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Statue of Liberty outlined in white. On these tables were strange offerings of fish, flesh, and fowl. Chickens, little pigs, and eels, done up in the queerest ways, were spread out to appease the power supposed to preside over the place. Here, too, are more paper flowers, more tinsel, and innumerable little sticks of sandalwood, the latter all smoldering, sending up a heavy and lung-clogging incense.

About the room are hung framed slabs of wood inscribed with Chinese hieroglyphics, and long, red paper streamers, likewise inscribed. These are prayers to the presiding genius, or Joss; prayers for help, good luck, and long life. None of them seemed to refer to a future beyond life's span. "Give us what we want here" seemed to be the burden of them.

There was no show of reverence or awe among the ever-shifting crowd of Orientals. They came in with their hats on, and kept them on. They smoked their cigars or cigarettes in a matter-of-fact way as they strolled about and chatted gaily with each other, as though they were at a picnic instead of in a temple of worship.

In the rear of the temple, or Joss house proper, is another room, with a small room opening off. The little room was evidently devoted to the use of the high priest. At any rate, he was in there yesterday, resplendent in a white silk robe, and puffing contentedly on his pipe, as though there wasn't a lost soul in the world worth saving.

The only exception to the rule as to reverence was when a Chinese merchant came in with two little children, the oldest about four years and the other half that age. The little ones were dressed as they dress them in China. The youngsters were led before the Joss and forced to kneel and fold their little hands, much as a Christian child might do, but there was no sign of a prayer on their lips.

As the visitors to the Joss house tired of wandering about they walked over to Kim Sun Low's restaurant, at 16 Pell Street, where they regaled themselves with won-hou, friend tsup-sue, fried pigeon, fried chicken, with ginger sprouts, lichi, carambola, shui-sen, pisilli-lilium, and similar delicacies enumerated on the menu.

In the evening the same irregular, irrelevant, and irreverent ceremonies were continued, only the tom-toms and cymbals beat louder, and late at night a cartload of firecrackers were exploded, red fires were burned, roman candles were shot off, and the ceremony was over, and the Joss was left to continue his regular vocation of bringing luck to his patrons who feed him and burn the most smell-sticks before him.

## DID HE ATTEMPT SUICIDE?

### Found Unconscious in His Room in a Newark Hotel.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A well-dressed man, about thirty years old, who registered at the Germania Hotel, on Market Street, last night as Jules Tetaine of Danbury, Conn., was found unconscious in his room at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was owing to his non-appearance that the hotel people decided to break in the door of his room. He was removed to the hospital, and was still unconscious this evening.

He took some powders, but whether it was with suicidal intent or to help him to sleep is not known. The powders were purchased here, and contained the name "Trailon." There are some who think he took an overdose, which rendered him insensible. On the inside of his hat was the name of a Chicago hat firm, and this leads many to believe that the man is from the West. It is believed that he will die. There was nothing found on his person that would give any clue to his identity.

### Interests of the Musicians.

Alexander Bremer, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, in the annual address that he has just issued, says that negotiations are now under way between committees of the union and of the Actors' Society for an offensive and defensive alliance in securing their rights and in resisting unjust encroachments. Mr. Bremer praises the Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Carpenters and Scene Shifters for refusing to support the Manhattan Musical Union in its fight against the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Mr. Bremer would like to see uniforms abolished altogether, or to have the union select a general uniform. He condemns the American Federation of Labor, and says that there ought to be a referendum vote of the musicians of the country to show that they want to have nothing to do with the Federation.

### To Protect the Palisades.

There is on exhibition at the store of G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third Street, a water-color picture of the Palisades, with photographs of the quarries and stone crushers, which are destroying the natural scenery of those interesting cliffs. The purpose is to bring to the people of the city a realizing sense of the grandeur of the Palisades, and by showing the process of defacement present an object lesson that will be so strong an appeal to public sentiment that it may reach the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey and cause them to take some practical steps to prevent the further mutilation of the cliffs.

### Jersey City Soldiers' Monument.

The Committee of the Hudson County Grand Army posts, at a meeting held in the County Court House yesterday, decided to place the new soldiers' monument in front of the Jersey City City Hall, at the corner of Montgomery and Grove Streets. The monument will cost $25,000. This amount has been subscribed already.

## SUICIDE OF A TRAPEZIST.

### The Act Committed Because His Company Was About to Leave Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Edward Percy of Adrian, Mich., nineteen years old, committed suicide in Brady's Hotel, at the corner of Academy and Halsey Streets, this evening. He took a rubber hose from the gas stove, and, placing one end of it in his mouth, attached the other end to the gas jet, which he turned on, and when he was found he was unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, but Percy died in a few minutes.

He was a trapeze performer and was a member of the "Hogan's Alley" company, which closed its engagement this evening at Miner's Theatre. On Monday night last he injured his hand while performing, and since then had been laid up. It is believed that the fact that the company was to leave to-night, and that he was in a strange city and without funds, made him despondent, and that he decided to kill himself. In a notebook which he had in his possession was written: "If anything happens me, please notify Frederick Mulzer of Adrian, Mich." The police this evening telegraphed Mulzer, and while waiting to hear from him had the body of Percy removed to Brueckner's morgue.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, desires another bachelor (or congenial couple) similarly situated; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence is pleasantly located on lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and will be found a very rare opportunity to the right party only to secure a quiet and luxurious home. Address Post Office Box 2,168, New York City.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back room, en suite; private house; permanent; references.

92D ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room; southern; one block station, cable, Park; gentlemen; private house; owner.

### BOARD WANTED.

NEW YORK BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM Directory, 2 West 14th St., New York, Room 23.—We find boarding places, furnished rooms, and table board in best houses in the city; special attention paid to out-of-town applicants.

### HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION. WM. B. FASIG, AUCTIONEER.

WM. B. FASIG & CO.'S Great Record Breaking Sale of FOUR HUNDRED HIGHLY BRED TROTTERS AND PACERS, ONE HUNDRED of which have records from 2:10 to 2:30,

at

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,**
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
January 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1897.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to
W. B. FASIG & CO., Hotel Lincoln,
Broadway and 52d St.,
New York City.

PAIR OF YOUNG COACH HORSES, 16 HANDS, bays, well bred, stylish and thoroughly broken, for sale. Address A. JOHNSON, coachman, Oscawana-on-Hudson.

### LOST AND FOUND.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—Lost, Jan. 15, 1897, DIAMOND CLUSTER BROOCH, between East 80th and West 34th Sts., or at Metropolitan Opera House. The above reward will be paid to bearer returning brooch to BLACK, STARR & FROST, 251 5th Av.

### AUCTION SALES.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, AUCTIONEER,
60 LIBERTY ST.
**STRONG & IRELAND**
will sell at public auction, by order of
PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee,
**ON JANUARY 20TH, 1897,**
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT
**42 WEST B'WAY, N. Y.,**
**Top Floor,**

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### HOTELS.

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### WINTER RESORTS.

## WINTER RESORTS

For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Bellevue, Belleair, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Ponce De Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Ormond, Ormond, Fla.
The Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.
Palm Beach Inn, Palm Beach, Fla.
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Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.
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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
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HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.

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Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st st., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—SERVICES will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the hall, No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Jan. 17th, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Problem of Marriage." All interested are invited.

THEOSOPHY.—ST. PAUL, THE INITIATE.—Lecture by Charles Johnston, member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Sunday evening, 8:15, at 144 Madison Av.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

### PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLLECTOR'S Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard.—January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened January 19, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 19, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard a quantity sewing silk, spool cotton, bone buttons, twill, squillgees, hand and leg irons, plate powder, marline spikes, hose fittings, fishing leads, brooms, brushes, bath brick, lantern globes, leather, belting, sheet lead, packing, shellac, lard oil, turpentine, linseed oil, alcohol, japan drier, varnishes, sal soda, pumice stone, wrought iron pipe, valves, brass pipe fittings, files, unbleached cotton drill, worsted tape, knife lanyards, and tinned vegetables. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other part of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Darwin; at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Silvia; at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and South Pacific ports,) per steamship Valencia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Santo Domingo, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Imperial Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Imperial Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. §25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. §30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

## A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

## Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
**PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,**
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

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Ascent of the NILE by Tourist Steamer.
Departures of **COOK'S** Select Parties
from New York, Feb. 13, March 6.
For **FLORIDA** next
conducted parties leave New York, Feb. 5 and 9.
For **JAPAN** and **CHINA** next
conducted party from San Francisco March 4.
Conducted parties and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.
Write for programme. All particulars free.

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**261 & 1225 Broadway, New York.**
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Established Over Half a Century.

## Winter Cruise of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE **Mediterranean and ORIENT** BY THE **Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK** from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

## FRENCH LINE.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.......Jan. 28, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.................................Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 4, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.    MIOWERA, March 8

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.19,10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb.2,10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb.16,10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb.23,10AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.2, 10 AM
**OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.**
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

## GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
F.B'marck, Ja.26, 11 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb.13,11 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM

**FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.**
Steamers of Jan. 26th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch.25, 7 A.M.
F.Bismarck, Apr.8, 10AM
Normannia, Ap.29, 10AM
Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F.Bismarck, May27, 10AM
Normannia, June 3, 10AM
**Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.**

## American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS......Jan. 27
ST. PAUL........Feb. 3
NEW YORK....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS......Feb. 17
ST. PAUL........Feb. 24

**WINTER CRUISE**
**To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,**
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

## Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
Kens'gton, Feb.10,11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.........Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.......Wed., Jan. 20
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..........Friday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack...........Monday, Jan. 25

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla.Cent.& Pen.Fast F.& P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So.Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

**MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.**
**SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.**
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
**"WINTER TOURS."**
**C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.**

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
**DAILY SERVICE.**
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

## NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

**8:30** A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

**9:30** A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

**10:30** A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

**1:00** P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**1:00** P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**3:30** P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

**4:30** P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

**6:00** P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

**6:25** P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

**7:30** P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

**9:00** P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

**9:15** P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

**12:10** NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

**9:06** A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

**9:15** A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

**"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.**
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

## WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

**3:30** A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

**9:15** A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

**6:00** P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

**7:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**8:15** P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

## LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

**6:40** A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

**8:15** A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

**10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

**12:00 noon** daily, except Sunday,

**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"**

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

**12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

**1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

**4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

**5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

**6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

**7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

**8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.

**9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1897.

**8:00 A. M.** FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

**9:00 A. M.** FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

**10:00 A. M.** PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.

**2:00 P. M.** CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.

**6:00 P. M.** WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

**7:45 P. M.** SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

**8:00 P. M.** PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

**WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.**
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis, Jacksonville, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Atlanta and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

**FOR PHILADELPHIA.**
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

## Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 22, 1896,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

**ALL RAIL ROUTE.**
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

**FOR LAKEWOOD.**
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

## ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

## DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

**Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.**

**VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.**

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

**8:00 A. M.**—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

**10:00 A. M.** (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

**1:00 P. M.** (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

**4:00 P. M.**—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

**7:30 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

**9:30 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

## ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

**9:00 A. M.**—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

**2:00 P. M.**—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily, Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake, Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

**7:30 P. M.**—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M.; Jamestown, 6:55 A. M.; Cleveland, 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

**8:45 P. M.**—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 8:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

## B. Altman & Co.

CLOAK DEPT.

Are showing an assortment of

**HUSSAR WALKING**
and
**ETON JACKETS,**

Trimmed with Brandenburg braids, new collar effects, made in materials adapted both for the present and

EARLY SPRING WEAR.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

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## B. Altman & Co.

Introductory to the Spring season will open a number of styles in

**LADIES' COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.**

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

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## B. Altman & Co.

TUESDAY, January 19.

**CORSETS,**
(Sizes 18 to 28)

**Fine French Coutil,**
white or ecru, value $2.25,
1.15

**Fine French Sateen,**
Black, value 2.90
1.45

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

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## B. Altman & Co.

Will offer to-morrow (Monday)

**BLANKETS**
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.

**ODORLESS DOWN QUILTS,**
for Double Beds, reduced to
3.90

(At 18th Street Entrance.)

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"Our American Homes
and How to Furnish Them."

## HORNER'S FURNITURE.

*IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS.*

Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

**R. J. HORNER & CO.,**
Furniture Makers and Importers,
**61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,**
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

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## VACANT LAND COLONIES

### SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE COOPER UNION LABOR BUREAU.

### J. W. Kjelgaard Tells of the Efforts to Turn Back to the Country The Flood Toward the City.

J. W. Kjelgaard, Superintendent of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, spoke yesterday morning before the League for Political Education, at the Berkeley Lyceum, on the subject of "Help by Work and Sympathy." There was a large attendance.

Mr. Kjelgaard called attention to the fact that all eyes in the world are directed toward the great cities. A young man in the country or in a small town suddenly feels that he could do better in life in a great city. This allurement of the great city has drawn a tide of life that floods the larger cities with young men who find it always difficult, often impossible, to earn a livelihood in their new surroundings. It increases, also, the difficulties of life for those who are already struggling for existence in the cities.

The highest interests of humanity demand that, instead of encouraging this flood of the human tide toward the large cities, we should strive to check it and turn it back toward the country and its free, wholesome life. The opportunity should be given to these young men, who find the struggle in the overcrowded cities too hard or impossible, an opportunity to earn a living and build up a home and win independence in the country.

**Success of Vacant-Lot Colonies.**

He spoke of the success of the "vacant-lot colonies" planted by the bureau. Men and women who had been sent to such colonies had found new incentives in life, had labored diligently, and had discovered that they could succeed in this kind of work. Land for the establishment of the first colonies, he said, was given by William Steinway, and five farms were begun on Long Island. He told some interesting and characteristic stories of the experiences of these tyro farmers and gardeners. All the allotments of land were so small that only market or "truck" gardening was practical on them. One man had a "peg leg," and could not walk on the plowed ground. As soon as his neighbors learned this, they united and performed for him all such work as he was prevented from doing by his wooden leg.

One of the women on the farm, who was cultivating a small "patch" of land, laid off her garden rows very irregularly. Mr. Kjelgaard told her that she should make them straight, so they would look better and more orderly. She replied that she did not have time to make them straight. She had to leave her sick husband at home, locked in a room with one of her children, while she took the other child, the more troublesome one, with her to her work in the garden. She was so worried and in such a hurry to get back to her sick husband and child that she could not take time to lay off straight rows. Mr. Kjelgaard said that when he told this story to the other members of the colony, they immediately combined and did the woman's work for her.

**Women the Best Gardeners.**

A prize was offered for the best result obtained by the farmers. It was won by a woman who was gardening on an acre and a quarter of land. Women, he said, make the best gardeners.

The first year of the bureau's life it found room and a means of livelihood for 78 families. It colonized 141 families the second year. It has been established only two years, and is now seeking larger areas of land in the country for similar colonies. A man in Pennsylvania had offered to give 1,000 acres of farm land for the use of these colonists. Mr. Kjelgaard said that when he learned of the offer he stated that he should like to have even larger areas—2,000 or 3,000 acres. The Pennsylvanian heard of it, and has now offered 5,000 acres, if it can be used for this purpose.

The speaker told the story of how a man who had come from prison applied for work at the bureau. He induced a man who wanted laborers to take with him into the country to give the applicant a trial. The result is that the man who had served a term in jail has become a good, sturdy citizen, and is making a comfortable living.

One of the ladies asked Mr. Kjelgaard how a large colony should be established. He replied that it should be owned by a corporation or association in New York, and the colonists put on the farm lands and gradually aided until they could secure their own homes. The association should pay them wages, which could be deducted from the sale of their products, and the profits divided between the laborers and the association. He thought that men could soon earn enough to begin farming for themselves on small lots.

**Many Questions Answered.**

After the address the ladies asked the speaker a great many questions. Some wanted to learn whether women could be helped in this way as well as men; others asked if the movement could not be indefinitely extended and broadened, and one asked if it would not be well to place it before the Boards of Public Instruction as a plan for the practical training of the people to industrial life and to the ability to take care of themselves. To all Mr. Kjelgaard replied fully, approving of all the suggestions contained in the questions.

The following announcement was read: "The charter of the Greater New York is now under consideration. It affects the interests of women as well as those of men. Next week a conference of the Presidents of many societies of women will be held to consider what suggestions shall be made. On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M., a public meeting will be held at Carnegie Lyceum."

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## JERSEY CITY WATER.

### Citizens Protest Against the Contract —Grand Jury Investigating.

Horace W. Billington and 150 other property owners of Jersey City have filed with Mayor Wanser a protest against the pending water contract. They claim that the East Jersey Water Company owns no watershed; that the financial condition of Jersey City does not warrant the making of such a contract; that no such contract should be made in any event until the Commission on Passaic Pollution has reported, and that the making of such a contract would prevent Jersey City from securing such legislation as it may need in the future.

In addition to this, the Grand Jury has appointed a committee to inquire into the contract.

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### Returned from Europe a Pauper.

Aaron Eckstein, his wife, and four children arrived here yesterday on the steamship Taormina, from Hamburg. They were taken to Ellis Island, when it was found that they were penniless. Eckstein said he had made money in the saloon business in this city, and had started last September to pay a visit to his old home in Poland. He got as far as the Russian frontier, but was not allowed to enter the country, because he had failed to have the Russian Consul here visé his passport. Money and time were spent in vain trying to arrange matters, and when they started back they had only enough money to enable them to reach New York. Eckstein sold his saloon before he went. He has a son here, and the immigration authorities promised to try to find him. As Eckstein took out his first papers for citizenship four years ago, he cannot be deported on the ground of pauperism.

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### J. Edward Simmons's Trip.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, the New York Clearing House Association, and other institutions, is soon to start for a two months' recreation trip to Southern California and New Mexico. He will take his family with him. James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, will act as President in Mr. Simmons's absence. Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, will act as President of the Clearing House Association.

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Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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*"Buy China and Glass Right."*

## HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

**SPECIAL SALE OF**
**PLATES,**
**CHOCOLATE JUGS,**
**TEA POTS, SUGARS,**
**COVERED DISHES, &c.**

**Monday, Jan. 18th,** we will commence the greatest sale of these goods that it has ever been our privilege to offer.

It was our good fortune (and yours also) that we recently purchased at prices that surprised even ourselves, a large quantity of finest Limoges China Plates, Chocolate Jugs, Cracker Jars, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Candlesticks, etc.

These goods must all be sold before we commence changing our stock about, preparatory to occupying our new building, (No. 54 West 22d St.,) which will be ready in a few days. Therefore the following most extraordinary offerings:

**PLATES.**

The Plates we have in five sizes, several shapes, and many very rich assorted decorations. Sets of 6, 8, and 12 Plates can easily be selected in same shape and similar decoration. We shall offer them in four lots, namely:

**LOT NO. 1.**
All Plates, irrespective of size or decoration, valued at from $1.50 to $3.00 each, all beautifully decorated, your choice.......... $1.00 each.

**LOT NO. 2.**
All Plates, irrespective of size or decoration, valued at from 75 cts. to $2.00, a handsome lot, your choice.............. 50 cts. each.

**LOT NO. 3.**
All Plates, irrespective of size or decoration, valued at from 50 cts. to $1.00, all finely decorated, your choice.............. 25 cts. each

**LOT NO. 4.**
All Plates, irrespective of size or decoration, valued at from 25 cts. to 50 cts., your choice.. 15 cts each.
All the above Plates will be found very much superior to those ordinarily offered in so-called "special sales."

**CANDLESTICKS.**
125 assorted tall Candlesticks, in two sizes, 6 and 7 inches, assorted flower decorations with gold, value $1.50 to $3.00, your choice............ 75 cts. each.

**CHOCOLATE JUGS.**
75 Chocolate Jugs, assorted shapes, sizes, and decorations, all very handsome, valued at from $2.00 to $4.50, your choice........ $1.50 each.

**TEA POTS.**
Assorted decorations, shapes, and sizes, value $2.50, your choice........ $1.25 each.

**SUGARS.**
Also assorted in size, decoration, and shape, value $1.25 each, choice... 75 cts. each.

**CREAMERS.**
Assorted sizes, shapes, and decorations, value $1.00 to $1.50 each, choice.. 50 cts. each.

**CRACKER JARS.**
Different shapes, sizes, and decorations, all with gold and handsomely decorated, valued at $2.50 to $4.00 each, your choice.. $1.25 each.

**COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.**
150 Covered Vegetable Dishes, artistic flower decorations with gold, and new and unique shapes, valued at from $1.75 to $5.00 each; from these you can take your choice at.... $1.00 each.
There are many other items in this sale, such as Princess Lamps, Ring Stands, Berry Dishes, Shells, &c., &c., of which there are not sufficient quantities to mention, but which will be found equally interesting and good value.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

**HIGGINS & SEITER,**
Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
**50 and 52 West 22d St.,**
(Near 6th Av.,) and
170 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

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### Architect Broome's Indictment.

James B. Vredenbergh yesterday applied to Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City, for a writ of certiorari to remove to the Supreme Court for review an indictment found against Lewis H. Broome, the architect in charge of the new City Hall of Jersey City, for allowing the contractors to use inferior material. Mr. Vredenbergh said that Mr. Broome was not a public official, and was not properly indicted. Prosecutor Winfield held that Broome could be indicted because he had certified work that should not have been approved, and so had enabled the contractors to collect money to which they were not entitled.

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### Schrader Returns to Bayonne.

August Schrader, the "divine healer," has returned to Bayonne after an absence of two months, and is again at the Willow Haven Inn. He said yesterday that during his absence he received over 2,000 letters asking him to return to this neighborhood, and that he will remain in Bayonne all Winter if the afflicted need his services.

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## Stern Bros.

To-morrow
Annual
**January Sale**
of
**Ladies'**
**Muslin and Cambric**
**Underwear**
consisting in part of

**Chemises**
31c, 65c, 93c

**Drawers**
29c, 48c, 59c

**Night Robes**
63c, 85c, 98c

**Skirts**
48c, 75c, 97c

Also
**Infants' Wear**
at
Exceptionally
Low Prices

West 23d St.

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## WATERS PIANOS

have been well known for fifty years and have stood the test of time. They will be sold this year at LOWER PRICES and on more LIBERAL TERMS than ever offered before on any standard high-grade piano. Let us send you our new illustrated catalogue (1897) with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you three years' time without interest. A SPECIAL OFFER: 10 good second-hand uprights this week, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, on payments of only $5 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Call early.

**HORACE WATERS & CO.,**
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

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## Stern Bros.

will place on sale
To-morrow, Monday
the following
**Special Values**
in
**Ladies' Wrappers**

Of Cashmere, at
$4.85
$6.75
$8.90
Regular value, $6.50 to $14.00

Of India Silk, at $8.75
Regular value, $12.50

Of Crepons, at $10.90
Regular value, $14.75.

West 23d St.

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## Stern Bros.

Monday
**Special Sale**
of
155 Pieces
Black Corded
and
Ottoman Striped
**Satin Duchesse**
at 58c and 69c
Regular Value,
$1.00 and $1.25 yd.

And
5,500 Yards
Black Brocaded
**Faille Silks**
at 78c
Worth $1.25 yd.

West 23d St

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## EHRICH BROS.

### EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 yds. All-Wool French Challies, in the newest designs for the spring of 1897, value 40c. yd., at.......... | 18c |
| 25,000 yds. Organdie Lawn, Ficulane Lawn, Tissue Regence and Jacquard Helyett, in new and exquisite French printed designs, value 25c. yd., at.......... | 10c |
| 60c yd. 32 in. Lyons Printed Foulard, new exclusive designs, | 39c |
| 80c yd. High Rustle changeable Taffeta and 24-in. Black Brocaded India Silk, heavy quality and new figures.......... | 54c |
| Yard-wide Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin, yard.......... | 4½c |

(No mail orders filled.)

### LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS.

We have divided our entire remaining stock of above into three lots to close to-morrow, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIAN CLOTH JACKETS, half lined with silk; BLACK BOUCLE, high buttoned, rolling collar; MIXED FRIEZE in several styles; black, blue, and brown KERSEY JACKETS, buttoned high from shoulder, black and blue cheviot, velvet or plain collar, shield front:<br>BLACK, BROWN AND BLUE KERSEY CAPES, lined throughout with silk and edged with fur:<br>Above formerly from $9.00 to $12.00 each, all at........ | 3.98 |
| ROUGH CHEVIOT JACKETS, flare collars, lined with figured satin; FANCY FIGURED OR WIDE WALE CHEVIOT, inlaid velvet collars, lined with black satin; DOTTED CURL CLOTH JACKETS, lined with silk; PERSIAN CLOTH JACKETS, high collar, new fronts, silk lined; KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, tailor finished, notched collars; BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS in several different styles, lined with striped taffeta:<br>BLACK PERSIAN CLOTH CAPES, full sweep, single or double military, edged with fur; fine quality VELOUR PLUSH CAPES, satin lined, edged with fur; MELTON CLOTH CAPES, with plain or fancy lining:<br>Above formerly sold from $14.50 to $16.50, all at | 6.98 |
| Handsome tailor-made KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, in black or green, inlaid velvet or plain collar, lined with changeable or figured silk; light tan KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, lined with changeable silk; IMPORTED SAMPLES, in tight-fitting JACKETS, richly braided and lined throughout:<br>Above formerly $20.00 to $25.00, all at.................. | 12.75 |

**Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.**

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### Catholic Young Men's Rally.

A grand rally of Catholic young men will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow night to illustrate the growth of Catholic young men's organizations in the diocese. Bishop McDonnell will preside, and it is expected that every pastor and many of the assistants of the city churches will attend. The Catholic young men's societies of this city, Brooklyn, Boston, Albany, and various towns in the New Jersey Diocese will be well represented. Addresses will be made by prominent Catholics. The Brooklyn associations will form at their headquarters, and, preceded by bands, will march to the Academy.

### Miss Williams in Safe Hands.

Margaret H. Williams, who, with Emma L. Cummings, ran away from the Nazareth Industrial School, at Bronxville, Westchester County, Wednesday evening, was taken to the Harlem Court yesterday morning, and was claimed by her uncle and guardian, J. M. Farwell, a retired merchant of 457 Beacon Street, Boston. Magistrate Wentworth formally committed the girl to the custody of her uncle, who said that he would not send her back to the school. Mr. Farwell said he had evidently been deceived in the character of the school, which is under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and which has been highly indorsed by several religious journals.

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## Daniell & Sons.

UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF
**SPRING GOODS.**
**NO LIMIT TO THE VARIETY.**

Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Millinery, Upholstery, Housekeeping Goods, Gents' Furnishing, and an endless assortment of Fancy Articles.

Specials in Wash Goods in part as follows at prices undeniably less than ever before:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lawns Stripes . . . . . . | 10½c. | yd. |
| Lappet Stripes,<br>Madras Lace Jaconas . . . . | 12½c. | yd. |
| Bishop Lawn Lace Insertion,<br>Tissue Mozambique and Batistes . | 15c. | yd. |
| Organdie Sublime,<br>Tissue Brode . . . . . | 25c. | yd. |
| Organdie Rajee . . . . . | 35c. | yd. |

**WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.**
500 cut lengths ranging from 3 1-2 to 7 yards each,
at 25 and 50c. yard.

**EMBROIDERIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 27-inch Flouncing for Children's Dresses at | 24c. yd. |

**WHITE GOODS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 36-inch soft finish Nainsook at - - | 10c. yd. |
| Check Nainsooks at - - | 10c., 12c., and 15c. yd. |
| 40-inch fine White Lawn - | 10c. and 12 1-2c. yd. |
| 66-inch French Organdie - - | 25c. to 75c. yd. |

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

**BROADWAY—8TH 9TH STREETS.**

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## Arnold Constable & Co.

**LYONS SILKS.**

Check Taffetas.
Plaid Taffetas.
*Silk and Wool Moire Velours.*
*Pim's Irish Plaid Poplins.*
*White and Black Stripe Silks.*
*Black and White Plaid Silks.*
*Brocades for Evening Wear.*
*White Silks for Wedding Gowns.*

**PRINTED FOULARDS.**
Very handsome patterns and magnificent quality.

**VELVETS.**

Broadway & 19th st.

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## MUSIC MADE HIM MAD.

### Charles Harcourt's Delusion—He Attacked a Fellow-Prisoner in Court.

Charles Harcourt of 227 West Forty-sixth Street recently became insane over the study of music. He got the impression that he was a grand opera singer, and made life unbearable for his family and neighbors by his singing. Friday he was induced to visit the office of a physician, who was represented as an operatic manager. The doctor pronounced Harcourt insane and at the same time pretended to engage him to sing bass in "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Harcourt was coaxed to go to a police station on the representation that he was to be engaged at a higher salary for another opera.

He seemed rational when put in the pen at Yorkville Court yesterday, but a few minutes later he attacked Thomas Ryan, another prisoner, and beat him terribly because Ryan would not sing for him. Ryan was rescued by the court officers, and Harcourt was committed to Bellevue Hospital.

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### Princeton Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of Princeton alumni will be held at the Hotel Savoy Thursday evening. From indications the dinner will probably be the largest in point of attendance of any given in recent years. President Patton is expected to speak for the present and future of the university and Prof. West for the past. Seth Low will speak for New York, Henry E. Howland of Yale and James C. Carter of Harvard will perhaps discuss foreign relations and the doctrine of belligerency, respectively. William E. Annin of the class of '77, President of the Gridiron Club of Washington, will speak for the alumni. Other invited guests are Prof. William Libbey, Dr. John S. Billings, and Abram S. Hewitt of New York and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. The dinner will be under the auspices of the Princeton Club of this city.

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### Mme. de Vere's Success.

As a result of the success achieved by Mme. Clementine de Vere, she has been engaged by Maurice Grau for the rest of the grand opera season, here and on tour. Her first appearance as a regular member of the company will be as Suzanna in Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," which is now in rehearsal, and will be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House Feb. 1 with a cast including Mmes. Eames and Calvé, who will sing Cherubino for the first time, and MM. Ancona and Edouard de Reszke. Mme. de Vere has also been engaged by Mr. Grau for the next season of grand opera at Covent Garden, London.

---

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

**DRAPERIES.**

Why is it that our draperies are always so pleasing in a room?

Is it because the material, fabric, color and design are in perfect accord with the decorations?

Or is it because they have an air of individual taste and handiwork?

Or is it because they are hung in the most artistic manner? Or is it all these combined?

This is bargain season in our drapery department as well as all over the store. Prices greatly reduced.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
**GEO. C. FLINT CO.**
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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## BRENTANO'S

SPECIAL SALE OF
**Writing Paper.**

Continuation for one week of our sale of 120 sheets Cream Paper, smooth surface, with square envelope to match, in box....... 50c.

½ Regular Value.

VISITING CARDS, WEDDING and RECEPTION CARDS.

Announcements engraved in best style, at prices lower than elsewhere for this quality of work.

*Sample Books sent on receipt of 15c.*

**BRENTANO'S,**
31 Union Square,
New York.

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### Girl of Fourteen Elopes.

Florence Fowler, fourteen years old, of 184 Forest Street, Jersey City, disappeared last Monday. At the same time William Boice, twenty-four years old, of 22 Oak Street, left home. As Boice had been attentive to the girl it was assumed that they had gone together. Yesterday Mr. Fowler received a letter from Boice saying that he and Florence were married and were spending their honeymoon in Washington. Mr. Fowler said he had no objection to the marriage except the girl's age. He will forgive his daughter.

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### The Minister's Coat Stolen.

The Rev. John L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, Jersey City, bought a new overcoat Friday morning. When he returned to his home, 95 Summit Avenue, he placed the coat on a rack in the hall. Shortly after a young man rang the bell and handed the servant a note for Dr. Stoddard. It proved to be a blank sheet of paper. The girl hurried back to the door, but the young man and the doctor's new coat had disappeared.

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### For the Charity Ball.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the annual Charity Ball, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, report that the boxes and tickets are selling well, and that the numerous details necessary to insure a pleasant evening to the many who will participate are well in hand.

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### Narrow Escape of Fishermen.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Jan. 16.—The fishermen who were believed to be in great danger yesterday are all safe, having landed on Grand Island. The loss of nets amounts to $800.

Sunday
January 17-1897

# The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT.

3d Floor.

On Monday and Tuesday, January 18th and 19th, this Department will offer Seventeen hundred pairs of Ladies' Boots, modern shaped, newly made goods, including Dull Mat Dongola and Glacé Kid, Cloth Top and French Calf Boots,
Former Prices $4.25 to 6.00. **1.90**

Ladies' Glacé Kid Button Boots, Former Price 3.00. **1.69**

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Avenue.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

## GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

### CAUSES OF OPPOSITION TO THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

### Secretary Olney Has Not Proven Tactful in His Dealings with Senators — Preparations for Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Olney was the most-talked-of man at the diplomatic reception on Thursday night—the last of the receptions of that kind that will be given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The Secretary of State, for whom all the diplomatic representatives have come to entertain a profound respect as an officer fully capable of dealing with the most astute of diplomats, was the chief topic of discussion in the United States and Europe. The arbitration treaty, a convention growing out of the urgent discussion of the Venezuelan boundary controversy, had been published and had been commented upon, here and in Europe, as one of the achievements of modern diplomacy. Among the Diplomatic Corps there was naturally the most intense interest in the report, which Mr. Olney has not contradicted, that he had admitted that the arbitration treaty was an alliance with Great Britain. This admission to the Minister of Russia, made in answer to an inquiry which he was entitled to make, was spoken of as one of the most candid and bold assertions ever uttered by so conspicuous an officer. There was naturally a disposition to account for it as having been made by inadvertence. That, however, finds no support from the Secretary. It is likely to stand unless Great Britain considers it inexpedient to consent to have that understanding accepted, which is not likely to happen if the tone of the British comment is fairly representative of British feeling. There was no lack of congratulations for the Secretary. If he were a more tactful man, it is probable that congratulations would have come in greater number from the members of the Senate, but the Secretary has not managed the Congress with as much skill as he managed Lord Salisbury. Members of the Senate and the House have sometimes resented the preoccupation of the Secretary; they have no sense of toleration of a busy man who cannot fit in with their idle humors. Mr. Olney is businesslike, and to save himself he has treated members of the Congress as a business man would have done. The exacting gentlemen up on the hill, who find such small fault as that the Secretary has not offered them seats when they called upon him, but has kept them standing by standing himself, have allowed their resentment to increase, and it was ready for expression at an inconvenient moment. Then, some of them have imagined that there was contempt in the description of the Senate and House as composed of "eminent gentlemen" who were about to adopt a resolution instructing the Executive as to his power, and which Mr. Olney told the "eminent gentlemen" of the Senate would be regarded simply as so much opinion, and nothing more.

⁂

There is talk already, before the arbitration treaty has been voted on, of a renewal of it under President McKinley. Senator Sherman is supposed to be in favor of the treaty, and he will be Secretary of State. Should he prove to be as vigorous in policy as has been his predecessor, and less of a jingo than are some of his associates in the Senate, he may insist upon renewing the treaty, and thus carry out the policy of the Cleveland Administration. If the advice and influence of Mr. Chandler and others is regarded, the arbitration treaty will not be heard of again for some time. Mr. Chandler has an idea, not recently discovered by him, that all arbitrations internationally are bad, and he sometimes gives instances of our bad luck with arbitrations. Senators who agree with him fear that because Great Britain is willing to take the treaty there must be a trap in it for us, that we are about to throw away some power to protect ourselves and to prevent Great Britain from acquiring some interest which we should be able to keep from her if we were not hampered by a treaty like the arbitration convention. It does not cut any figure with the Senators who for such reasons object to the treaty that it is approved in England, in France, and even in Germany, where there are some sneers at what is called a "chimerical search for peace guarantees," but, on the contrary, it is ground for additional suspicion that any considerable number of Englishmen shout at the prospect of such a treaty of alliance, as Secretary Olney has called it. With these critics it is not at all impressive to suggest that the mere acknowledgment of the force of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain is in itself a victory.

⁂

The Secretary of State is very earnest in his desire that the treaty be approved. It would be to him very gratifying if the force of public opinion exerted in behalf of it were sufficient to overcome the inertia or hostility of the Senate. Bearing this in mind, it must seem unfortunate to friends of the treaty and of Secretary Olney that for a year or more the British press has led all the rest in exclusive and early information about the intentions and operations of the Department of State. Almost every event of importance that has occurred in the progress of the Venezuela controversy and of the negotiations for this arbitration treaty has come to the ears of the American reader by way of London. And this was not because the American writers at the capital lacked enterprise. Many newspaper men, including the representatives of the two press associations, have been at all times willing and even anxious to give to their clients the information that they were not able to obtain, but which has been obtainable for The London Chronicle. Secretary Olney has been habitually unwilling to talk with or even see the men who have been expected to keep track of business in the departments. Some of those who have sought elsewhere for an explanation of what appears to be his preference to talk to British readers think that they have discovered it in learning that there has been a working at cross purposes by the Secretary and the Ambassador at London. It seems hardly credible, but it is asserted that soon after he became Secretary of State Mr. Olney got the impression that Ambassador Bayard was patronizing him among his associates in England; that the Secretary of State was being referred to as "a very clever person," and "an extremely clever Boston lawyer," whom the Ambassador did not know very much about, as he had held a lower place in the Cabinet when the Ambassador left home, and had only recently begun to attract attention.

⁂

These remarks may not have been made by Mr. Bayard. Remarks that he did make may have been misunderstood by the Secretary. But there is no doubt that Mr. Olney has obtained the notion that the Ambassador was not likely to help him in his purpose of securing the arbitration treaty or of bringing the Venezuelan negotiations to a definite and satisfactory determination. Enough talk has gone about here to make it plain that the relations of the two men were not cordial. Secretary Olney took the Venezuela matter into his own hands. As the effort to secure the general arbitration treaty brought about the separate Venezuela arbitration, and the success in that direction hastened the closing of negotiations for the general treaty of arbitration, and there appeared to be a desire on the part of the Secretary to reach an English audience otherwise than through the Ambassador, the correspondent of The London Chronicle served a very useful purpose to the Secretary. That correspondent in some very excellent and appreciative letters has told the British public who "the clever Boston lawyer" is and has enjoyed an exclusive monopoly of the news the Secretary should have given to the American as well as the British press. Perhaps if Secretary Olney had devoted as much attention and favor to the American press and the American Senate as he has extended to the British public and press, he would not now find himself in the position of a victim of the Senate, dependent for the success of his great diplomatic work upon the approval of the men who may find pretexts for visiting upon him what will be nothing short of absolute and unmerited defeat. The British press and public may approve ever so much; if the treaty have not the votes of sixty out of ninety Senators, it will make no difference if all Europe demand its approval. Its failure will only prove that tact ought sometimes to go along with the very highest quality of statesmanship.

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Gen. H. V. Boynton has turned out to have been the cause of the duel. It was a long time ago, and no one was killed, so it will be safe to tell the story briefly. It was in 1854, at the Frankfort Military College. "Yankees" and abolition sentiment were unpopular, and Boynton and others from across the Ohio were subjected to unkind and nagging comments. A fellow-student named Foley, from Cincinnati, also suspected, "talked back," and provoked hostility by protesting against the assaults upon Boynton. One morning, when Foley was officer of the day, a student named Marston, a brother of the Marston who drank so much water at the Chicago Convention last Summer, failed to salute as he passed. Foley demanded an explanation, and, when he received an impertinent response, he told Marston the number of his room, and expressed a willingness to hear from Marston or any of his friends. He was called upon during the same afternoon by a student, who knocked at his door with the stock of a revolver, and came in to ask him out to settle the dispute in which he and Marston had engaged. Foley took the "gun" which was presented to him, noticing that it had but four chambers loaded, and that the nipple of the revolver was broken, and went out into the grounds right near the college building. He insisted upon attending to business right there, objecting to a proposed visit to the suburbs. He picked out on of Marston's friends for his second, in the absence of any of his own friends. Being afraid of nothing big and a dead shot he was willing to fight at ten inches or ten feet, but Marston suggested ten paces. When the two men had paced off their distance and had faced about, Marston discovered that there was really no occasion for a fight. Foley had attended to shooting more closely than his studies, and felt sure that he would hurt somebody if he fired. There was a parley. Foley insisted that, as he had been asked out to fight, it would be best to fight first and talk afterward. The distance was again paced. The men faced each other, when Marston or his friends renewed the dispute as to the actual necessity of the encounter, Foley's second, participating as a friend of Marston, who insisted that "honor" demanded an exchange of shots. Just then the Principal, Col. Morgan, and others, including Gen. Boynton, came rushing to the scene. Marston surrendered his artillery at once with cheerfulness, but Foley refused until after some argument. Foley was dismissed two days afterward. Boynton remained, and became one of the Faculty of the institution. He and Foley both entered the service of the United States during the rebellion. Marston and about half the school served the Confederacy. Col. Foley was in Zagoni's bodyguard.

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Washington has learned to prepare for inaugurations, so that the work of preparation for McKinley's inauguration seems very light to everybody connected with the arrangements. There was so much confidence in the commercial safety of the enterprise that $52,000 was soon raised by subscription for a fund to guarantee the payment of the necessary expenses for decoration of the city, of the ballroom, of the stands for spectators, to say nothing of music and other accessories. That money will all be recovered for privileges, including the privilege to any one who chooses to pay for it of entering the ballroom and joining in the festive dance. To the ball there are no deadheads. The calculation is that there will be 10,000 people at the ball. They cannot all be present at once, for the Pension Building could not quite hold them all. However, the contractors are asked to put up 10,000 hat boxes, and tickets will be sold to as many as care to buy them. There has been a very active competition, though why no one can explain on any reasonable hypothesis, among gentlemen who are anxious to shine as aides of Gen. Porter. Several hundred of them have been selected, from all of the States, and they will have to hire horses, and afterward to ride them, good weather or bad, with scarfs of pink and white or blue and white or plain colors drawn across their manly bosoms. Aides will be so common on Inauguration Day that none but those who possess unusual manly beauty or conspicuous skill as horsemen or, perhaps, conspicuous awkwardness will be noticed. The procession promises to offer some unusual attractions. The West Point Cadets, who are ordered here for the day, have not for many years, if ever, participated in the inaugural parade, and the Annapolis Naval Cadets, who were here at the Garfield inauguration, will come again, to be compared with their soldier fellows who are being educated for the land service. E. G. D.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Magnificent Exhibition of
The Richest Silk Fabrics
Known to the Age!

Made expressly for and exhibited at the recent

Silk Exposition in Geneva, Switzerland,

and pronounced by experts to have been the finest Silk display in the world. Their equal, in quality or elegance of design, has never been seen in America.

Having bought the entire collection, they will be displayed in our show windows during the whole week commencing to-morrow, Monday.

These Silks were manufactured for exhibition only, and in nearly every design there is but one dress pattern, the actual cost being from Five to Twenty-five Dollars per yard. We shall, however, offer them at a

**Mere Fraction of Their Original Cost.**

*Orders will be taken from the display, but none delivered for one week, as we wish to give the public ample time to inspect them.*

*THE GRANDEUR OF THIS MOST SUPERB COLLECTION OF SILKS IS WORTH COMING MILES TO SEE.*

During this exhibition our space for showing and selling Silks will be increased to double the usual size.

We shall also include the very latest Novelties of our own importation for the coming season.

In connection with this most extraordinary exhibit we will inaugurate a

**Gigantic Silk Sale**
**at marvellously low prices.**

*All previous attempts at Bargain Silk Selling are insignificant in comparison with this.*

**Having made enormous purchases for both our Wholesale and Retail business at the lowest prices ever known, we will give the public the benefit of our most fortunate buying.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 85 pieces Black Satin Brocades, in a complete assortment of new patterns, all silk, per yard | | 49c |
| 175 pieces Black Brocaded India Taffeta Silks, 24 inch | per yard | 49c |
| 100 pieces all-silk Satin Brocades, full assortment of evening shades, | per yd | 55c |
| 150 pieces Changeable Taffetas, a complete assortment of colors, | per yd | 52c |
| 85 pieces 24-inch Satin Striped Printed Silks | per yard | 49c |
| 65 pieces 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, magnificent quality | per yard | 69c |
| 100 pieces Fancy Striped Changeable Taffetas | per yard | 58c |
| 95 pieces 27-inch Black Imported and Domestic Taffetas | per yard | 59c |
| 45 pieces Black Brocaded Surahs, large variety of patterns | per yard | 55c |

*We have no hesitancy in saying that for magnificent values this will constitute the Greatest Silk Sale of modern times.*

☞ **No Samples Furnished of any of the above Goods.**

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Stern Brothers
have made
Final Reduction of Prices
in their
Cloak Departments
and will offer to-morrow
Ladies' Jackets
at $3.50, $5.85, $7.75, $9.50
Plush and Boucle Cloth Capes
trimmed with fur, at $8.25, $9.50
All of the best materials and most desirable styles
West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Brothers
Will offer to-morrow
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits
English Galateas, Irish Linens, and White Duck, 3 to 12 years, $1.45, $1.98, $2.85
Sailor Collars and Shields 45c, 79c
Sailor and Middy Suits For Spring
Short or Long Trousers, of English Serges and Mixed Tweeds, sizes, 3 to 12 years $2.75, $3.95
Double-breasted Suits $3.62
Spring Weights, sizes, 7 to 16 years, at
Regular value, $5.50 to $9.75
West Twenty-Third Street

## FOR THE CUNNINGHAM MURDER

### Frank Farrell Arrested and Charged with the Crime.

Announcement was made yesterday that Frank Farrell of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street was arrested Friday night and lodged in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Mamie Cunningham of the same address, the thirteen-year-old girl who was found strangled to death at her home on Decoration Day last.

Farrell was indicted Friday and arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Fitzgerald of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney J. Gordon Battle declined to tell what the evidence against the accused man is. He said the police, working under Inspector Brooks, had discovered new evidence which seemed to be conclusive. Farrell was arrested at his home.

Mamie Cunningham was thirteen at the time of her death. She lived with her widowed mother on the ground floor of the tenement house. She was found dead at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A towel was wound tightly about her neck, and her feet were tied with another towel. There were marks of a blow on the face. There was evidence that an attempt at assault had been made. Her mother had left the house at 8:30 o'clock that morning. The girl was last seen alive at 11 o'clock.

Farrell is twenty-three years old, and a printer by trade. It was he who ran to the police station and first told of the murder. He was among those arrested on suspicion, but was liberated when he seemed to establish an alibi. He said he was in a barber's shop at the time of the murder.

Edward McCormick, who was on a visit to the house, was also arrested on testimony given by the Italian boy, Joseph Ferrone, who said he saw McCormick bending over the body of the girl. The man was liberated when young Ferrone acknowledged that he had been lying. The young Italian was tried for perjury, but escaped on a technicality.

It was shown at the time of the murder that Farrell had a key to the Cunningham flat. Frank Farrell lived with his father, John Farrell, and a younger brother. He had not done any work for two years previous to the time the murder was committed.

## A PAIR OF ELOPERS CAUGHT.

### The Wife Goes Home with Her Husband, and Her Lover Follows.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Two men tussling to get possession of a pretty and fashionably attired woman drew a large crowd on Market Street, near Broad, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. "I've got you now," said one of the men, "and I'm going to hold on to you. You and Dave thought to give me the slip, but I was on to you, you see."

The young woman's companion stuck closely to her, however, and the two men continued their struggle to possess her. Policemen Farrell and McGrath, attracted by the crowd, came upon the scene and placed the three under arrest. Then a call was sent to Police Headquarters for a hurry wagon. While awaiting its arrival, one of the men explained to the crowd:

"My name is David Hunter, and that other fellow is Charlie Pafferman. We're all from New York."

"You ran away with my wife," said the other man.

"No, he didn't," put in the woman. "I went with him of my own accord."

"That's what she did," said the man calling himself Hunter.

"Its all Pafferman's fault. He didn't treat her right."

"That's straight," Mrs. Pafferman asserted.

Just then the wagon arrived, but it was the police ambulance and not the wagon wanted. The crowd laughed at this, and followed them to the First Precinct Court.

When arraigned before Judge Freeland the woman admitted that she was married to Pafferman, and that she ran away from him to come to this city with Hunter. She said that they lived in a furnished room at 65 Clinton Street and intended to go soon to London.

"Are you willing to go home with your husband?" asked the Justice.

"Yes, Sir, I'll go right home with him," replied the wife.

"And where will you go?" asked Judge Freeland of Hunter.

"Why, I'll go along with them," was the cool reply.

"I'll discharge the three of you," said the Justice.

The three then paraded down Broad Street, followed by the crowd which had waited outside the courtroom to see what would be done with the elopers.

## TAMMANY IS SATISFIED.

### Only One Contest Likely to Reach the Executive Committee.

The Tammany primary elections were declared yesterday by friends of both John C. Sheehan and Henry D. Purroy to be entirely satisfactory to them. Mr. Purroy having held his own primaries in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, proposes to form an anti-Sheehan organization on Jan. 26, the same night on which the Tammany General Committee will organize for business.

The fight in the Thirty-third Assembly District, which was won by the Hayes-Davidson faction over the Burke-Fallon faction, may be carried before the Executive Committee of Tammany on charges of irregularities on the part of the Hayes faction. The Burke people claim that the police on duty at the primary pulled Burke voters out of the line and put Hayes voters in their places. This is denied by the Hayes people, but it may furnish a ground for contest. Civil Justice Fallon, Mr. Burke's associate, said yesterday that there certainly would be no bolt from Tammany in the Thirty-third District as a result of the contest. It is said that Daniel M. Donegan, who was the Executive Committee's inspector at the primary, will report to the Executive Committee that the primary was absolutely fair.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy's attention was called yesterday to a story that he and his friends proposed to oppose the present Tammany managers on account of ex-Judge Burke's defeat. The ex-Mayor said that such a report was too ridiculous to talk about. The unexpected contest in the Twenty-third Assembly District against William E. Stillings's continued leadership amounted to nothing. The ticket headed by ex-Assemblyman J. F. Reilly was defeated by Mr. Stillings's ticket by a big majority.

The primaries will not result in many changes in Tammany's Executive Committee. Almost all of the old leaders will still be in business at the old stand. It is not yet decided who will be the leaders in either the Thirty-fourth or Thirty-fifth Assembly District. Commissioner Haffen has been talked of in the Thirty-fifth District, but it is possible that he will be made Chairman of the Committee on Organization, to succeed Henry D. Purroy. In the Thirty-fourth District A. C. Hottenroth and Percival Nagle may be the leaders of the trans-Harlem section of the district, and James F. Bishop is likely to be one of the leaders below the Harlem.

Messrs. Hayes and Davidson will succeed Messrs. Burke and Fallon in the Executive Committee. The leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District will be ex-Police Justice Welde, if he will go back to the committee, but if he does not, there is likely to be a row in the general committee of the district, with the probability that Andrew J. White will be selected as leader.

## ARTISTS RECEIVE IN STUDIOS.

The older men and women among the many visitors to the studios which were thrown open at the old building, 51 West Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon, took a long step back into the past.

It is some years since a studio reception has been held in the building, around which so many artistic memories cling, and so the invitations sent out last week by most of the artists, old and young, who now have their studios there, for the reception of yesterday afternoon met with a generous response. From 1 until 5 o'clock a stream of people poured in and out of the various rooms, chatted with the artists, and inspected their characteristic canvases, which were displayed. On the first floor Messrs. C. D. Weldon, H. Fuechsel, Frederick de Haas, and Edgar M. Ward were at home. Mr. Weldon showed some of his clever sketches of Japanese scenes, Mr. Fuechsel his latest landscapes and his large "Valley of the Boquet, Adirondacks," while Frederick de Haas recalled to many of the visitors his father's memory in his marines, and Edgar M. Ward had one of his characteristic interiors with figures—a blacksmith at work at his forge.

On the second floor the visitors lingered to study and admire T. W. Wood's excellent copies of Rembrandt, made from originals in the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. Mr. Wood also showed his large and recent figure work, "Coffee, Sir"—a maiden of attractive mien bearing a coffee service on a salver. Wilford Linsley and W. Whittredge, who shared their studio, exhibited several landscapes. Mr. Whittredge showed two scenes on the Rhode Island coast, and Mr. Linsley a large landscape, "Winter Lingering in the Lap of Spring." Albert Insley displayed several landscapes, all with good outdoor feeling, and A. J. Conant showed his three smoothly finished portraits of Dr. McCosh, Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals, and Charles E. Hunter. There was little to see in John La Farge's studio with the exception of a charming color study of a breaking wave and a large mural design for Bowdoin College. Kruseman Van Elten's studio was filled with his characteristic landscapes, and W. H. Beard displayed several of his amusing studies of animals and five curious allegorical pictures depicting "The Seasons" and "The Spirit of the Storm," all giving evidence of poetic thought.

On the third floor the studios of E. W. Perry, S. J. Guy, J. E. Salisbury, G. H. Yewell, J. C. Nicoll, J. G. Brown, and O. Toaspern were open. Mr. Perry showed one or two figure works and a few landscapes, and Mr. Guy had two interiors with figures—successful studies of reflected lamplight—and a remarkably fine original head of an old man. Mr. Guy should do more of this kind of work. J. E. Salisbury displayed two figure works, both good character studies. In G. H. Yewell's studio there were several of his studies of Eastern interiors, and J. C. Nicoll exhibited two excellent marines, "Moonlight" and "Lifting Fog," and also a very clever portrait of himself, painted by S. J. Guy in six hours' sitting. J. G. Brown, cheery and hearty as usual, welcomed a host of friends, who admired his clever character study of "The Three Cronies," and his last newsboy pictures. Mr. Toaspern showed some of his original drawings and illustrations.

### For Jamaica and West Indies.

The Atlas Line steamer Alleghany, for Jamaica and the West Indies, which sailed yesterday, had among her passengers Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, Miss Jenny Sawer, Mrs. William Northey, H. W. Northey, W. Taylor, C. D. McAlpine, R. T. Hill and wife, Mr. Friend, J. A. Coule and wife, R. Tower, Mrs. J. Huntley Peck, Mr. McKennon, J. C. Smith, Julius A. Freund, G. Boxter, F. A. Jayne and wife, H. Meimeyer, Miss Jayne, Major Crawford and the two Misses Crawford, R. C. Metcalf, T. N. Moreton, the Countess Duany, Capt. T. L. Montgomery, Ellison Tanycarth, the Hon. Thomas Montmorency, the Rev. T. N. Hill, and Dr. G. E. Steel.

## NEW LIVE STOCK RULES

### AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

### Methods Which Have Been Adopted by the Two Countries for Preventing the Spread of Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture relating to quarantine of animals, between the United States and Canada provides that:

1. Each country shall accept the veterinary certificates of the other.

2. That the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Chief Inspector of Stock for Canada will mutually inform one another of any outbreak of contagious animal disease in either country, or of disease in animals imported from either country.

3. A ninety-day quarantine shall be enforced by both countries upon all cattle imported from Europe or from any country in which contagious pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist; a fifteen-day quarantine shall be enforced upon all ruminants and swine imported from countries in which foot and mouth disease has existed within six months, and upon all swine imported from all other countries.

Breeding cattle admitted into this country must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis; otherwise they shall be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test. All cattle found tuberculous must be returned to the country whence shipped, or slaughtered without compensation.

Cattle for feeding or stocking ranches must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they are free from any contagious disease, and that (excepting tuberculosis) no such disease exists in the district whence they came.

Cattle in transit will be admitted at any port of the United States and Canada in bond or in bond for exportation by sea from any Canadian port or from Portland, Boston, and New York in the United States.

No animals covered by this memorandum may be placed on board cars till the litter from previous loads has been removed, and the car thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Inspectors may cause such work to be done at the expense of the railway company, or prohibit the use of the cars until it is done.

Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and accompanied by official certificate that sheep scab has not existed in the district where they have been fed within six months. If disease exists in any of them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Sheep may be admitted for transit in bond from one port to another in either country, and if for slaughter they may be admitted without inspection. Subject to inspection at shipping port, they may be admitted into either country for transit to any shipping port in Canada for export by sea, or to the United States for export from Portland, Boston, and New York.

Swine may be admitted without inspection for slaughter in bonded cars to bonded slaughter houses, or when forming part of a settler's effects and accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed within six months in the district whence they came. Lacking such certificate, they must be inspected at port of entry, and if diseased, will be slaughtered without compensation.

Horses may be admitted in bond from one port to another in either country without inspection at the shipping port. Horses may be admitted for racing, show, or breeding purposes on inspection at port of entry. Horses may be admitted for temporary stay, teaming, or pleasure driving at points along the frontier for a period not exceeding one week upon permit of customs officer. Should he observe any evidence of disease he will detain the animals and report to the District Inspector, who will decide whether the animals may be admitted and horses used for driving or riding to or from points in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, or British Columbia, on business connected with stock raising or mining, and horses belonging to the Indian tribes may be admitted without inspection, but must report to customs officers both going and coming. Under all other circumstances, horses must be inspected at port of entry.

# SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

January of the present year of grace will probably from the gayeties it has already brought, and those which it promises to bring, be a red letter month in the annals of New York society for some years to come. The dullness, so far as society entertaining and entertainment were concerned, of the Christmastide holidays has been followed by a somewhat unexpected and unusual amount of gayety. This has not been confined entirely to one comparatively small and exclusive set, but other elements and sets of the now large and rapidly growing New York society world have also enjoyed an unusual amount of entertainment, so that the season has become a gay one to every person who considers himself or herself entitled to any position, or to whom any position is conceded, in New York society.

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Mrs. Astor's ball of Jan. 4, as was anticipated at the time in this column, was the precursor of what promises to be a notable series of similar handsome balls in the finest residences of New York, some of which have only just been completed and others of which have been closed for some years. Mrs. Sloane's large dinner dance, which really deserved the title of a ball, of last Monday night was as beautiful and well appointed an entertainment in every way as was Mrs. Astor's, and this will be followed by another ball to be given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor to-morrow night, by a dance at Mr. Perry Belmont's on Thursday night, by a ball at Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's on Monday night, Jan. 25, and by a dance to be given by Mrs. Frederic Bronson on Feb. 5, while the series of dances and balls of the near future will have their climax in the fancy-dress ball which it is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will give at the Waldorf on Feb. 10.

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It is only necessary for the rumor to be started that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are planning an entertainment, when, presto! the world of New York society is stirred from centre to circumference. The arrival of this hospitable couple after a two years' absence abroad just before Christmas was hailed with delight by the lovers of gayety in this city, for Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have established a reputation for entertaining on the most lavish scale in the past, which will always remain with them. It has also been felt and expressed that Mrs. Bradley Martin, in particular, would be likely to give an entertainment this Winter of such a character as to surpass, not only all her previous efforts of the kind, but also all those of other hostesses of the past in New York. The Vanderbilt fancy dress ball of 1883, and which has now become the most marked event in New York society history, occurred, of course, before the younger generation had made their entrance into society, and so the younger men and women, particularly of the exclusive set, have expressed the hope and wish since last Summer that Mrs. Bradley Martin would give a ball this season which would, at least, equal that of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and whose splendors are only known to them by tradition. It may be imagined, therefore, with what joy and excitement the report was received during the week that the Bradley Martins would give on Feb. 10 a fancy dress ball at the Waldorf of surpassing magnitude and splendor, and how eagerly every detail of information that could be gleaned as to the coming event has been sought. The first story was to the effect that Mrs. Bradley Martin would require her guests, who were to number about 500, to appear in costumes, copied from prints and fashion plates of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. There has been no direct confirmation of this story by Mr. or Mrs. Bradley Martin as yet, but it is generally believed to be true, with the result that libraries are being searched and milliners and dressmakers interviewed, while cablegrams have even been sent to London and Paris requesting a search to be made there for costumes of the period which it is supposed Mrs. Bradley Martin has selected, so that they can be purchased or made and sent over here in time for the ball. It would be amusing, indeed, were it to transpire that all this talk regarding a fancy dress ball was premature, but not especially so to those enterprising men and women who have not been willing to take the chances of the report being false and have already gone to much trouble and expense in preparation for the event. Whatever form the Bradley Martin ball may take, however, it is safe to say that it will be a notable event. The entire lower floor of the Waldorf, it is said, has been secured for the night of the ball, and the two ballrooms, as well as the large and small restaurants, will be utilized. Of course, there is an immense amount of preliminary speculation as to the guests who will probably be invited to the ball. These will probably comprise about the same set of people who attended the last Patriarchs and Mrs. Astor's ball, with perhaps a few additions. Although Mrs. Bradley Martin has been absent from New York for some little time, she has kept closely in touch with the movement and changes in social life here, and it is probable that her guest list will be about the same as that of Mrs. Astor's.

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Mrs. Henry T. Sloane's large dinner dance of Monday night was the event of the week just closed, for the first of the "howling swells" or Tuesday evening dances, which followed it at Sherry's within twenty-four hours, was lacking in spirit, owing to the fact that most of its participants were too much fatigued from the Sloane dance of the preceding night to show much life, while many went home early in consequence. The new Sloane house in East Seventy-second Street, which occupies two city lots, and which was really christened at Monday night's entertainment, is one of the handsomest in the city, and is especially well adapted for entertaining, with its broad hall, fine and wide staircase, pretty ballroom, and superb dining room, the last room, with possibly two or three exceptions, the handsomest in the city. The new and fresh furnishings and appointments of the superb house made even floral decorations superfluous, but the few palms here and there and the clusters of roses in the vases placed everywhere fitted in with the scene, and showed much taste and skill in the selection of decorative effects. Mrs. Sloane, who is still comparatively a new-comer in New York's exclusive set, made a charming hostess. She wore her famous diamonds, and was gowned in brocaded white satin. The dance was notable for the number of beautiful women who attended it, among whom the Misses Alice and Edith Blight, Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer, and Miss Katherine Duer attracted the most attention. Mrs. Bradley Martin created almost a sensation by her diamonds, with which she was literally covered from her head to her waist. The cotillion had the most expensive favors of all thus far this season, and, as is now customary, useful and ornamental articles of silver were given out in quantities. Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led quite a lively cotillion with the hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who have recently arrived from Europe, were really the most courted guests at the ball, and their every movement was watched with the closest interest. It had hardly been thought that Mr. Vanderbilt, owing to his grandmother's recent death, and the fact that his relatives without exception are in deep mourning for her, would have attended this dance, so that his appearance was a surprise.

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The Midwinter Club, which is to have from 150 to 200 members, has just been organized. It will give four entertainments at Sherry's, on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in February, the second Tuesday of March, and on Mi-Carême. The club is to be managed by a committee of eleven or twelve well-known men and women, and the members who are to be invited to join within the next few days have been carefully selected, and when they accept the invitation will be requested to pay a subscription of $10 each. With the money thus received the committee managing the club purposes to give a theatrical performance, a musicale, a novel entertainment not yet entirely decided on, and a dance. The idea of the club seems to be a good one, and its formation has already aroused much anticipatory interest.

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Musicales continue to be numerous. The new Fortnightly Musical Club will meet next Wednesday afternoon at Miss Kemp's, and the last of the Metropolitan musicales will take place at the Waldorf on Tuesday afternoon. The second of the new series of the Bagby musical mornings at the Waldorf, on Monday last, had a large and fashionable audience. Mrs. Vandervoer Green's singing of German and Scotch ballads, and of "L'Esclave" and the "Chante Arabe," was the feature of the musicale. Mrs. Trenor Park has returned to town, and will resume her series of Sunday evening musicales to-night. The Thursday Evening Club met at Gen. Lloyd Bryce's last week, and was entertained by M. Lefaivre with his charming disquisition on the history of the French Chanson, which was interpreted by Mme. Theodore and M. Gogorza. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emory, who have just completed a spacious and beautiful residence in East Sixty-eighth Street, will give a large musicale in their new house on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, at which Mme. Challa and other artists will appear. Miss Harriette Cady and Mr. Purdon Robinson will give three subscription recitals at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on the afternoons of Jan. 20, Friday, Jan. 29, and Thursday, Feb. 11. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Cady or Mr. Robinson. Among the patronesses of these recitals are Mesdames Charles T. Barney, Barron, William T. Bull, Daniel Butterfield, William Bloodgood, William Chandler Casey, H. Holbrook Curtis, R. Ogden Doremus, Henry F. Dimock, Charles T. Ditson, John di Zerega, William P. Douglas, Nicholas Fish, Furniss, Blakely Hall, Joseph M. Hart, George Lewis, John A. Lowery, Gilbert E. Jones, Amos Morrill, Schuyler L. Parsons, George Place, Marcy-Raymond, Jules Reynal, Olcott Rhines, John L. Riker, E. Hastings Ripley, Frederic Roosevelt, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, William Edgar Shepherd, Robert W. Taller, Frederic von Stade, Henry C. Valentine, William C. Whitney, Clarence Whitman, C. C. Worthington, and Miss Wells and Miss Whitehead.

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The discussion of the Cuban question at the Nineteenth Century Club meeting on Wednesday night at Sherry's, which had been so much anticipated by the members of the club, was a distinct and decided disappointment. Of the three speakers of the evening, only Gen. Sickles was competent, from personal experience of life in Spain and Cuba and from knowledge of the question, to discuss it intelligently. His sympathies, while entirely with the Cubans, did not make his remarks other than conservative, well weighed, and convincing. Father Ducey delivered what may best be termed a rambling prayer of five minutes, which was both weak and irrelevant, while the last speaker, Mr. William E. Rogers, a son-in-law of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State at the time of the Virginius episode, while he made a good legal argument, based it upon premises at decidede variance as with facts in several instances. Strange to say, the three speakers several times alluded to Cuba as "Spain's sole possession in the Western Hemisphere," entirely forgetting Puerto Rico. With the exception of Gen. Sickles's remarks, the so-called discussion was a weak presentment of a question which certainly should be understood by all Americans, and was a reflection upon the intelligence of the audience. It was an opportunity lost for both the Spaniards and Cubans in the city to have their respective causes intelligently presented before an influential set of people by speakers qualified by knowledge and experience to have so presented them.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. Woodward Haven and Miss Henrietta Cram; of Mr. Lewis Hyde of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. John Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken; of Mr. G. Howard Davison and Miss Marion Chesebrough of Mr. Francis B. Hillhouse and Miss Susan Clyde Fitch of Norwich, Conn., and of Mr. Arthur Kemp and Miss Belle Neilson. The engagements of Mr. Thatcher Adams and Miss Zabriskie and of Mr. W. Travers Gray and Miss Massie Strong have been broken off. Mr. Christopher M. Greer and Miss Marion Whitely, daughter of Mr. James Whitely, were married in St. Thomas's Church on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Lucius Pitkin and Miss Maud Livingston Morse will be married on Tuesday in the Church of the Puritans. Mr. Joseph Lentilhon and Miss Louise Everett will be married on Wednesday in Trinity Chapel, and Mr. Henry Livingston Reeve and Miss Fannie Steers will be married at noon on Tuesday in Christ Church, on the Boulevard.

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The elopement of Mr. H. Cavalier Smith and Mrs. Pinckney Norris, two of the most prominent members of Philadelphia society, and the fact that each has left a wife and husband and three children respectively has caused a sensation in the Quaker City which has equaled that caused in Boston by the almost similar scandal of the elopement of young Mr. Smith and Mrs. Higginson from that city a year ago. Mrs. Norris was Miss Maria Gibson, and was one of the prettiest of young matrons in the Quaker City. The story is a most sensational one, but has its very sad side. New York society is not free from scandal, but it has hardly as yet produced such scandals as those which have happened in the most exclusive sets of Boston and Philadelphia during the past two years.

## MISJUDGED HIS COMPANION.

### Experience of a Traveler on a Lake Steamer.

"Speaking of misjudging people," remarked The-Young-Man-Who-Has-Money and can take pleasure trips whenever he feels like it, "I had a peculiar experience when I took the steamer trip up the lakes. I was a little late in applying for a berth, and the clerk informed me that every stateroom was occupied, and he would have to give me a berth in the same stateroom with another person. I didn't particularly like the idea, but it was the best I could do, and, being very tired, I turned in. I saw nothing of my roommate, and, he having first choice of berths, and presuming that he would choose the lower one, I climbed up above.

"I wondered what sort of a man he would prove to be, and to be on the safe side I took my gold watch and pocketbook and placed them carefully under my pillow. I tried to stay awake until he came in, but the motion of the boat lulled me to sleep in spite of myself, and I didn't wake up until morning. The other person had turned in without disturbing me. I heard him stirring around in the lower berth. Cautiously I slipped my hand under the pillow. Both my pocketbook and watch were gone. There was no denying it. I searched the berth carefully and quietly. There could be no mistake. My handsome timepiece and several hundred dollars in bills were gone. I lay still for a long time, wondering what I would do. Perhaps he had hurried the plunder into the hands of a confederate. I felt pretty blue. Anyway, I would report the matter to the Captain. I sat up in my berth with sudden resolve. A pleasant-faced young man was sitting, fully dressed, on the lower berth.

"'I've been waiting for you to wake up,' he said. 'Do these things belong to you?' He was holding up my purse and watch.

"'Yes, sir, they do,' I answered, severely.

"'Well, the blame things plumped down on me this morning about an hour before I wanted to wake up. The wallet struck me blim on the end of the nose and the watch nearly knocked my front teeth out. I was never so startled in my life.'

"I looked sheepish, I suppose; I certainly felt so, for turning the pillow down I found that the springs were of woven wire and lacked several inches of filling in the space at the head of the berth. My property had simply slid through and dropped upon the face of my startled stateroom companion. He took matters very good naturedly, and we got to be good friends before we got to Duluth. He was a wealthy young Englishman taking his first trip through our Western country, looking for investments, and I found him a very companionable fellow."

### For Beth Israel Hospital.

The annual entertainment and ball for the benefit of the Beth Israel Hospital will be given at the Lenox Lyceum Jan. 20. The entertainment will be musical, instrumental, and vocal. The Beth Israel Hospital is at 209 East Broadway, in the centre of a large and densely packed Jewish population, and ministers to the needs of the poor sick of that region. Its Directors have bought a plot of three city lots at Jefferson and Cherry Streets for the erection of a large hospital. The annual report of the hospital shows that last year more than 23,000 free consultations were given to the poor, to whom over 30,000 prescriptions were issued in the dispensary department. The hospital has twenty-eight free beds and received 500 patients for treatment last year.

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**TEAKWOOD STANDS**; 19 inches high; marble top and claw feet; in both the black and red colorings; oblong or square; **$10.00**, easily worth $25.00.

**TEAKWOOD TABLES**; one shelf; marble top and claw feet; height 32 inches; top 24 inches square; in either black or natural wood color; **$26.50**; very cheap.

**TEAKWOOD CABINETS**; 60 inches high; 35 in. wide; 14 in. in depth; exquisitely carved; black or red; **$65.00**.

**TEAKWOOD PEDESTALS**; finely hand-carved; marble tops; 31½ in. high; tops 12x16 inches; black or red; regular price $5.00; marked down to **$3.75**.

**TEAKWOOD OVAL STANDS**; marble tops; 20½ inches high; tops 13x17½ inches; black or red; marked down from $8.00 to **$6.00**.

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## SOCIAL LIFE AT LAKEWOOD.

### Golfers and Cyclists Have Passed a Busy and Pleasant Week.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 16.—Another installment of the old-fashioned Winter that has favored Lakewood this season made its appearance this week. The light snow has not brought about any postponement of the golf schedule at the Golf Club or the Country Club. The roads have been in fine condition for wheeling, and rough ice has not hindered the skaters, who have hunted the few smooth places.

A meeting of the Green Committee of the Lakewood Golf Club was held Friday evening at the office of the Captain, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, at the Laurel House. Action was taken in regard to the players who make the circuit of the links in the weekly handicap and do not hand in their cards. It was decided that players offending in this manner should be penalized five strokes the following week. Notice of this decision was given, with the result that at the play for The Times and Journal Cup next day every one of the twenty-one participants turned in a score. Ernest Lloyd, a guest at the Laurel House, won, and the trophy has been shown in the office of that hotel this week. Mr. Lloyd's net score was 89, with a handicap of 40.

Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman played again Wednesday over the snow-covered links at the Country Club for the cup presented by Arthur B. Claflin. Mrs. Freeman won, with a net score of 140 and a handicap of 40 against Mrs. Walker's 144 net and a handicap of 10.

There was more golf with red balls at the Country Club on Thursday, when eight players made the round of the links for the cup presented by James Converse. The result was a tie between Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman, whose wife beat Mrs. Walker the day before over the same ground, and P. H. Pearsall, both of whom scored 87 net. Mr. Freeman went around in 107, with 20 strokes handicap, and Mr. Pearsall took 109, with a handicap of 12.

The January meeting of the Board of Governors of the Lakewood Golf Club was held at Edgemere, the home of Francis P. Freeman, Monday night. At this meeting Mr. Freeman made known his intention of presenting a handsome cup, to be played for on Saturdays during February and March. The competition is open to members and season subscribers, and the conditions are eighteen holes, medal play, handicap. Three new members—John C. Haddock, John B. Morris, and H. Fleming Lewis—were elected at this meeting, and Jasper Lynch, the Secretary, and Robert Bage Keir, the President, were elected delegates to represent the Lakewood Club at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, in February.

The rules of the Country Club are in favor of Sunday golf, and this week a number of club members went out to play, and remained to luncheon. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and their guests, Eugene S. Willard of New York and M. W. Kellogg of Elizabeth, Miss Turnbull, and Miss De Garmendia. Several of the cottagers went over to afternoon tea at the club later the same day.

The dinner and dance at the Country Club on Saturday night was well attended by the members, many of whom had parties of friends. With Mr. and Mrs. Gould were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Miss De Garmendia, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Willard, and Mr. Kellogg. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch had as their guests Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. Washington Durbrow, Beverley Ward, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Converse's party included William Thorne and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Outhwaite. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris also had a party of friends. Others came out later for the dance.

On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gould entertained the same party that accompanied them to the club the evening previous at dinner at Hilltop, with the addition of Beverley Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris entertained a party of friends at dinner on Tuesday evening at their home, in Forest Avenue.

As usual, during the Winter season, the Misses Farrington have formed a dancing class for young people under the direction of Prof. Rutledge of New York. The class will meet on Saturday afternoons at the Oaks.

Mrs. Kingdon returned to Hilltop this week from her visit to her sister, Mrs. Brumell, at Toronto.

Francis A. Walthew left Tuesday for a two weeks' trip to Texas.

There has been rather more than the usual interest in charities and missions this week. The meeting of the Girls' Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, which was held in the Sunday school room on Wednesday, was particularly interesting by reason of the talk on "Syrian Missions" by Dr. W. G. Schauffler. Dr. Schauffler has recently returned, after six years spent in connection with the Syrian Protestant College, where he was a professor in the medical department. The work of educating the students for missionary doctors was described as apart from the college, and Dr. Schauffler emphasized the fact that the college is a part of the mission work, although independent, since it was founded by missionaries, and is now directly responsible to the Board of Regents of the State of New York. The medical work of Dr. Mary Pierson Eddy, who is the only woman holding the Turkish diploma in the empire, was briefly mentioned, as were also the mission schools in Beyroot, Sidon, and Tripoli, particularly that established for Moslem girls by Miss Taylor at Beyroot, where the pupils offer remarkable evidence of the effect of mission education, since the young Mohammedans gladly relinquish the customary four or five wives for one—providing she be a student of Miss Taylor's school. Following Dr. Schauffler's talk, letters were read from the family of the clergyman near Kansas City to whom the Christmas box was sent, and who were deeply appreciative of the gifts. The social side of the meeting was very enjoyable, with Miss Laura Kimball and Miss Anna Ferris the hostesses of the tea table.

The Woman's Missionary Societies, Home and Foreign, held a meeting in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Thursday.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met at the home of Prof. H. G. Hinsdale, whose daughters, the Misses Hinsdale, are members of the organization.

The Laurel House numbers several family parties among the guests. The Hon. William J. Sewell, United States Senator, of New Jersey, joined Mrs. Sewell, Miss Sewell, and Mrs. C. L. Borie here on Saturday, bringing with him his son, W. J. Sewell, Jr. Miss Heyl and Miss Mary Heyl of Camden, and Mr. Borie of Philadelphia. The same party was considerably augmented to-night. The Wednesday concert was a particularly enjoyable one. The 'cello soloist, C. Frank Porter, played Schumann's "Traumerei" with grace and finish, and the programme ended with a pleasing selection from "La Favorita." W. D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange came from town on Saturday, accompanied by C. F., J. A., and C. A. Hart of Staten Island, who have brought their hunters to follow the Ocean County hounds when the weather shall permit. The Hon. Charles J. Fisk, Mayor of Plainfield, who spent the season at the Laurel House last year, received a hearty welcome from his friends when he paid a flying visit on Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton of New York spent Sunday at this hotel as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Trowbridge. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is expected at the Laurel House to-day.

A party at the Lakewood Hotel, that arrived on a Pennsylvania special train on Saturday and left on Sunday afternoon, was formed by S. L. Schoonmaker of New York, John H. Lenihue, A. M. Mellon, C. C. Beggs, H. C. Fick, H. G. Brown, and P. C. Knox of Pittsburg. The party drove on the tally-ho through the pines and to the near-by towns during their stay. The date of the concert by the Princeton Glee Club at the Lakewood Hotel is announced as Feb. 19. To-night the Fisk Jubilee Singers gave an entertainment in the ballroom.

The number of season guests has been considerably added to this week, notably by Judge C. W. Mayer of New York, with Mrs. Mayer and their family; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Rice, Mrs. J. P. Hardenbugh, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ames of New York.

At the Laurel-in-the-Pines there are a large number of enthusiastic cyclers. This week the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton and Mrs. Newton have visited the bicycle school for lessons. Among those who ride are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Strong, Mrs. Thomas H. Burchard, Mrs. Victor Thorne, Mrs. W. H. Russell, James G. Parrish, Mr. Travers, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bliss. Informal dinner parties among guests have always been a pleasant feature of this house, and this season is no exception. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant of New York entertained a party, including Mrs. R. M. Thompson and Miss Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kingsland also had guests at dinner.

After the service of song Sunday evening Miss Louise M. Shepard of New York, who is a guest of the house, delighted the audience in the music room by singing a number of solos in fine voice and charming manner. On Monday evening Miss Shepard sang for a party of friends, accompanied by the orchestra.

Palmer House guests enjoyed an entertainment by Frank Young, a clever impersonator, in the music room Thursday evening. On Wednesday evening the young people of the house made a pool party and played for prizes.

Judge C. M. Mayer, Judge James E. O'Gorman, and Emanuel Friend of New York are among the well-known people at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget of New York are among recent arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones of New York is at the Laurel House, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mabel Irving Jones, and Miss C. L. Harris of New York.

Daniel Robinson, the old-time circus manager, is staying at the Palmer House with Mrs. Robinson.

## HOW TO SHAVE YOURSELF.

### A Barber Tells How the Art May Be Learned.

The man in the chair next to the one in which I was sitting in the barber's shop was just stating in a conclusive way that there was no use in talking, he couldn't shave himself. He'd tried it once and that was enough. He had found that it was an impossibility.

The barber was at the moment passing his razor lightly along just above my Adam's apple, and I didn't dare speak, but he interpreted the inquiring look in my eyes correctly, and went on:

"The average man seems to think that the ability to shave is a God-given gift and that out of deference to Providence it is his duty to try once or twice to see if he has been endowed with the talent, and if he does not make a glittering success on the first, or at least the third, attempt, he gives it up, and states in a superior way that his face is peculiar and his beard unlike any other that he ever heard of, and shaving himself is out of the question. It doesn't seem to me that it's much of a compliment to us barbers who spend months and months to acquire our skill. A man might as well sit down once or twice at a piano and try to play and, failing, state positively that he didn't seem to have the gift."

"Do you mean to say," I managed to gasp, as the barber prepared to apply the warm towel to my chin, "do you mean to say that you believe that any man can learn to shave himself?"

"Certainly," he replied, "if he goes at it right. It isn't such a very hard thing to learn—well enough for all ordinary occasions, at least. It only takes a little patient practice. I learned to shave myself when I was a clerk in a retail store at a salary of $8 a week. It was just after I was married. I learned to shave myself for two reasons. One was because I saved from 30 to 50 cents a week by doing so, and the other because I saved a lot of time that way to spend at home, instead of in a barber's shop, waiting for my turn. Did you ever stop to think how much time the average man wastes around barber's shops waiting for his turn, that he could devote to some other occupation or spend at home? It's a tough thing to be a slave to the barber habit."

"But how is a man to go to work to shave himself?" I asked.

"Well, in the first place, a man wants two first-class razors, the best soap, a good lather brush, and an A1 strop. It is usually best to let a barber hone your razors for you, as that is a separate trade all by itself, and requires considerable time and skill, and with care your razors won't need honing very often. If I were learning over again I'd select for the first trial some time when I had an hour or so of leisure, if necessary. I'd make up a good thick, creamy lather, spread it over my face, and then rub it well in. I used to take a book or paper and read while I alternately applied the lather and rubbed it well into the face. That's the main trouble with amateur shavers; they don't soften the beard up enough. I read somewhere that Gambetta had an awfully tough beard, and that while the lather was softening it up enough for his valet to shave him he used to take his exercise on the trapeze. The beginner ought to keep this softening process up quite a while. It makes the first trial much easier.

"The razor should be held almost flat against the face, with the edge just touching the face, and the back only about the thickness of a lead pencil away—an angle for the blade of about 10 degrees. The flatter the blade is against the face the less the danger of a cut. Study the growth of the beard, so as always to shave with it.

"It is better to learn to hold the razor in either hand, but it is possible to go all over the face and only use one hand, breaking in the other by degrees. Another great point for the amateur is not to be very particular the first time over, and then to lather up again and go over the face a second time. A man can shave himself a good deal easier the second time over, and the places that troubled and were left rugged the first time over are easily cleaned up the second time.

"The great point for the learner, though, is long and careful lathering. A man should not consider himself his own master, thoroughly his own master, unless he can shave himself. I consider it one of the accomplishments."

## THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

It is rumored in club circles that another of the larger social clubs on Fifth Avenue will at no distant day, unless its condition improves, follow the course of the Calumet, and will either become absorbed in another club or will wind up its affairs. The club is said to be running behind over $75,000 a year, and while it has no waiting list, and has had very few additions to its membership during the past few months, resignations from it are becoming more numerous all the time. The club is staggering also under an enormous rental, and when all these factors are taken into consideration, it hardly seems likely that unless times improve, it can long survive.

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The City Club has obtained the refusal of the unexpired portion of the Calumet Club's lease of the handsome clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and which runs until May 1, 1900, and has about decided to move from its present quarters on upper Fifth Avenue as soon as the Calumet shall have vacated its house. It is hardly likely that this move will take place before March 1, for, even if the members of the Racquet at the club's special meeting on Jan. 28 vote to indorse their Governors' proposed plan of absorption of the Calumet, which is by no means certain, at least four weeks more will be necessary to settle the final arrangements between the two organizations. The City Club will probably purchase most of the furniture and appointments of the Calumet Clubhouse, including its excellent library, which, although small, is one of the most carefully selected in the city, and in all probability will add largely to its present list of members by taking in a number of the present members of the Calumet who are loath to leave their cozy clubhouse, and especially its convenient locality. There has been no further light of late thrown upon the important question to the members of the Racquet and Calumet Clubs as to whether, under the terms of the agreement between the Governors of the two organizations as they were certainly understood by the majority of the Calumet men, the Racquet Club has the privilege of voting, through its Governors, upon every member of the Calumet who may have agreed to join the Racquet. It is contended by members of the Racquet Club that if it is the understanding that the Calumet men must be elected the names of those Calumet men who propose to join the Racquet should be posted in the latter's clubhouse for at least a fortnight preceding the day when they come up for election. It is contended by members of the Calumet, on the other hand, that it is hardly fair, since the club has voted to join the Racquet, that any of its members in good standing should be subjected to the risk of being blackballed at the Racquet, through personal enmities or spite on the part of known or unknown enemies in the latter club, through which many a man entirely eligible to club membership is often kept out of New York clubs. This question may make trouble in perfecting the final arrangements for the absorption of the Calumet by the Racquet Club.

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The Union Club, in a way, has benefited more than any other club by the troubles of the Calumet. When its waiting list was taken in some time ago and its limit of membership reached, new members were elected somewhat slowly, owing to the hard times, &c. Since the Calumet's troubles first became known to its members, however, the list of candidates posted at the Union has grown apace, and at each Governors' meeting of late from two to three or four members of the Calumet have been admitted. There are now only about fifty vacancies at the Union, and it will not be long before its limit of membership is again complete, and when a new waiting list will be started. If the question of election or no election between the Racquet and Calumet Clubs can be settled satisfactorily to members of both organizations, the Calumet men who have of late joined or are now joining the Union, and who will also join the City Club, will probably become members of the Racquet also, but if it is not settled at an early day, there is some doubt as to whether the Racquet Club will receive as large an accession of members from the Calumet as it had expected to receive through the absorption of that club.

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Still another club has decided to move up town. The University Athletic Club, which has occupied for some years past the old Racquet Clubhouse, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is now looking for a new house on or near Fifth Avenue, about Forty-second Street, and will not renew the lease of its old quarters, which will expire on May 1 next. It is quite possible that whatever house the University Athletic Club may secure will only be used by it temporarily, or until the University Club, now at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is able to take possession of its new building, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. The manifest destiny of the University Athletic Club is felt by its more active members to be the possession of the present fine house of the University Club.

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A considerable amount of annoyance to the members of the Knickerbocker Club, of amusement to members of other clubs, and of surprise to the public was caused by the frequent reference on the part of the female variety performers at the recent Seeley dinner investigation to their appearances at the Knickerbocker Club. It may be as well to say that it was the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and not the Knickerbocker Club, to which these damsels had reference. The Knickerbocker Club does not indulge in vaudeville performances in its clubhouse, and Little Egypt was never asked to appear within its socially exclusive walls.

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Gen. Horace Porter's re-election to the Presidency of the Union League Club was a deserved compliment to his qualities as presiding and executive officer, and to his personal popularity and standing, not only in the club, but in the community. There was some little talk a month or so ago of opposition to Gen. Porter's candidacy, but the club members who suggested it, and who based their suggested opposition simply on the fact that it was not good policy to re-elect a man too often to so important a post, soon found that the suggestion met with almost unanimous disapproval, and quietly shelved the same. Mr. Richard Butler took his old place on the Vice-Presidential Board to fill a vacancy, and what should be an extremely efficient Art Committee, composed of Messrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph S. Stout, Henry R. McLane, Clarence Andrews, Howard C. Smith, and Joseph C. Willetts, was elected. With the election of this committee the monthly art exhibitions of the club, which have been such a feature of past Winter seasons, not only to the members of the club, but to all art lovers of the city, but which have not been held thus far this year, owing to friction in the now retired Art Committee, will be resumed. In these days of failures and reports of failures in and among New York clubs, the Union League becomes more conspicuous than ever through its splendid financial condition and strength of membership. With the Union and the University, it constitutes a trio of New York clubs, whose futures are assured, and which have been since their birth, in every way successful.

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The New York Athletic Club, in its annual report, which has just been made public, has given a pleasant surprise, even to its members, by showing an increase of over $12,000 in its surplus during the year 1896. This makes the total surplus of the club $337,930.85. During the year past, 225 resident members, 46 non-resident, and 36 junior members have been elected and qualified, so that the present membership of the club is composed of 2,051 resident, 207 non-resident, 83 junior, 7 honorary, and 226 life, or a total membership of 2,574. Considering the depressed times, this is an astonishingly large membership, and the flourishing condition of the club affords the utmost gratification to its officers, members, and friends. The recent election was the first that has not been contested in the club for some years, but strange to say, although there was no contest, there was no appreciable lack of interest in the election, which passed off very quietly, and which it is felt has given to the club a superior Board of Officers.

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Outside organizations find much advantage in holding their annual or special dinners at the leading clubs instead of at hotels or restaurants. They secure, as a rule, better service and attention at slightly lower rates, and much more congenial and agreeable surroundings in a well-appointed clubhouse than at a hotel or restaurant. The Metropolitan Club is particularly favored for dinners by New York clubmen. The Society of the War of 1812, which is, while one of the smallest, one of the best of the Revolutionary societies, will hold its annual dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Saturday night next, and the affair promises to be a very enjoyable one. As the membership of the society is limited in number, the members will be privileged each to bring a guest.

CLUBMAN.

## HOUSE OF BLASTED HOPES

### TRAGIC ROMANCE OF THE BROWNSTONE DISTRICT.

### The Story "The House" Had to Tell of Its Thirty Years' Experiences—Pretty Day Dreams That Failed of Realization.

It is a great thing when one can get an old house to talk; an old house in the city, full of stories of love and courtship, and sickness and speculations, and assignments and deaths; with its one set of tales for the parlor, another for the top floor, and an entirely different one for the basement. I have often wished that I could get some old house into a confidential mood and induce it to open its heart freely to me. They know well enough what good stories they could tell; not only the house as a whole, but every room in the house, even to the pantry. The pantry's story might be painful where there had been an episode of boarders, but it would be entertaining. But these houses are cold and uncommunicative, as a rule; there is nothing of the politician about them, decline to be interviewed and taking two columns and a half to state their reasons for declining.

At last, however, I have found a house that is willing to talk. It has gradually been telling me its story until I know it in every part, except one, and that one is the kitchen. Considering that no man knows the story of his own kitchen, I can hardly wonder at this reticence on the part of my friend, The House. You may know about the butcher's and grocer's bills, and the price of the new range, but what do you know about the romances under your feet? Bridget may cook your beef properly, but her real attention is given to Mike, who came last Thursday evening and will come again next Thursday. Her hands do the work, but her head is busy with the days when she will be Mrs. Mike.

To speak of an "old" house is almost as delicate a matter as to apply that terrible word to a young lady. For there are different standpoints from which the age of a house must be regarded. If you are the landlord, the house is new at twenty years; if the tenant, it is old at ten. However, The House is not squeamish on this point; it was built about thirty years ago, and it feels like the rest of the old fellows, just as young as ever.

It can be no harm to describe the situation of the house, because without knowing the number you never could locate it precisely. For it is one of a long row of houses, all precisely alike; and across the street is another row in the same exact fashion. How Smith avoids going inadvertently into Brown's sometimes and eating dinner in the wrong basement is one of the mysteries of city life. To find the house, or at least the neighborhood of the house, you have only to go up Fifth Avenue as far as one of the Vanderbilt houses, then turn to the left and go part way down the block. From this gentle hint you will infer that it is in one of the cross streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and I will add that it is on the south side of the street. If I were to go on and say that it is four stories high, with a basement beneath, all plated with brownstone, and a high flight of brown steps, you might be able to pick it out too easily.

To begin with the infancy of The House is to introduce the man whom I shall call Dashed Hopes. That was not his name, but that is the character in which he appears, though his hopes were no worse dashed than many of ours will be. Dashed came to New York many years ago—a ruddy-faced country boy, no doubt. You may have noticed that all the withered old chaps who come in and make money were ruddy-faced country boys in the beginning, though the real country boy eats too much pork and molasses to be ruddy. He went through all the regulation stages, precisely as laid down in books of reference on the great city—first store boy, then clerk, then merchant. At that latter stage he met and married a young Quakeress down in New Jersey, near Philadelphia—graceful, demure, and beautiful, of course, though when I saw her once in her latter years she was fat and short-breathed and anything but demure.

Naturally the young couple must have a residence; and here The House stepped in. It had just been built, together with several others exactly like it; and it suited the young Quakeress and her merchant husband so well that they bought it, paying $40,000 for the bricks and brownstone on a lot 20 feet wide by 100 feet deep. It is a curious thing in this city of advancing values that when the house was sold again a year ago the value had not increased 1 cent in thirty years; the price was still $40,000.

But I am telling this too much on my own responsibility. Now here is what The House tells me: Hopes and Mrs. Hopes had money to spare, and they set out to make a comfortable home.

"Children will gather around us," said Hopes, (it was the walls that overheard this,) "and if business continues to prosper, here we shall spend our lives."

Then they set about making alterations, to have a house exactly to their liking. Up came the board floor in the hall, and down went marble tiles, which were not so common in those days. Then Mrs. Hopes found fault with the parlor doors. (I am assured confidentially by The House that it was Mrs. Hopes.) The old doors from hall to parlor were of great size, but they were made of pine and painted; and that would never do. In those happy days Mrs. Hopes had only to speak, and Hopes acted, and off came the pine doors and up went a pair of as handsome rosewood doors, five inches thick, as can be found in New York even now. No cabinetmaker would undertake to reproduce them for less than $400 or $500.

There were only two or three things that Hopes himself made a determined stand upon.

"I don't like eating in the basement," said he. "This large room back of the parlor is bright and sunny; suppose we turn that into a dining room, and put in a dumbwaiter from the kitchen?"

How could Mrs. Hopes refuse, after all that had been done for her?

"Very well, then," said he, "since that is settled, I will use the front basement for a billiard room." And he did.

How does the House tell me these things? perhaps you will ask. Bless your heart, doesn't it swing open a closet door in that big back room and show me the dumb waiter? And doesn't it point to the path worn in the basement floor, where many and many an evening poor Hopes and his friends walked around the billiard table?

Up one flight they made one grand change that pleased them both mightily. There were in those days two large rooms, one front and one back, with a bathroom adjoining the back room, and a hall chamber adjoining the front one.

"Of course we will sleep in the back room," they both said, "because that faces the south, and the sun shines in so merrily."

"And the front room shall be our library," said Hopes. "Of course we must have a library, to spend our evenings in before the open fire. And we will knock out the partition and change that hallroom into an alcove, and there shall stand my bookshelves."

That was done, too, and months passed before all these things were completed. But finished they were at last, and at this stage you are to imagine, if you please, (though your imagination cannot make the picture as pathetic as it is when you get the story direct from The House,) you are to imagine Mr. and Mrs. Hopes comfortably settled in their new home; Hopes coming in from business, (with a half-regretful look, perhaps, at the costly parlor doors,) and their eating dinner together in the cozy back room, under the big chandelier that then was very grand, but that now is only an antique relic. You are to see them going down to the billiard room after dinner, with perhaps a friend or two, and playing a few games, making now and then a little dent in the low ceiling with the cues. Then up to the library, with the round table before the coal fire in the grate, and the soft chairs, and the cigar, and the evening paper, and maybe a meditative work for Mrs. Hopes. It is a pretty picture, with bed all ready in the next room, and only the sliding doors between.

Even The House cannot tell of the still prettier pictures that flitted through the brain of Hopes as he half dozed over his newspaper. How he saw fortune increasing; a swarm of little ones about his knees; then boys and girls, young men and women, and all the things that go to make life happy and old age comfortable.

Sure enough, after about a year and a half, a visitor came. But there was no welcome cry of a little son in the bright bedroom. The visitor's name was Smallpox, and Hopes was the patient. The dreaded flag was hung in front of The House, and the young Quakeress was shut in with the most alarming of all diseases. Those were dark days for The House. None could go in but the doctor, and those within could not go out. But after many weeks Hopes recovered, and with his recovery came a siege that The House will never forget. In came the Health Board, with its orders, and after it an army of paper scrapers, paint burners, wall cleaners, disinfectors, and general destroyers. Every yard of the new paper was scraped from the walls; paint was burned off; plumbing was torn out; the whole interior was wrecked.

It took six good months to repair the damage done, but by that time The House was habitable again. Then six months more, or possibly a year, and the neighbors began to notice that the Hopes were having a great deal of company. Some carriage or other stood almost constantly before the door. From the way The House speaks of that period, which lasted for months, I think there must be wheel tracks in the stones in front, worn first by doctors' coaches, then by even more objectionable vehicles. Poor Hopes was ill again, and the coming of the coaches did not end till it wound up in one grand procession, with a hearse in front, and Hopes was in the hearse.

After that The House was quiet for a long time. The shutters were bowed, the blinds pulled down, the library deserted. The young Quakeress was a widow, and alone. There was no lack of money; she had married a prosperous New York merchant; her friends had all said (all but her own family—she had quarreled with them) that she had everything heart could wish for. But—where was it? She had a large house to roam over in solitude, with freedom to shed tears in every room.

After about two years of this lonesome life, the Widow Hopes decided that she could stand The House no longer—the solitude was killing her. She moved to a hotel, and The House went into the hands of an agent. From the hotel she went to a boarding house, and from one boarding house to another, always desolate, almost friendless, growing rapidly older, fatter, more asthmatic. In all the years from that time till a year ago she was a boarding house dowager, with plenty of money and no way to enjoy it, with absolutely no pleasure. When I saw her she was a fat, ill-natured old woman, who almost cursed her fate; but quiet and she joined the great majority in Greenwood.

But The House? The agent rented it to a boarding house keeper, and the cozy library with its alcove became "twelve dollars for one; twenty for two." That period lasted for years, and [illegible] it speaks of [illegible]. Then, after the widow's death, came my acquaintance with The House and its little story. Fresh painters have been in, [illegible] plagues; [illegible] of poor Dashed Hopes [illegible] alcove, [illegible] mark [illegible] Have I not named it rightly?

The House assured me in the beginning that its story [illegible] that it [illegible] nothing [illegible] story of [illegible] every house.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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# THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK.

## THE NOVELTIES.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—Knickerbocker Theatre, "Caste," with John Hare as Eccles.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, "A Social Highwayman," with the Hollands.

Harlem Opera House, "Sue," with Annie Russell and Joseph Wheelock.

Grand Opera House, first appearance of Rose Coghlan in "The Sporting Duchess."

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—Irving Place Theatre, "Wer War's," by Fleix Philippi.

The performance of "Caste" at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night will have a sort of historic interest. John Hare's beginning on the London stage thirty-odd years ago was in the Robertson plays. He was a member of the famous company of the little Prince of Wales's Theatre, in Tottenham Court Road, headed by Marie Wilton. He was Lord Ptarmigant in "Society," the first of the Robertson series; Prince Perovsky in "Ours," Beau Farintosh in "School," Bruce Fanquehere in "Play," and Dunscombe-Dunscombe in "M. P." In "Caste," (April 6, 1867,) he played the young gasfitter. The original distribution was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. George d'Alroy | Frederick Yonge |
| Captain Hawtree | S. B. Bancroft |
| Eccles | George Honey |
| Sam Gerridge | John Hare |
| Esther | Lydia Foote |
| Polly | Marie Wilton |

W. J. Florence "memorized" the comedy, and produced it at the Broadway Theatre, corner of Broome Street, Aug. 5, 1867, with this distribution:

| | |
|---|---|
| d'Alroy | W. J. Florence |
| Hawtree | Owen Marlowe |
| Eccles | William Davidge |
| Sam Gerridge | Edward Lamb |
| Esther | Henrietta Chanfrau |
| Polly | Mrs. Florence |
| Marquise de St. Maur | Mrs. G. H. Gilbert |

The lawsuit instituted against Florence by Lester Wallack, who had bought the right to produce the play in this country, and the decision of the court in favor of Florence, form a chapter of American theatrical history that is not pleasant reading. Judge Barnard, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, decided, Aug. 13, 1867, in the suit of Mr. Wallack against Mr. Florence and Mr. Barney Williams, manager of the theatre in which the play was produced, that, although Florence's alleged feat of memory was "wonderful,"—he contended that he had concocted a manuscript of his own from closely observing several performances of the play in London—various court decisions allowed a person to do as he said he had done. The question of "copyright" did not enter in the case. Wallack sued for an injunction against the Williams and Florence performances of "Caste."

The Judge held that the evidence showed that the public exhibition of the play was made in London nearly a month before Wallack acquired a qualified interest in it. This performance, in the Judge's opinion, was a "dedication to the public when considered in connection with the other facts in the case." The plaintiff had not established such a claim is would entitle him to a writ of injunction. The defendants were solvent, and the plaintiff could obtain full relief and satisfaction for any damages sustained at common law.

Mr. Wallack's company presented the comedy in Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1867, with the following cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| d'Alroy | J. B. Polk |
| Hawtree | B. T. Ringgold |
| Eccles | J. H. Stoddart |
| Gerridge | Charles Hale |
| Marquise | Mrs. Vernon |
| Esther | Clara Jennings |
| Polly | Mary Gannon |

"Caste" was acted briefly at Wallack's the following season. It was done at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1869 with Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Davidge in the rôles they first acted in America, George Clarke as d'Alroy, J. B. Polk as Hawtree, and James Lewis as Gerridge. Fine as the play is—it is almost a perfect model of construction—and popular as its argument that "true hearts are more than coronets" ought to be, "Caste" never had a long run here. But it has been frequently acted. It soon had a place in the repertory of every stock company of the late sixties and early seventies. The amateurs helped to make it familiar.

At Wallack's it was revived Nov. 5, 1875, when George Honey, who had been filling a brief engagement in Boston, made his first appearance in New York. This was the cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eccles, (his original part) | George Honey |
| d'Alroy | H. J. Montague |
| Hawtree | C. A. Stevenson |
| Gerridge | E. M. Holland |
| Esther | Ada Dyas |
| Polly | Effie Germon |
| Marquise | Mme. Ponisi |

After Mr. Honey withdrew, to return to England, Harry Beckett took up the rôle of Eccles. These were probably the most enjoyable performances of "Caste" ever given in New York, though Owen Marlowe was esteemed the best Hawtree. At the present Wallack's, under the management of Henry E. Abbey, in the Winter of 1887-8, "Caste" was acted a few times. T. W. Robertson, son of the author, was in the company. The distribution of parts was:

| | |
|---|---|
| d'Alroy | Osmond Tearle |
| Hawtree | E. D. Ward |
| Eccles | Charles Groves |
| Gerridge | T. W. Robertson |
| Esther | Rose Coghlan |
| Polly | Florence Girard |
| Marquise | Mme. Ponisi |

It was claimed that this performance was exactly in accord with the author's ideas. The latest performances of "Caste" in this city were given at Herrmann's Theatre, (lately called the Savoy,) beginning Jan. 9, 1893. The parts were thus distributed:

| | |
|---|---|
| d'Alroy | John Mason |
| Hawtree | Myron Calice |
| Eccles | Robert McWade |
| Gerridge | E. P. Temple |
| Esther | Marion Manola |
| Polly | Hattie Schell |
| Marquise | Annie Clarke |

When Mr. Hare revived the Robertson plays at the London Garrick Theatre some years ago, he did not act in this one, but resigned his rôle of Sam to his son, Gilbert Hare, who will play it to-morrow night. Early last Fall he acted Eccles for the first time, and his portrayal was commended as natural and original, while not deficient in humor. His present production of the famous comedy will certainly be a noteworthy event. The cast to-morrow night will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. George d'Alroy | Frank Gillmore |
| Captain Hawtree | Frederick Kerr |
| Eccles | John Hare |
| Sam Gerridge | Gilbert Hare |
| Marquise De St. Maur | Susie Vaughan |
| Esther Eccles | Mona K. Oram |
| Polly | May Harvey |

Mary Stone's clever play, taken from Elizabeth Phipps Train's ingenious romance called "A Social Highwayman," is the best medium for the display of their artistic qualities Messrs. E. M. and Joseph Holland have yet secured. As the fashionable pilferer and his faithful servant they have strong and telling rôles. The play is out of the common and almost free from old-fashioned stage tricks. The séance in the studio is a particularly interesting and novel episode. The supporting cast at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night will include Olive Oliver, Blanche Burton, Charles Harbury, Charles Mackay, and Marion Abbott.

Annie Russell retains the principal rôle in the Bret Harte-Pemberton domestic drama which was seen at Hoyt's early in the season, and will be acted at the Harlem Opera House this week. Joseph Wheelock now takes the part of the foolish husband, formerly acted by Joseph Haworth.

Rose Coghlan will make her first appearance in the title rôle of "The Sporting Duchess" at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. In the other rôles J. H. Stoddart, Cora Tanner, Elita Otis, Harry Lacy, Louis Massen, and R. A. Roberts will appear.

Felix Philippi, author of the new German drama, "Wer War's," to be produced at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday night, wrote "Daniela," "The Path of Thorns," and "Philanthropists." The plot of "Wer War's" hinges on the identity of an anonymous scandal monger, and it is said that its motive was furnished by the famous Kotze case, which is still regarded as a smoldering volcano in Berlin Court circles. The development of the main idea is original with Philippi.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

### Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Courted into Court" remains at the Bijou.

—"A Contented Woman" is still on view at Hoyt's.

—"Secret Service" at the Garrick knows no change.

—"Captain Impudence" at the American Theatre has made a hit.

—"Heartsease" will be performed at the Garden Theatre all this week.

—This will be the last week of "Two Little Vagrants" at the Academy.

—"Under the Red Robe" continues to draw well at the Empire Theatre.

—"The Girl from Paris" is still prosperous at the Herald Square Theatre.

—The last performances of "The Cherry Pickers" will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this week.

—This will be the last week of "A White Flower" and "The Late Mr. Castello" at the Lyceum Theatre. "The First Gentleman of Europe" will be produced a week from to-morrow night.

—Chicago bills this week: Columbia Theatre, De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan"; Hooley's, Nat Goodwin in "An American Citizen"; Great Northern, "Heart of Maryland"; Grand Opera House, "Myles Aroon."

—At Daly's Theatre this week "Much Ado About Nothing" will be acted Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon. "The Geisha" will be presented Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and Wednesday afternoon.

—Ward and Vokes, droll fellows whose humor is original, will be the stars at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. The title of the musical and acrobatic farce in which they appear is "A Run on a Bank." They will be well supported. Next week's play will be "The War of Wealth."

—An exceptionally good bill is offered this week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. John Mason and Marion Manola will appear in a musical comedy. Such stars of the music halls as the Glinserettis, the Webb brothers, Williams and Walker, and Hodges and Launchmere are also announced.

—This week's bills in Philadelphia: Academy of Music, German opera; Grand Opera House, "Olivette"; Walnut Street Theatre, "In Gay New York"; Broad Street Theatre, Olga Nethersole; Chestnut Street Theatre, Crane in "A Fool of Fortune"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "A Milk White Flag"; Girard Avenue, "Ours."

—Bills of Boston theatres this week: Hollis Street Theatre, John Drew in "Rosemary"; Boston Theatre, "Brian Boru"; Tremont Theatre, Wilson in "Half a King"; Bowdoin Square, "A Celebrated Case"; Castle Square, "Maritana"; Museum, "Jack and the Beanstalk"; Park, "My Friend from India"; Columbia, "The Fatal City."

—An entertainment will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this evening for the benefit of Billy Birch, the disabled veteran of the minstrel stage. Rampone's Old Guard Band will supply the instrumental music. Lewis Dockstader, Lydia Titus, Bernard Dillyn, Frank Moran, Frank McNish, the Clipper Quartet, the Aeolian Trio, George Graham, and others will appear.

—The cinematograph views attract many visitors to the Eden Musée afternoon and evening. A new programme of pictures will be shown this week, including a number of recent scenes taken especially for the Musée. The concerts by Koevessy's Orchestra are growing in popularity. A new wax group in the Winter Garden represents the interference of Uncle Sam in the Venezuela affair.

—The American biograph, with its extraordinary picture of the Empire State Express, will be put on view at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The American Liliputians will apear in a new comic sketch. Other interesting features of a long and novel bill will be contributed by Ezra Kendall, the three Sisters Macarte, Kitty Mitchell, and the Midgeleys. Next week Frederick Bryton and Grace Filkins will appear in a new one-act play by Augustus Thomas.

—Otero, the dancer and singer of Spanish songs, will appear at Koster & Bial's tomorrow night. She is well remembered here as a rival of Carmencita. She has a bewildering supply of new and expensive dresses. She also wears many diamonds. Other new performers will be the Marco Twins, eccentric comedians, and Marzello and Millay, gymnasts. The Merrilees sisters, Lew Dockstader, the Zedoras, the Kronemann brothers, the Osrani troupe, and Mardo will also appear.

—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week in their sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home." Miss Bennett impersonates five characters—a fashionable woman, a Bowery girl, a country girl, a club "chappie," and a "loud" soubrette from the far West. The Brothers Horn will present their droll pugilistic sketch called "London Life." The bill is otherwise long and interesting. Frederick Paulding will shortly appear in a sketch called "Partners in Misery."

—At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week is a troupe of Arabian acrobats. Major Mite, who impersonates well-known characters, and the half man and half horse are sensational freaks, and all sorts of queer things help to form a long and varied bill, which also includes a brisk variety show by the museum "stock company," including Major Mite, Short and Edwards, Wilbur Mack, Burr and Watson, and Virginia Worel. The Collins American Extravaganza Company will present a burlesque called "The Prince and Pasha."

—Auguste van Biene, the actor and violoncello player, seen here in November in a play called "The Broken Melody," will appear at Olympia Music Hall to-morrow night. He will doubtless be cordially received. He plays the 'cello well. Louise Beaudet has a new song called "I'm a Gay Soubrette." Mlle. Karina, the Pantzer brothers, Troja, James Thornton, Edwin Latell, Haines and Pettingill, and Zelma Rawleson will also be in the bill. The burlesque of a recent "vaudeville dinner" will be repeated, and Minnie Renwood will be one of the performers. Lee Richardson, bicyclist, will appear in the Winter Garden entertainment.

## NOTES OF MUSIC.

### Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—"An American Beauty" is having a successful run at the Casino.

—"Shamus O'Brien" is popular at the Broadway Theatre, and may last during the season.

—This is the last week of "Kismet" at Wallack's Theatre. Camille d'Arville's opera has met with much approval.

—Mr. Alexander Lambert has begun the usual Winter series of musicales by prominent artists, which are among the many advantages offered to the pupils of the New York College of Music.

—The Dannreuther Quartet will give its second concert at Chamber Music Hall, on Thursday evening. The programme will consist of Schumann's A major quartet, opus 41, No. 3; Dvorak's new A flat quartet, opus 105, and Rubinstein's G minor quartet, opus 90.

—Miss Harriet Cady, pianist, and Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Wednesday. Miss Cady will play compositions by Bach, Beethoven, and Sgambati, and Mr. Robinson will sing songs by Tschaikowsky, Gounod, Handel, and Brahms.

—The second concert of the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko, conductor, will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo-soprano, will be the soloist. Among her selections will be two songs by Schubert, orchestrated by Johannes Brahms, which will be performed from the manuscript now in Miss Hall's possession.

—The programme for the tenth week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "La Traviata" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Melba and Calvé in the chief rôles; Wednesday, "Carmen," with Jean de Reszke as Don José for the only time this season, and Mme. Calvé as Carmen; Friday, "Siegfried" for the last time; Saturday afternoon, "Rigoletto" and the mad scene from "Lucia," Mme. Melba, Signor Cremonini, Signor Campanari, Mme. Mantelli, and M. Castelmary; Saturday evening, "Philemon et Baucis" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The soloists at to-night's concert will be Huberman, the violinist, and Mme. Litvinne, Signor Campanari, M. Salignac, and M. Plançon.

—In view of the approaching season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, the first production of Wagner's "Trilogy" which has been heard in America in many years, and which is to be given in Philadelphia by Mr. Damrosch and his company, will be of special interest to New Yorkers, in that it marks the reappearance of Mme. Lilli Lehmann in opera in this country. Mme. Lehmann has returned to us in the full zenith of her power, and the criticisms on her song recital on Tuesday afternoon last are unanimously of the opinion that she is even a greater artist than ever before. Therefore, her appearance in Philadelphia is certainly something on which that city is to be congratulated. "Das Rheingold" will have its first performance in many years on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and Mr. Damrosch has imported new machinery, exact duplicates of that used at Baireuth, and the opera will be staged with a care to the minutest details, which should make it one of the best performances of this work ever seen in America. "Die Walkure" will be given on Wednesday night, with Mme. Lehmann as Brunnhilde; "Siegfried" on Friday night, and "Gotterdammerung" on the following Monday, with Mme. Lehmann as Brunnhilde.

Liberality and our way of doing business have won for us many friends. We have made many reductions on goods this Season, and have concluded to make another final cut, for 3 reasons. To keep our people employed, make room for our Spring stock, and show our liberality to the public.

Suits formerly $16.00, now made to order at $12.50. $20.00, now $16.00, $22.50, now $18.00. $25.00, now $20.00. Trousers $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

This is all our regular stock.

Trimmings and workmanship will be of our usual standard quality.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

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## THE SIRES' NEW THEATRE.

### They Will Also Control the Bijou and Probably the Standard.

A theatrical syndicate composed of H. B. Sire and L. S. Sire, the owners of the Bijou Theatre, will shortly erect a new theatre on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street. Plans have not yet been prepared for the building, which is to be seven stories high. The Sire brothers are also negotiating for the purchase of the Standard Theatre from the Shepherd estate, and it is possible that negotiations will be concluded within a few days, when the theatre building will be handed over.

The property at Broadway and Forty-first Street was purchased by the Sires some time ago.

L. S. Sire said yesterday: "It is true that we are negotiating for the Standard Theatre, but nothing has been definitely settled yet. We shall build one new theatre, which, with the Bijou and the Standard, will satisfy us for the present."

It is understood that the new syndicate will introduce new farce combinations, which will also be sent on the road.

It is rumored that W. A. McConnell will probably manage one of the new houses.

## GRAND EXHIBIT OF RICH SILKS.

### The Entire Collection of the Recent Geneva Exposition.

A novel stroke of business enterprise was that of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, who have purchased the entire collection of silks shown at the recent Industrial Exposition in Geneva, Switzerland, comprising satin damas, satin taffetas, satin luxor effects, and endless other novelties, all of the very highest grade. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson were the successful bidders for these goods over many others who desired them.

These silks were manufactured expressly for exhibition purposes from designs by the first designers of the world, and at a cost of from $5 to $25 per yard. Only in one or two of the designs is there more than one dress pattern, so that final owners of them will have a piece of silk which is without counterpart in the world, and with scarcely a possibility of reproduction. These silks will be placed on exhibition in the firm's several show windows for one week, beginning to-morrow. They will, it is announced, be sold at a fraction of their cost, but may not be taken away from the display until the exhibition is over, so that the public will have ample time to inspect the entire and unbroken collection. During the exhibition and in connection with it will be a display and sale of the firm's importation of silks for the coming season, including late novelties, black satin brocades, brocaded India taffetas, full assortments of evening shades of all-silk satin brocades, fancy striped changeable taffetas, black satin Duchesse, brocaded surahs, &c. During this exhibition and sale the usual facilities for showing and selling silks will be doubled, so as to make it easy for viewers and buyers to see all there is, make comparisons, and learn prices. ***

### Tried to Steal a Seal Sacque.

One Otto Gunther entered the boarding house kept by Mrs. Briggs, at 121 East Twenty-first Street, Friday night, by means of a skeleton key. He grabbed Mrs. Briggs's sealskin sacque and started for the basement door with it. He was discovered by the landlady, who screamed for help. At the same time she slammed the door and placed her back against it. Her screams brought several boarders to her assistance, and Gunther was captured. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Gunther told Magistrate Mott that he found the door of the house open and walked in to get something to eat. Mrs. Briggs wanted to know if he intended to eat her sacque. He was held in default of $3,000 for trial.

### United Hebrew Charities Need Money.

The officers of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York call attention to the fact that their funds will be inadequate to relieve the distress among the poor in Jewish communities after Feb. 1 unless additional subscriptions are received. Over 250 applications for relief are received every day, and to make the barest response to all the deserving cases $15,000 per month is required. They report that hundreds of applications for aid come from persons who have never before applied. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry Goldman, Treasurer, 128 Second Avenue.

# TOILERS OF THE OPERA

## EVERYDAY WORK THAT THE PUBLIC DOES NOT SEE.

### Things That Are Done in the Metropolitan Opera House Between the Performances—Exacting Discipline and Rehearsal Requirements.

One last resonant note from the marvelous throat of De Reske, a stirring choral climax, the final crash of the cymbals, descending curtain, and the opera is over. The singers hurriedly depart from the stage, the musicians in the orchestra gather up their instruments and dive into subterranean depths, while, with comfortable deliberation, the audience resumes its street habiliments and gradually melts away.

It is twenty-seven minutes after 11 o'clock and a brilliant performance has just closed in the Metropolitan Opera House. From within the narrow limits of the stage manager's corner, at the right of the stage, the writer is permitted to view the proceedings that invariably follow an operatic entertainment in this house.

While the stragglers in the audience are yet lingering in the corridors, uniformed employes begin to make the rounds of the great auditorium. Starting in the top gallery, they make a searching inspection all the way down to the orchestra floor, turning up each seat and peering into dark corners. Such articles as have been left behind by absent-minded spectators are taken to the manager's office, and it is a curious collection that usually finds its way there, consisting of umbrellas, wraps, bonbon boxes, opera glasses, lorgnettes, gloves, overshoes, combs, and pins. Occasionally a valuable jewel is picked up. It was under one of the seats in this Opera House that a five-thousand-dollar diamond bracelet belonging to Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago was found not long since.

### Work of Clearing the Stage.

As the search of the house progresses, the electric lights are turned out by circuits. As soon as the auditorium is cleared and in darkness, the stage curtain is drawn up and a big "bunch light" is placed in the centre of the stage, well forward, for the purpose of giving light to the busy army of workmen behind the scenes. With military precision, these men set to work, under the direction of the stage manager, or the Superintendent, to clear the stage. Every piece of scenery is packed away, either in the fire-roof sceneroom at one side, or under the stage, and every "property" is restored to its place in the property room. It is an imperative rule of the house that each night the stage shall be absolutely cleared of everything movable, and half an hour after a performance the Opera House stage looks as clean as a ship's deck at night. The curtain is left up and the "bunch light" burns all night, affording some little companionship to the night watchmen in their long vigil.

The members of the opera company has no time in divesting themselves of their stage clothes. Most of them have eaten nothing substantial since the middle of the day, and they are eager to sup. Before leaving the building, however, each person—the haughty prima donna as well as the chorus girl—stops and carefully scans the bulletins posted on the wall near the stage manager's office. These bulletins are the only official notification that the singers, musicians, and members of the ballet receive of what is expected of them the following day. Calls for rehearsals and announcements of the time of departure of trains for out-of-town trips are always posted on the wall.

Operatic rehearsals are of infinite variety, and sometimes eight or ten will be under way in different parts of the building at the same time. For instance, the stage manager may call a practice rehearsal of one act of an opera at 10 o'clock in the morning. All persons who take part in that act must attend, no matter how late they may have been up the night before. The master of the ballet, at the same time, may be rehearsing dances for an entirely different opera, and vocal instructors in remote parts of the building may be rehearsing choruses for future productions. In the case of each rehearsal the most obedient compliance with orders is exacted. The discipline of an opera company is very rigid.

### Morning Work in the Opera House.

Having observed with much interest the movements of singers, musicians, and stage hands after an evening's performance, the writer was glad to accept an invitation from Richard Neville, the press representative of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, to witness the morning's resumption of work in this operatic hive. Between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. the stage hands, carpenters, the electricians, the machinists, scenic artists, costumers, and property makers begin to assemble, and, while the average New Yorker is enjoying an early breakfast, the hum of industry is well under way in the multifarious departments of the Metropolitan Opera House. Andrew Boyd, the Superintendent of the building, lives, with his family, on the premises, and he is astir bright and early. Stage Manager Edward Parry is one of the first arrivals, as also is C. D. McGiehan, the master stage carpenter. As at night, the stage hands work with methodical precision and celerity. The scene and property rooms are thrown open, and preparations are made to set the stage for the opera to be given in the evening. Possibly there may be need of a scenic and mechanical rehearsal, and in that case a most interesting sight is afforded to the lay observer by the quick dexterity with which the scenery, the traps, and the subordinate paraphernalia are handled.

### In the Workshops Aloft.

While the great stage is bustling with activity, the occupants of a dozen workshops situated away up above the dressing rooms are industriously plying their several vocations. In one room, littered with papier-maché and paints, two or three men are found making a big dragon with fiery eyes, a Queen's gem-studded coronet, and a golden dish filled with luscious-looking "property" fruit. In another room, packed with sheet music and musty portfolios, the librarian is at work, and in the neat apartment a nimble-fingered wigmaker finds plenty to do. The rattle and whir of a sewing machine guides the wandering observer to the costume room, where four or five women are busy forming garments out of rich fabrics. All of the costumes used in the opera house productions, which are not provided by the stars, are made by the regular costumer here. The scenic artists ply their skillful brushes in a long gallery at the top of the building, and, although they work in the daytime, their only light is the artificial light by which their work is to be publicly viewed.

Descending to the stage, after an entertaining survey of the regions above, the writer encounters preliminary signs of the rehearsals. Famous singers, in their street garb, are standing in groups in the wings chatting in low tones. Now and then a succession of vocal notes will be emitted, interrupted perhaps by a sharp criticism from the stage manager or the musical director. The squeak of a violin or the tinkle of a piano is wafted across the big auditorium from somo isolated music room, and spasmodic efforts at vocalization occasionally reach the listening ear. While preparations are making for the rehearsal of a portion of an opera at the front of the stage, the master of the ballet marshals his forces at the rear—fifty or seventy-five feet away—and drills them in some new terpsichorean figures. The ballet girls, being in their every day clothes, present an exceedingly unballetlike appearance. After a while the members of the orchestra appear and set about tuning their instruments, regardless of what is going on around them. Soon, however, the leader raps with his baton, and the discordant sounds of brass and catgut merge into a harmonious and rippling overture.

### The Busy Stage Manager.

Perhaps the most intently busy person on the stage during a rehearsal, as well as at night, is the stage manager. He sits at his little desk in the front right wing of the stage, absolute monarch of the situation. His voice is attuned to cold-blooded discipline, and when his voice fails to reach he has a still more potent force at his command in the long double row of electric buttons which stretch across the space above his desk. These buttons are labeled, respectively: "Prompter," "Orchestra," "Stage," "Gas Table," "Thunder," "Office," "Carpenter," "Trap," "Music," "Fly Gallery," "Wardrobe," "Properties," "Artist," "Box office," "Engineer," "Room 1," and "Room 2." The numbered rooms are usually occupied by the leading artists. Each button is supplemented by a speaking tube, so that the stage manager is at all times in perfect touch with every work department. Pressure of any one of the electric buttons must be responded to instantly. If the stage manager touches the "Thunder" button, the thunder maker is expected to send forth a peal immediately. When the mammoth centennial church organ is to be played, the stage manager has only to touch the "Trap" button, and there is at once an opening in the stage, from which arises the keyboard of the organ.

### Patience at Rehearsals.

Although operatic rehearsals are frequently of the most fatiguing character, complaints are seldom uttered by the performers. From the lowest scale of their professional lives they are accustomed to hard work. If a rehearsal lasts from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon the leading singers, as well as the members of the chorus, must put up with the inconvenience with a good grace and report for work in the evening at the usual time. It is not the custom of operatic singers to eat dinner before a public appearance; therefore they do not have any worry about the possibility of missing their meals. The chief concern of the principal members of an opera company is to get as much rest as possible; consequently late rehearsals preceding an evening performance are a bugbear to them. With the subordinate singers and the orchestra musicians rest is usually out of the question. They are invariably required to be on hand earlier and are kept later than the star performers.

It is not unusual for the leading singers to be in their dressing rooms two hours before the performance, in order that they may have a resting spell after the exertion of "making up" and dressing. On very rare occasions a singer of the first rank will be late in reaching the opera house. This occurred a year or two ago, when a famous Italian tenor threw the stage manager into a cold perspiration by not reporting at the usual hour. Prompt inquiry disclosed the fact that somebody had forgotten to send a carriage after the vocal autocrat, and, although his hotel was only one block from the opera house, he refused to walk that distance.

There is one feature of opera-house management that is as imperative as it is commendable. That is the thorough and systematic cleansing to which every part of the building is subjected. During the morning rehearsals twenty or thirty women are hard at work dusting, sweeping, and scrubbing the auditorium. Two hours before the curtain is to rise on an operatic performance the stage is washed with soap and hot water and wiped with dry cloths. This proceeding is never omitted, and it is claimed that there is never a suspicion of dampness about the stage when the performance begins.

Half an hour before the performance callboys go to each dressing room, and, knocking on the door, cry "Half hour." Fifteen minutes later the boys repeat the knocking and cry "Quarter," and fifteen minutes after that they again knock at each door and cry "All ready to go on." Soon thereafter the curtain goes up, and the public is once more admitted to participation in the never-ceasing activity of an opera performer's life.

## TONIC FOR CYCLISTS.

### Some Practical Suggestions by a Druggist Wheelman.

Since the recent organization of a druggists' bicycle club in this city more than ordinary interest has been taken by the members of that body in the needs of bicyclists generally. A druggist who rides the wheel enthusiastically has figured out various wants of the habitual bicyclist such as heretofore have been little thought of. There would be a good demand, he thinks, for something both palatable and nourishing in the way of cyclists' portable food. Meat lozenges, he says, are too salt, and meat biscuits are by no means satisfactory.

A great many cyclists require—or think they require—a tonic, and the druggist wheelman suggests the following as a safe and refreshing tonic elixir:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tincture cinchona | 2½ | ounces |
| Tincture nux vomica | 640 | minims |
| Spirits orange compound, U.S.P. | 1 | dram |
| Dilute hydrochloric acid | 1½ | drams |
| Syrup | 6 | ounces |
| Water, enough to make | 16 | ounces |

Let the mixture stand twelve hours and filter through kaolin. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in water three times a day.

For exceptional occasions it is suggested that ⅛ of a grain of cocaine-hydrochlorate may be added to each one dram, but such addition should not be used for many doses together. Thirst assuagers, in the form of effervescing tablets or lozenges, are recommended as being decidedly useful to cycle tourists, especially in hot weather. A quill toothpick, carried between the lips, is suggested as one of the best means of keeping the mouth cool.

For the purpose of relieving the limbs of stiffness, or soreness, the cyclist is advised that acetated turpentine liniment, with or without the addition of a little ether, will be found exceedingly useful. If an ointment is required, a mixture of lanolin and vaseline, suitably perfumed, is recommended as an excellent thing.

### For the Porter Monument.

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, Secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association, S. N. Y., reports the following subscriptions toward the monument to be erected to the late Major Gen. Josiah Porter:

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath (ex-A. G., S. N. Y.) | $100 |
| Second Battery (New York) | 200 |
| Thirtieth Separate Company (Elmira) | 100 |
| Second Separate Company (Auburn) | 100 |
| Sixth Separate Company (Troy Citizen Corps) | 100 |
| Twenty-second Separate Company (Saratoga) | 75 |
| Company B, Tenth Battalion (Albany) | 50 |
| Company A, Tenth Battalion (Albany) | 50 |
| Third Brigade, staff, (Albany) | 50 |
| First Battery (New York) | 50 |
| Brig. Gen. G. D. Sanford | 25 |
| Eighth Separate Company (Rochester) | 25 |
| Twenty-sixth Separate Company (Elmira) | 25 |
| Second Signal Corps (Brooklyn) | 25 |
| Brig. Gen. O. W. Terry (Surgeon General, S. N. Y.) | 10 |
| Col. W. Cary Sanger | 10 |
| Ex-Major J. Fred Ackerman | 10 |
| Brig. Gen. P. W. Ricketts | 5 |
| Major E. B. Ives | 5 |
| Ex-Lieut. Charles F. Engelman | 5 |
| Total | $1,020 |

The committee will exhibit a miniature statue and a bust of the General at the convention to be held in Albany on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

### In Aid of a Mission Church.

The Chapel of Zion and St. Timothy, at 418 West Forty-first Street, has for several years been doing helpful work among the poor. It is in need of a church edifice, and efforts are now being made to raise the necessary funds. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of Zion and St. Timothy's Church and the Rev. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, have indorsed these efforts, and the Rev. I. C. Sturges, minister in charge of the chapel; Mrs. William Truslow Hyde, and other friends of the chapel are pushing the matter with vigor. An arrangement has been made with the lessee and manager of the Berkeley Lyceum by which one-half the net proceeds of all the entertainments to be given there this week will be contributed to the fund for the chapel. These entertainments will consist of theatrical performances each evening and next Saturday afternoon, in which members of the Colonial Stock company will appear. "A Brother's Sacrifice," a story in one act, by Mrs. Maurice Barrymore, and a three-act comedy will be presented each evening. Many persons will receive tickets through the mail, and it is hoped that they will send checks in return. Among those who have purchased boxes for the week's performance are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Miss Ewen, Mrs. W. T. Hyde, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, and Babbitt Hyde.

AMUSEMENTS.

Murray Hill Theatre, Lexington Av. and 42d St.
POP. PRICES, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.
WARD and VOKES "A RUN ON THE BANK."
MATS. WED. AND SAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympia MUSIC HALL & WINTER GARDEN. 50c.
One admission to both places.
Third week of the sensational burlesque,
SILLY'S DINNER, with LITTLE EGYPT, CORA ROUTT, and MINNIE RENWOOD.
First MUSIC HALL appearance of
AUGUSTE VAN BIENE,
Europe's Greatest 'Cellist.
BEAUDET, KARINA, PANTZERS, TROJA, HAINES & PETTINGILL, EDWIN LATELL.
WINTER GARDEN BAL CHAMPETRE.
50c. One admission to both places. 50c.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ.
25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
FIRST TIME OF THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.
American Liliputians,
Ezra Kendall, Kitty Mitchell,
35 OTHERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St.
Andrew A. McCormick.......Manager
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
Everybody Delighted
A spirited, melodious Irish Opera. Sung by Irishmen.
"A Splendid Success."—Evg. Sun.
Bristling with genuine Irish wit.
Shamus O'Brien
"The first genuine English Opera Comique in recent years."—Reginald de Koven, Sunday World.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. & IRVING PL.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK
OF NEW YORK'S POPULAR SUCCESS,
TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.
Management of Charles Frohman.
LAST MATINEES, WED. AND SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8:15.
EXTRA. MONDAY, JAN. 25,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF THE NEW SPECTACULAR MELODRAMA,
STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART.
A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION.
20 HORSES—200 PEOPLE.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
FOURTH CROWDED WEEK.
MAY IRWIN AND A GREAT COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
In Rich and Harris's Hilarious Production of
COURTED INTO COURT.
BIGGER HIT THAN "THE WIDOW JONES."

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Mat. at 2.
LAST WEEK OF
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE and RICHARD CARROLL.
Comic Opera by Carroll & Kerker.
KISMET.
"Thoroughly charming and enjoyable."
Monday, Jan. 24,
MARGARET MATHER,
In Shakespeare's masterpiece,
CYMBELINE,
The grandest production ever given.
Seat sale begins Thursday, Jan. 21.

5TH AVE. Evenings, 8:15. Saty. Mat., 2.
MONDAY NIGHT—TWO WEEKS ONLY.
E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN
Dramatized by Mary T. Stone.
"The novelty achieved one of the great artistic successes of the season."—N. Y. Herald, Sept. 29, 1896.

LYCEUM at 8:20......4th Av. & 23d St.
2d month. Last week of Grundy's Merry Play.
Last Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
The Late Mr. Castello
Preceded by one-act play, THE WHITE FLOWER.
**Monday week, January 25th, first time,
A New Play,
THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE.
By Frances Hodgson Burnett and George Fleming.
**Seats for 1st two weeks ready.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, FIRST TIME,
LA BELLE OTERO

Proctor's 23d St. John Mason and Marion Manola, Six Glinserettis,
Williams and Walker, Brothers Webb, 33 others.
Noon to 11 P. M. Come any time. 25c., 50c.

Pleasure Palace, 58th St. & 3d Av. Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent, Brothers Horn, Herr Grais, Ando, Omme and Allright. 1:30 to 12. 25, 50c. Reserved in adv., 75c.

Daly's EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEES at 2.
Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Every Mon., Wed., & Fri. Evening.
MISS ADA REHAN
As BEATRICE in Shakespeare's
Much Ado About Nothing.
Every Tues., Thurs., & Sat. Evening
The Japanese Musical Comedy,
The Geisha.
Matinée Saturday, Much Ado.
Mat. Wednesday, The Geisha.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE,
Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS
RICE'S GREAT HIT.
250 NIGHTS IN LONDON. STILL THERE.
Music—Ivan Caryll. Libretto—Geo. Dance.
DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
50TH AND SOUVENIR NIGHT, TO-MORROW, JAN. 18.
Seats two weeks ahead.

AMERICAN. 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Manager.......Mr. T. H. FRENCH.
Engagement Extended—Continued Success.
Edwin Milton Royle's Comedy Drama,
CAPT. IMPUDENCE
A ROMANCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.
Under the direction of W. M. Wilkison.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Greatest of all Empire Successes.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
NINTH GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
Soloists: HUBERMAN, great Boy Violinist; Mme. Litvinne, MM. Salignac, Campanari, and Plançon.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA
Conductor.......Mr. A. SEIDL.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA. SEASON 1896-97.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 18, double bill, last joint appearance of Melba and Calvé. 2 Operas entire, LA TRAVIATA and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 19, at Brooklyn Academy, Mme. Eames in Lohengrin.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 20, Calvé and Jean de Reszke in CARMEN.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 22, last night of SIEGFRIED. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham, Mmes. Litvinne, Olitzka, Traubmann.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 23. Melba in 2 Operas, RIGOLETTO (entire) and LUCIA, (Mad Scene.)
Sat. Evg., Jan. 23, at pop. prices. Double Bill. First appearance of Mme. Calvé at pop. Sat. Nights. Philemon et Baucis and Cav. Rusticana.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 24, 10th Sunday concert. Mon. Evg., Jan. 25, First time this season of Manon.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE...SPECIAL
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8:15.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.......Conductor
Soloist Mme. Melba Soloist
(by permission, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Co.)
Her last appearance in concert this season.
PROGRAMME—SMETANA, Symphonic Poem, "Wallenstein's Camp." MOZART, Aria from "Il re Pastore." (Violin obligato, Mr. Kneisel.) HUMPERDINCK, Selections from "The King's Children." MASSENET, Sevillana, from "Don Cesar de Bazan." (Arranged for Mme. Melba by the composer.) BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Fidelio." TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony in F minor, No. 4. Tickets at the box office and at Schuberth's.

PURIM ASSOCIATION
FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE BALL,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
IN AID OF MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.
The original and interesting feature of the ball will be
TEN GRAND OPERATIC TABLEAUX
arranged by Mr. William Parry, stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, representing
THE IMPRESARIO'S DREAM.
Illustrated by 350 characters in costume.
Grand procession introducing Carnival scene
Fairy Ballet and Battle of the Confetti.
Tickets, $10, admitting gentleman and ladies, can be had from M. H. Moses, 81 Vesey St.; Simon Schaefer, 35 Wall St.; Sol. B. Solomon, 29 Union Square.

HOYT'S THEATRE.
HOYT & McKEE.......Proprietors
EVENINGS, 8:30. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
3RD BIG WEEK.
HOYT'S Latest Comedy,
A CONTENTED WOMAN,
With CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT.
SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
FEB. 19, 50TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & Broadway.
Second Piano Recital.
Mme. Teresa Carreno.
Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 3 P. M.
Reserved seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00, at all principal hotels, Tyson & Co., and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ECLIPSING ALL OTHER EXHIBITIONS.
The Great International Baby Show opens Monday, Jan. 25, 1 to 10 P. M., at Gramercy Lyceum, 115 and 117 West 23d St., near 6th Av. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Handsome babies, twins, triplets, and infantile prodigies. $1,000 in prizes to be awarded by the votes of visitors. This interesting show is of a refined character, tending to develop a love for the little ones in the popular mind, and to stimulate the just pride of mothers in their offspring. Under the supervision of careful physicians and trained nurses, in the care of their mothers, these children will present an appearance at once novel and interesting to all who love infants. Children will be greatly delighted with this entertainment. Entries now being received between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

Madison Square Garden,
To-Morrow Night, January 18.
Grand Masquerade Ball
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE
Tickets and boxes at the Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St.

Huber's 14th St. Museum More for your money than ever.
Half Man Half Horse. Maj. Mite.
Sheik Hadji Tahore's Arabs. Theatre No. 1, Big Vaudeville Show. No. 2, Burlesque "Prince and Pasha."

PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 18 K. T.
19TH ANNUAL RECEPTION,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY, JAN. 26TH, 1897.
TICKETS $5.00, at all HOTELS and from MEMBERS of COMMANDERY. BOXES and reserved seats at ASHLAND HOUSE, or F. E. EARNES, 344 Fourth Av.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
One week, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 18,
Chas. Frohman's Production of Bret Harte's
"SUE."
ANNIE RUSSELL and Original Company.
"Best American play since Hazel Kirke."
Monday, Jan. 25, TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS Move direct from the Academy.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX. GRAND CONCERTS.
LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPH
Adm., 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays, 25c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22, AT 3:30,
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
SECOND CONCERT, assisted by
KNEISEL Quartette, and MRS. LAWSON, Soprano.
Concert Direction Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG.
Reserved seats, $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on TUESDAY EVE., Feb. 2. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

ARION SOCIETY.
Grand Masquerade Ball,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.

Irving Place Theatre. Week Jan. 18.
Mon., Tues., Wed., DAS 1x1 Bright Comedy.
Thurs. & Sat., WER WAR'S? First Time.
Friday, Heinr. Conried in the title role, DR. KLAUS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Mad. Av.
ANOTHER GREAT AMERICAN TRIUMPH.
HENRY MILLER. | HEARTSEASE.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.

CASINO. Evgs., 8:15. Sat., (Souvenirs,) 2:15.
150th performance Feb. 1. Souvenirs.
LILLIAN RUSSELL. CASINO PRICES, $1.50 BEST.
AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
5TH CROWDED MONTH.
EVENINGS 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Secret Service.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. 38th St. & B'wy.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
JOHN HARE presenting Robertson's celebrated comedy, CASTE.

CARNEGIE HALL. CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Second Concert, Thursday Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15.
THE DANNREUTHER QUARTETTE.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's and at box office.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights, 8.15.
Last week—THE CHERRY PICKERS.
Next Monday, Chauncey Olcott in Sweet Inniscarra.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Sportihg Duchess.

# FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A wheelwoman has been seen here and there along the streets this past week in spite of the cold and unpleasant weather. In a month or so it will be time to think of buying new wheels. The Gentlewoman has recently given a few hints upon this important business for the benefit of English women and girls. The directions seem somewhat peculiar, but there may be more in them than appears to a person who has not made an intimate study of style on the wheel.

"The sensible woman," says the wheelwise individual, "needs no adviser but her own sensible self in the choice of a machine. She should, first of all, stand before the glass and carefully survey, scrutinize, and criticise her figure. Then she should peruse carefully three or four (not more) catalogues from several of our best cycle makers. Choosing from among the standard patterns a machine, the design and price of which most approximately correspond with the cut of her figure and the length of her purse, she should write direct to the makers, and, while giving them instructions as to the color and accessories, she should send them the measurements of her figure, her weight, and the whereabouts of her age. She might tell them also the length of time that she has been riding, leaving it to them to choose a suitable gear. By so acting she cannot go far wrong."

The part of this advice regarding the study of the figure would be a good thing for the woman who is selecting the style of a new gown, but it would seem that the bicycle maker to whom she stated her age, &c., might be a little surprised if not warned beforehand.

⁂

"There are few things purchased abroad that are better or cheaper than can be found in New York," says a woman who goes to Paris and London once or twice a year for styles. "At certain seasons in the year Parisian shopkeepers put out a certain class of goods and put up their prices, and Americans rush in and buy and bring home the most ridiculous things, thinking they are Parisian styles. Women go abroad to buy furs. If you go to Switzerland you can get them for a song, but they are not the right style, and they have to be altered, and the expense is so great that nothing is saved. I know one woman who bought this year a beautiful Persian lamb coat, with lapels and cuffs of chinchilla, in Paris. She paid in the first place nearly as much for it as she would have been obliged to pay at the highest-priced furriers here. Then the garment was not right. There had been no one in the shop who spoke English, and she could not speak French, and the consequence was she had to have a change made after she brought the garment home. More than all this, there is a branch of the firm of which she bought the coat in this city. If she had brought them here she would have had no trouble with the language, and could have found the same thing with half the trouble and less expense.

⁂

"I don't believe in bargains, anyway," continued the speaker. "If you get a good article you must pay what it is worth. It is not necessary, however, to go to the highest-priced shops to buy everything. Most of the shops here doing any kind of business will import as good articles and as good styles as the more expensive places and the exclusive dressmakers. The French modistes say that they will not duplicate, but they do. The advantage to be found in going to a first-class modiste here is that she has good ideas and good workwomen. It is seldom that she sends out a French model without altering it and improving it. There is not the facility for doing this in the shops, and models may be held over longer. The great thing in buying is to be up to date yourself. If you know what is good style you can often find it at the cheaper places, cut and quality as good, and price much lower."

⁂

An interesting photograph has recently been take in Washington of Mrs. Cleveland and the wives of the Cabinet officers. It will be a memento of Mrs. Cleveland's last year as "first lady of the land." Miss Johnson was the artist, and the picture was taken in her studio. The group was posed in one corner of the studio. Mrs. Cleveland was the central figure. At her right was Mrs. Olney with Miss Herbert just beyond. Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, and Mrs. Wilson were at Mrs. Cleveland's left. Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Francis, and Miss Morton stood at the back. The ladies all wore the gowns in which they appeared at the New Year's reception at the White House. After the group had been taken Mrs. Cleveland posed for a portrait of herself alone, the first she has had taken in Washington since 1894.

⁂

A little receipt that was given for a Christmas dessert sounds interesting, if nothing more, and might be worth trying at any time. Take a dozen small, good oranges. Prick them all over, then bake very slowly in their skins in a moderate oven. Have ready some boiling syrup and throw in the oranges with a large wineglassful of rum to flavor. Serve round in an old-fashioned brazier if you possess one, with the spirit lamp alight or with hot coals hissing beneath. Chestnuts, first roasted, and served in the same way, are "rather delectable."

⁂

Speaking of Christmas, a woman who has had Swedish maids says they are almost perfect servants at any other season in the year. Christmas with them, she says, is a religion in itself. One of its rites is the cleaning of every cupboard and corner in the house. There are no extra half-hour snoozes for any one in the house, for the maids are up at unholy hours and the gentle rustle and bustle of their scrubbings can be heard in all quarters. There will be no luck for them through the year, they say, if there is not the most scrupulous cleanliness everywhere.

⁂

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the ex-Premier, has resigned her position at Newnham College, to remain at home, a sacrifice greatly appreciated, it is said, by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. As Vice Principal of Newnham, she was for a long time associated and on friendly terms with Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the Principal, sister of Arthur Balfour, notwithstanding the latter's opposition to Mr. Gladstone in politics. A great interest is taken in politics at Newnham. The girls form a regular little political government among themselves, with four parties, and discuss leading questions of the day with as much or more vim than they are discussed by the regular politicians.

⁂

Women who remove their hats in the theatres are not going to quiet the grumblers. An occasional man is beginning to growl because the women who have removed their hats do not check them, as well as the other articles of wearing apparel which they remove during the play. As yet no adequate arrangement has been made at the theatres for ladies to remove their wraps with the surety that they will get them again immediately at the end of the play and in good condition. One maid is not enough to care for all the wraps of all the women who attend one theatre on a single night. No man would be happy standing while the lady he escorted waited in a crowd to regain her possessions. A woman who has seen her treasured headgear taken by a maid, the hatpins removed and thrust into it in any way the maid may chance to do it—her only aim being to make sure that they will not fall out—will think many times before she risks such a fate again. Milliners say that the goods in their stock are more worn by the careless placing and replacing on the shelves by the young women attendants than they would be by hard and general wear. It would be worse with hats checked. One grumbler says that he does not hesitate to stumble over rubbers and umbrellas that he finds in his way in leaving his seat between the acts. Men are as great sinners in this respect of coats, umbrellas, &c., as women, and until there are better facilities, and, as has been suggested, more space between the seats, the trouble will not be settled.

⁂

Foolish and unfortunate marriages Mrs. Lynn Linton believes are the result, not of fate, but of careless negligence. She gives her opinion of them and of the proper position in society of elderly women in The Queen. "Elderly women," says Mrs. Linton, "do not exist for show and beauty, but for use and comfortable guidance; and when these are wanting the very meaning of their being is wanting, too! No excuses are to be made for the slack chaperonage of the present day. It has not even the excuse of blind and congenital folly. It is an evil thing which carries its sign-manual with it, and no appeals to the spirit of the age or to the recalcitrant temper of the young, which will do this and will not do that, holds harmless the foolish mother—the silly guardian—who allows the young girl an undue and untimely liberty. On her head falls the guilt of any mischief that may happen if the sorrow rests on that of the poor little curly locks who believed a knave's protestations and gave away her foolish heart in consequence."

⁂

Twin beds are the latest thing for the sleeping room. The frames are made exactly alike, and when pushed together look like an ordinary double bed. Whenever desired, however, they can be separated. The handsomest beadsteads in the world, it is said, are made in America, and the work of carving, painting, and inlaying keeps many men constantly employed. One of the most magnificent bedsteads to be seen in the city is of Louis XV. design, made of enameled cherry. The panel at the head of the bed has a design of cupids, in which pink is the predominating color, and the panel at the foot has a scene showing Venus and Vulcan. The headboard, below the panel, is upholstered with pink damask brocade. Such a bedstead is valued at $3,000. The bedsteads are not merely show pieces, but find purchasers.

⁂

Wholesale millinery establishments are exhibiting new shapes and colors in straw hats. Gorgeous is the only word which will describe them. There are bright greens, blues, purples, and the most vivid scarlets, and the color with which New York became familiar as cerise.

⁂

American conductors, coachmen, and 'bus drivers stand out as models of courtesy compared with those of other nations. A woman traveler in France tells her experience. She had ascended to the top of the omnibus and asked the conductor to stop for her at the Boulevard St. Martin. Remembering later that she wished to stop at the Boulevard St. Denis, upon reaching that street, she asked the conductor to stop. Not at all. He had no intention of doing anything of the kind. "Non, non," he said, "vous m'avez prie de vous faire descendre au Boulevard St. Martin et c'est ce que je ferai. On ne doit pas nous tracasser de la sorte." He would stop where he was first directed and nowhere else. There was nothing to do but go on and walk back, and the traveler was unpleasantly aware that the conductor's compatriots were in sympathy with him, and enjoyed the annoyance to which she was subjected.

⁂

Some good things the bicycles have brought in, if nothing more, are pneumatic tires on children's carriages. They have been introduced only this year, and are said to be popular already. The prices are moderate. Every one who has noticed the careless way in which unfortunate babies are jounced along over street crossings and rough places in city streets will be interested in the innovation.

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## MAMMA AND HER FELICIA.

"Perfectly absurd!" said mamma, breaking the silence suddenly.

"Mamma!" exclaimed Felicia in tones of amazement.

Felicia had been working at her golf stocking with an asiduity which gave promise either of its completion at an early date or that there would be much raveling for some one to do.

She was so entirely absorbed in her work that only something of a very unusual nature could have aroused her.

"Why, mamma," she said again, drawing a long breath, while the intent look came back to her face as she laboriously picked up a stitch that had dropped in her excitement.

One might well drop two stitches at hearing one's mamma—one's clever mamma, who can say so much with her eyes and a few little soft words speaking almost with excitement.

"It is absurd," mamma was saying again in her soft, round, well-modulated, cultivated tones, and apparently without noticing Felicia, "that any one should think of marrying a man for what he knows. If there is one thing a woman does not need it is a clever husband.

"There are enough clever men and women to be found outside one's home when one is in the mood for talking Herbert Spencer, Browning, or Volapuk.

"One might as well think of marrying a minister because one is interested in theology and enjoys a sermon, as to think of marrying a man because he has deep thoughts upon any other interesting subject. Sermons and deep thoughts are not interesting at breakfast, luncheon, or dinner."

"Mamma," said Felicia, "would you mind picking up this stitch for me? I can't seem to find it. No, never mind; thank you, I was picking up another thread."

"This is not a subject which will concern you for a long time, Felicia. You are only eighteen, and you need not marry before you are thirty."

"Mamma!" said Felicia, and there was a little note of pathos in her voice.

"A man with a special talent," continued mamma, "is, to say the least, an unmitigated bore as a husband. It is the old story of two is a company and three is a crowd. The wife is the crowd, or a mere useful supernumerary. She may talk proudly of 'My Husband and His Talent,' all in capital letters, but she knows that her husband and his talent are always at home and abroad together, and she is left alone."

Felicia had dropped her work and was sitting with clasped hands, wide-open eyes, and an expression of intense interest on her face. Even the deep dimple in her cheek seemed transfixed.

"If a man is a gentleman—an honest gentleman—those words mean a great deal—he will be a good husband. An athlete, with good manners, my Felicia, will be a better husband than a bookworm who is not an athlete.

"What woman, though, ever married a man because he would be a good husband? She thinks she is in love. Is it all fate—or is it chance? But, Felicia—"

"Don't stop. Oh, mamma, don't stop. You are so pretty. Your eyes shine and your cheeks are as pink, as pink—you must have been talking of something very interesting."

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### To Free Furniture from Moths.

"Upholstered furniture can be kept free from moths," a Western upholsterer says in a pamphlet on the subject, "by taking the furniture outside about once a month and beating it thoroughly with strips of ticking about an inch wide attached to a piece of broom handle. Should one hit the wood hard with this it will not mar it, while the regular rattan and wire beaters mar more parlor frames, ruin more covers and break up more inside filling than a dozen childen could do. The main reason we have moths is we are always going to beat out our upholstery furniture, but rarely get around to it. Clothing, including furs, to be stored in the wardrobe during Summer can be kept entirely exempt from attack if put into new flour sacks, linen sacks, or anything of that nature, and tightly tied so that a moth cannot enter at the mouth. Chests serve the same purpose when tight enough to prevent the moths from entering."

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### What Dr. Townsend Said.

By a mistake which was obviously an error of transcription, Dr. Katherine G. Townsend was made to say, in an article upon narcotics, last Sunday, that most physicians are careless in prescribing them. Another error in the same article made it appear that the pupils of the eyes of morphine users are enlarged, instead of contracted.

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### Appeal for the Poor of New York.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued an additional appeal for subscriptions to its relief fund. The association says subscriptions have seriously decreased, while applications for relief have increased. The original appeal was for $25,000, which, the association says, is none too large to enable it to deal with the needy cases. Checks should be made payable and subscriptions sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

# IN AN ENGLISH TEA ROOM

## SOME OF THE DAINTIES SERVED IN FIFTH AVENUE.

### Toasted Crumpets and Devonshire Junket—English Plum Pudding and Mince Pies—A Little Breakfast for Ten.

"Isn't it cozy?"

It was the woman who had never visited the place before who was speaking to the man who had taken her there and who was a regular visitor.

It was cozy. It was one of the raw, chilly days last week, and the little white-capped maid who answered the bell had ushered the two into a good-sized room on a second floor looking out on Fifth Avenue. There was a fire burning in the grate, and here and there around the room were little tables, set with snowy linen, pretty china, and silver. There was more china on a quaint little sideboard at one side, and odd pieces here and there, as if ready for an emergency, with candles in pretty candlesticks and dainty little shades, suggestive of soft lights when they might be needed.

It was an English tea room. There is nothing particularly suggestive of England in it unless it is the general air of comfort and the silver on one of the tables. That came from England—family pieces. There are a teapot, sugar basin, and cream jug. Those two last expressions are used by Miss Martyn, to whom they and the tea room belong. They sound pleasant to American ears, not from the weakness for Anglomania, but because the service of tea and the customs associated with it have meant so much more in England than in America, and for a long time. The sugar tongs on the sugar basin are English, too, and date back at least to a good many years before Miss Martyn was born.

This tea room is a branch of woman's work—that subject which has been such a fruitful topic for conversation for a good many years now. It is the one branch in which there is perhaps a real and general interest taken. A woman who can do "home" cooking and will do it in such a way that the world outside can get the benefit of it is a blessing to the race. Even to hear of it brings a little feeling of warmth about the region where the listener is supposed to have an organ called the heart. Yes, the heart—there are unexplained lengths and breadths to good cooking.

Home cooking is beyond the ability of even the most experienced chef. His work is on a large and elaborate scale. He cannot bring about the results that the woman can who does her work on a smaller scale.

Hotel cooking is delicious in all the best hotels now, but the customers of hotels are the people who most appreciate home cooking. There is a woman who spends all her Winters in one of the best hotels in the city. In one of the suburban towns she has relatives who, visiting her at the hotel, never fail to bring with them an offering, and usually of home-made white bread. This Madame at the Hotel receives with sincere delight. Wrapped in a napkin it is taken with her to the dining room, and after meals carefully carried back again. One of the highest marks of her esteem is the presentation of a slice of her bread to a fellow-guest.

It is the same woman who gazed with an expression of disapproval at a daintily arranged glass of wine jelly brought to a delicate friend. "Well," she said, "when I am sick no one need bring me wine jelly. I would rather have creamed codfish." It may be remarked here that she is a New England woman.

This has been a digression from Miss Martyn and her tea room. Miss Martyn is an Englishwoman. She has been in this country for some time. Like many other women, she felt the need of doing something which would bring her in substantial returns. "Why don't you start a tea room?" wrote her friends from England. "We have a number of them here, and they are delightful and so successful." Miss Martyn thought she would start a tea room. She had the one great requisite—she could cook. Last Summer she went to London, and came back in the Fall with her idea in working order. She was well known by many people, for she had been doing the more delicate kind of cooking for invalids for some time. Then she took her rooms on Fifth Avenue, a little below the Waldorf, and started in. Incidentally, along with her other work, she prepares all delicacies for the invalids who may chance to be at the Waldorf.

The English part of the tea room comes in the cooking. There is English brown bread, with sweet butter, English plum pudding, English chops, and Devonshire junket. That last is a dessert, though it might be anything from the sound. It is a something like custard, served with whipped cream, and has to be eaten to be appreciated. Then there are toasted crumpets. Those are very English and very nice.

The tea room has branched out in a way that was not at first expected. Miss Martyn is always at her rooms, so when some one came in for breakfast one morning, what could she say but that she should be happy to prepare it. Some forlorn men came to her for a Christmas and New Year's dinner, and again she was very happy to accomodate them. Besides that, she was busy all the holiday time making English plum pudding and mince pies.

This morning at 12 there will be a little breakfast for ten men at Miss Martyn's tea room. This is what they will eat:

Oranges and Grapes.
Broiled Chicken.
Ham.
Creamed Potatoes.
Toasted Crumpets.
Shrimp Salad.
Brown Bread.
Sweet Butter.
Devonshire Junket.
Wine Jelly.
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate.
Cake.

It is a breakfast to pay off social obligations.

"I don't like to work on Sunday," says Miss Martyn. But when you have a number of hungry men come to you, what are you going to do?

These are some of the people who have been at the English Tea Room the past week: Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fairchild, B. T. Fairchild, Mrs. and the Misses Platt, H. H. Harjies, W. M. Massey, Mr. Costello with a party of ladies, Mrs. Raymond Lesher and party, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, and Miss Colgate, Dr. Adams, Dr. Forbes, and Dr. J. Clifton Edgar.

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## THE FIRST THIN GOODS.

### Spring Styles in Shirt Waists and Wash Materials.

On the coldest and most disagreeable days last week the shops were filled with women, who made their way directly to the shirt-waist counter to lay in a season's stock of lawn, gingham, and other pretty waists. That particular counter was crowded, and the attendants were kept busy constantly during the middle of the day, when the shoppers were out in greatest numbers.

There is a reason for this. There are certain lines of goods which come in early in the season and are sold out and cannot be duplicated. This is a satisfaction to the early shoppers in many ways. They find pretty styles, and they do not see all their neighbors and friends and, worse still, people who would never by any possibility come within that category wear a garment that is a twin to their own.

There is always a fascination in shirt waists. They are pretty, fresh, becoming, and comparatively inexpensive. The style this year varies a little from that of last. The sleeves, in the first place, are noticeably smaller, and at the wrist they are fitted somewhat to the arm by means of horizontal tucks running up nearly to the elbow. The cuff varies from the familiar straight variety to that which is turned over, and is almost equally familiar.

There are to be many white waists worn this year, but not so many of these are yet in stock. There are a few pretty garments of dotted muslin, and a very stylish white waist will be made of figured panama, a heavy material of the consistency of duck.

### Colored Waists.

The colored waists are of all patterns and shades. A thin waist of beautiful quality is of dotted swiss, with delicate stripes in delicate colors. Something quite new, which has the two desirable qualities of being very beautiful and washing excellently well, is a silk mohair. It is soft and thin, but yet has considerable body, and looks like a beautiful silk. These waists have stripes perhaps an inch and a half apart, with dots, and the shades are a little deeper than in some other materials. A more fanciful waist is a swiss muslin, with yellow and black stripes and tiny figures, not much more than dots of pink and green.

A thin waist with a tiny lace stripe has a pattern of rosebuds running over it and is plaited, instead of being gathered at the neck. The majority of the waists have a little round yoke in the back, where there is a seam. It comes just over the shoulder in front. It fits particularly well. The greater number of waists sold now are in the heavier madras, which have the same round yoke and three plaits in the back. There are pretty little dark-blue waists plaited with white, and something new which will be appreciated is a black grenadine waist with a satin stripe and figure. It is a handsome waist, is said to laundry beautifully, and is inexpensive.

The new waists come with straight white choker collars, with which will be worn the four-in-hand or bow choker. The plain leather belt is always pretty and stylish with the shirt waists when trimly worn. Many people prefer the bodices of moire or black satin ribbon.

### Wash Goods.

The most noticeable goods in the windows are the new thin materials, all kinds of which are arranged in fleecy clouds, and show all the colors of the sunset. The organdies monopolize the fleeciness to some extent, and there is a great call for them. They come in the large flowered patterns in soft shades, and in almost every other pattern conceivable. Some of them are in the quaint old-fashioned designs—stripes with small flowers between. Some of the satin stripe or wash organdies have the large scroll-work pattern in red, deep blue, and black—stylish designs, that do not have the prettiness of the other patterns, but have a character of their own.

Linen ginghams are among the new goods, and are very beautiful, with a silky effect. They come in checks and stripes and in plain colors. In linen goods, there is a linen damask designed for traveling, which has a regular damask pattern, is pretty and effective. Other linens have fine gold and silver threads run into the material.

A handsome material which has the effect of woolen goods and which will be cool and comfortable for Summer wear is canvas dress cloth. A very stylish stripe is in black and white. It is loosely woven, but has considerable body. There are other colors, but they have not the same distinction. The linen berége is another cotton goods which has the effect of woolen, and is supposed to wash.

There is, as usual, a wide variety of percales and ginghams and nainsooks, with flowers running through the stripes, which are exceedingly pretty. Lappet's muslin has the surface of the goods worked over in a way which gives it a velvety appearance. It comes in flowers and stripes. The tamboured swiss goods are extremely pretty. The tamboured part of the material is an irregular design worked apparently with a single thread. One pretty pattern has a little ribbon design of rose pink running through it, with a flower pattern in delicate colors.

The Scotch madras goods are always pretty, serviceable, and stylish. Cheviots also wear well. Lace ginghams come in every variety of fancy design, embroidered, lace stripes, dots, and solid stripes.

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## THE JANUARY SALES.

From The New York Freeman's Journal.

Now that Christmas time is over,
And your pocketbook is flat,
Comes a period distracting,
Till you don't know where you're at.
For the bargain counter's loaded,
Piled with bargains by the bale,
And the shopper's heart is broken
By the January sale.

Silks and satins gone a-begging,
Crepes, brocades, and lace galore;
Everything to tempt the bravest
At prices never known before.
Well-bound books by well-known authors,
Dainty yet decadent tales,
Always just the ones you wanted,
At the January sales!

Household staples, hemstitched linen,
Napery in damask blooms,
Wove by elves with flowers and frostwork,
Product of unearthly looms;
Petticoats a-foam with laces,
Decked with ribbons sweet yet frail;
How the spirit writhes in anguish
At the January sale!

For one's heart is broken, broken,
When the pocketbook is broke,
When for sordid coal and gas bills
One's reluctant wealth's bespoke.
Fortunatus, Plutus, Midas,
Hear a tortured mortal's wails!
Come and go with me a-shopping
At the January sales!

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## BLOUSE FOR THE GOLF GIRL.

Since about 1889, and the more complete evolution of the tailor-made girl and the girl who goes in for outdoor sports, the shops where goods for men are to be found have added branches for feminine patrons and give them special designs in styles and materials in shirt waists. This is where the golf girl goes for many of her pretty gay blouses, and she gets something frequently that cannot be found outside the one establishment she patronizes.

The great demand at these places is still for the flannel goods. They come in all colors, from the most vivid scarlet to delicate blue and pink. These are all soft goods, some of the flannels twilled, but the majority of them not, and made up without linings, three plaits in the back and three in front, turn-back cuffs, and a high white linen collar or black or bright-colored stocks.

The combinations of colors are very pretty. There are soft blues and browns with a narrow line of red; light green and red, dark green and red, and soft twilled pink with a narrow stripe of green. Some of the goods are in almost solid checks of colors, and others have wide stripes made up of narrow stripes of a single color, and are plaided off with other colors in narrow lines.

The handsomest silk shirt waists are made up in a material designed for the purpose, a thick, heavy, soft silk, striped in narrow strips, with small figures between. Waists also come from the men's furnishing establishments in wash silk and silk and linen, as well as in the thin goods for warm weather.

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## AT THE FLORISTS'.

There was every evidence of Spring at the florists' this past week, while the wind outside was blowing its most uncomfortable midwinter blasts. The windows were filled with jars of pretty, silvery pussy willows, whose very name seems to suggest Spring, and the tall, straight branches of the flowering almond bush were covered with pretty, rosy, pink blossoms.

Both of these plants, which are so beautiful for home decoration, came in with the new year. Branches from the trees and bushes were cut and placed in hot water, and in the tropical heat of the greenhouse they budded and flowered into healthy and well-matured conditions. The "pussies" of the pussy willows are full as large as they would have been if developed outdoors. The only trouble with these forced beauties is that they lose their significance. City people will soon forget that one flower or plant more than another belongs to a certain season of the year, and the rhapsodies of the poets of Spring will not touch an answering chord.

There is a large variety of mignonette which one grower has developed to an enormous size. Two or three sprays fill a tall vase. This extra-sized variety is very costly. The seed is said to be worth actually $100 an ounce. That is the price asked by the man who raises the plants. He will not sell an ounce even at that price, florists say. He would possibly sell half an ounce for $50, but not more. He is not anxious to have his specialty become a drug, or even a common flower, on the market. A single spray retails for 50 cents.

A pretty conceit in artificial floral development is in quaint designs—baskets, boats, anything—made from fern roots. These are twisted into heavy ropes, in the centre of which moss is placed. The whole is kept moist, and in the heat of the greenhouse the ferns send out their leaves all along the root ropes which form the design, and are exceedingly quaint and pretty. These new ferneries come from California. Only one florist in the city has them.

# LOWER EGYPT'S BEAUTIES

## FROM ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO AND HELIOPOLIS.

### Prof. Bickmore's Lectures Resumed, Beginning with Descriptions and Views of the Land of the Pharaohs.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore began yesterday, at the American Museum of Natural History, the Spring course of his illustrated Saturday lectures, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. The present course comprises five lectures, to be delivered as follows: Jan. 16 and 23, "Lower Egypt—Cairo"; Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, "Upper Egypt—Karnak"; Feb. 13 and 20, "Southern Palestine—Jerusalem"; Feb. 27 and March 6, "Northern Palestine—Damascus"; and March 13 and 20, "Switzerland." Each lecture is repeated on the second date. They are given at the usual hour, 10:30 A. M.

Since the end of the Fall course these lectures have been secured for Chicago and other Western cities. They have become so popular and such demand is made for them, indeed, that arrangements have been made with the State Department of Public Instruction to sell the lectures and slides to the School Commissioners of the different States at cost price, so as to give to the people throughout the country the benefit of this means of education.

### The Ideas of the Ancients.

The lecture yesterday was on "Lower Egypt and Cairo." A relief map of Egypt was the first illustration. It showed the course of the Nile, the maker of the land of the Pharaohs, from its source, in the lakes of the far interior, to its many mouths, at the Mediterranean.

This was followed by a series of maps showing the ideas of the ancient world entertained by the Egyptians and by Herodotus. These were explained by the professor. The Egyptians fancied that the world lay about the Mediterranean, and was walled in by a tall range of mountains, behind which the sun disappeared at intervals, making "grateful vicissitude" of day and night.

Herodotus's idea was a little better. His world was still the Mediterranean and adjacent countries, but Libya (Africa) had been circumnavigated, although its form was not known, and explorers had penetrated into Asia and to the Atlantic shores of Spain, France, and Germany.

Then the "orbum terrarum" of Rome and the Roman Empire were illustrated, in the period when geography was made by the marches of the legions, and this was followed by a map showing the Egypt of to-day.

At this point the professor explained the geological history of Egypt. Several million years ago, the Nile did not flow along its present valley, but had its course considerably further to the west. Then occured one of those geologic "lifts," when one portion of the earth's crust rises above the surrounding territory. The result was to create a great chasm to the east of the old Nile bed, into which the river flowed and found its new path to the sea. This accounts for the very narrow valley of that stream. It is thought that this occurred in the later tertiary period.

### Beginning at Alexandria.

In his trips to Egypt, Prof. Bickmore landed at Alexandria, and his illustrations of scenes in that country began with the city that Alexander founded in 332 B. C. It was explained that the Macedonian conqueror, in seeking the site for a commercial harbor, passed by all the mouths of the Nile until he reached the last one toward the west.

He did this because he had learned that a strong current sets in from the west, washing away the silt deposited by the Nile, and carrying it as far to the east as the shores of Palestine. This would soon destroy any harbor, and so Alexander went west of the east mouth, and there, on a small island, laid the foundation of what soon became the great commercial and literary centre of the world. At the eastern end of this island was placed the lighthouse of Pharos, one of the world's seven wonders, and the beginning of the great system of artificial lighting that now girdles every continent with a chain of beacons.

The most conspicuous relic of the ancient city is the pillar known as Pompey's Column, which, according to Baedeker, was erected in memory of a gift of corn made by the Emperor Diocletian, in a time of scarcity. The total height of the monument is 104 feet. The shaft is 67 feet, and is a monolith of red Assuan granite.

From Alexandria the route traveled lay across the Delta of the Nile. Here were seen, between Alexandria and Cairo, much of the characteristic scenery and animal and plant life of Egypt. Along the low banks of the Nile were seen the system of "barrage" introduced by the French to regulate the irrigation of the Delta. Here, also, were seen the beautiful lotus, the papyrus from which we get our word paper, the hawk whose head is seen in such endless imitation in Egyptian sculpture, and the sacred ibis. The native flora of the lower Nile Valley is not abundant, although a number of beautiful flowers have been brought over from Europe and are now naturalized.

### The Saracenic Monuments.

The most interesting pictures shown were those of Cairo and the neighboring region. The Pyramids are familiar; the temples and sarcophagi have been made common property, and even the Sphinx has been shorn of some of his glory and mystery, but the splendid Saracenic monuments and the full rich Arabic life have not lost any of their interest and their charm. The illustrations of these were of especial beauty. An exquisite view of Cairo, the present seat of Arabic sculpture, delighted the audience. When the new city was founded by the Arab conquerors these "watchers of the skies" observed that Mars was crossing the meridian, and so the name of that planet was given to the city, and it was called "El Kahira," ("the victorious.") The old city, now a quaint section of Cairo, was called Fostat.

The Mohammedans have made Cairo a splendid city of mosques. One of the Professor's views showed the citadel and the magnificent temple known as the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, built 1824-1857. This is the chief religious monument of the city. The Mosque of the Sultan Hassan, is also very beautiful. Its slender minaret of 280 feet is the highest in Egypt.

The view of the city presents a forest of these graceful minarets, from the windows and balconies of which the Muezzins call daily to the faithful. Another famous mosque is that of Amr, in Fostat. It has a peculiar feature not found in any other mosque. Two pillars in one of the corridors are placed so close to each other that it is difficult for a man to pass between them. Only the "faithful" are allowed to go through the sacred passageway, which symbolizes the entrance into paradise.

One of the characteristic street scenes pictured was the selling of Nile water. The carriers who peddle it go through the streets carrying their leathern bags and clanging the little drinking vessels. The water of the great river, strange to say, is quite wholesome and sweet, except for a few days when the stream is at its lowest. Then the reservoir water is drunk.

Among the pictures illustrating scenes in and about Cairo were beautiful reproductions in colors of the Gezireh Palace, or Kiosk, of the Khédive, Abbas Pasha, together with a picture of the Khédive himself and of the runners who precede him and clear the streets when he drives abroad.

### The Tombs of the Caliphs.

Prof. Bickmore declared that the most beautiful group of buildings to be seen in Egypt are the tombs of the Caliphs and Mamelukes. These are very impressive, and Saracenic fancy has reveled in its most audacious display of color and fantastic forms of architecture.

The ancient city of Heliopolis, north of Cairo, was next illustrated. Here the Nile has obliterated almost everything. An obelisk, like the "Needle" in Central Park, rises above the thirteen feet of silt that the river has poured over the monuments and homes of the city. The Central Park obelisk is supposed to have come originally from Heliopolis. Here, also, stands the successor of the famous "Virgin Tree," under which legend says Mary, the mother of Jesus, rested during "the sojourn in Egypt." The original tree died in 1665, and the present one was planted in 1672. It is a sycamore. When the Suez Canal was opened, the Khédive presented the tree to the Empress Eugénie.

The Bulak Museum, the former Khédival palace, was pictured on the screen. In front of it is the famous Egyptologist, Mariette. Another beautiful illustration was the avenue leading to the Pyramids, known as the Shubra. The Pyramids and Sphinx were, of course, illustrated and described, as were also the breastplates and other ornaments recently exhumed by de Morgan.

The lecture was closed by a series of exquisite views of the Nile and its beautiful sailboats.

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## TENEMENT SCHOOL KITCHENS.

### Plan for Increased Aid to the "Little Mothers."

The Little Mothers' Aid Association has a plan in view for enlarging its work in a way which will be of the greatest benefit to the little women under its charge. The work of the association is now so well known that it is hardly necessary to explain its purpose. It began a number of years ago, when Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, out of pity for the little girls carrying heavy babies in their arms, whom she saw in the neighborhood of her house, started in her own house a work which has done much to make life better and happier for a class of children whose family cares practically keep them away from pleasures and comforts that other children, even in the tenements, might enjoy.

One of the practical works, which came later, was the starting of a cooking class in which the "Little Mothers" could be instructed in preparing the cheaper grades of nutritious food in a palatable manner. The children have been delighted with this work, and every Friday afternoon they can be seen at the rooms of the association, each little cook wearing a sensible-looking apron and a white cap.

Her general appearance and neatness are important points in her work, and she is marked for them. There are eight marks a day for cleanliness and good conduct, and these marks are rewarded with articles of clothing. Eight marks alone will entitle the receiver to one of two small articles of wearing apparel, and a greater number means a choice of more important articles of clothing.

The work of the cooking class has been found satisfactory in every way. The only regret that has been felt has been that many of the children are obliged to be absent frequently—detained by their home duties. To obviate this the association is making plans to carry its work to the children and establish school kitchens in the tenement house districts. The plans are entirely satisfactory, and the only need is the money to carry them out. There is a sum in the treasury which will be applied to that purpose, but it is not yet sufficient to open the first school.

The school at the rooms is doing all the work that can be expected of it, and in a satisfactory manner. The members of the School Kitchen Committee, of which Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders is Chairman, are not willing to start their first kitchen without being sure that they will be able to support it and have all the suitable appliances for their work. In the first place, they will have a thoroughly trained teacher. To have anything else they feel is a waste of time and money. Then they will have the best and most modern cooking utensils of all kinds. This is to accustom the little mothers to the best, with the idea that in time they may find their way into other kitchens than their own, where they will be competent and satisfactory workers. Secondarily, the training will be given to fit them for such work, though the chief thought is always for their home needs.

It is thought that when the kitchens are started, they may be made at least partially self-supporting by the sale of the food cooked in them. This can be sold at a price which will cover the cost of the material, and will be, it is thought, a great benefit in itself to many poor women in the tenements who are out at work all day and come home at night to prepare their suppers and do such housework as they may. This is the plan as it has been developed in the busy brains of the women interested in the "Little Mothers." When it can be carried into effect, there will be room for it to branch out as may seem best to the workers.

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## HAS A PITCAIRN BIBLE.

### One of These Noted Books Is Owned by a Hartford Society.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Connecticut Historical Society, in this city, has come into possession of one of the noted Pitcairn Bibles, which were brought to this country from Pitcairn Island by Levi Hayden of the American whaling ship Cyrus of Nantucket in 1840. There were two of these Bibles. The second one will be eventually deposited with the British Bible Society in London.

The two volumes of ancient writ belonged originally on the ship Bounty, which was mutinied in the Pacific Ocean April 28, 1789. The mutineers set the commander, Lieut. Bligh, with his adherents, adrift, and made their way to Tahiti. There they secured native women and took them as wives to Pitcairn Island, arriving Jan. 23, 1790. The ship was destroyed, and all trace of the mutineers was lost for a quarter of a century.

John Adams was the last of the number, and it was due to him that the Pitcairn Bibles were brought into use. After the death of all of his associates in the mutiny, Adams hunted up the Bibles that had been saved from the Bounty and began to teach the pagan women and the children. When the islanders were finally discovered by civilized seamen, it was ascertained that all of them spoke the English language and were believers in the Scriptures.

In 1839 Levi Hayden of the whaling ship Cyrus landed on the island with the ship's blacksmith and spent some time there, engaged in burning a pit of charcoal. There were 100 persons on the island at the time. But all of the original settlers, except Tahitian, the wife of Fletcher Christian, who headed the mutiny on the Bounty, had died. When Hayden left the island to return to the Cyrus he received one of the two Bibles from John Adams, the grandson of the mutineer of that name. They were the Bibles that led to the conversion of the island, and were brought to this country as relics of inestimable value. For years one of them was in the possession of President Peletiah Perit of the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York City. The second of the Bibles was given to Hayden by Mary Christian, the daughter of the Chief mutineer. This Bible was given, June 6, 1840, to the Rev. Daniel M. Lord of the Fort Hill Seamen's Bethel of Boston. Some years ago it went to Mrs. Eliza Ann Lord of Buffalo, N. Y. Ultimately it will be deposited with the British Bible Society.

When the Bibles were presented to Hayden on Pitcairn Island, in 1839, the givers apologized for the rough and neglected appearance which the two books presented, saying that all the children had used them in learning to read. Mr. Levi Hayden died in 1888. He was a native of Windsor, in this State, and a cousin of H. Sidney Hayden. It is through the latter, who died in Windsor a few months ago, that the Bible which was given to Levi Hayden by John Adams has now come into the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT.

### Practical Philanthropic Work of the Hartley House.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has recognized in a practical way the extension of the University or Social Settlement in philanthropic work by the opening of Hartley House, in the Fifteenth Assembly District, on the west side.

Prof. E. R. L. Gould says, in a letter to the general agent, "I have noted with great interest the establishment of Hartley House by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In my judgment, it marks the most important step forward in charitable work which to my knowledge has been made during the last year or two."

One feature of the work at Hartley House will be the training and instruction in homekeeping—that is, the girls and women will be taught how to buy food and prepare it most nutritiously. There will also be practical talks to them on the economy of foods. The association has been carrying on for a year and a half investigations of the foods of the people. This work has received formal recognition and the indorsement of the Government.

# OUR PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE

## PROF. LAIRD POINTS TO SOME OF ITS DEFICIENCIES.

### The Radial System in Planning a City Approved, Because It Gives Open Spaces and Vistas—Harmony with Surroundings Escential to Architectual Effect.

In a recent lecture on "Public Architecture," delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Warren Powers Laird of the University of Pennsylvania pointed out the deficiencies of the architecture in this country as compared with that of Europe.

"First of all," said Prof. Laird, "what shall we include in our definition of public architecture? If taken in its more general sense, the term may be understood to cover all imaginable structures exposed to public view, whether they be of public or private ownership, of the most elaborate and pretentious design, on the one hand, or of such modesty or utilitarian plainness, on the other, that they can make no pretense of architectural character. If, on the contrary, we use the term in the narrowest sense, we shall exclude from our notice all buildings but those having public ownership and intended for public use, together with the plots of ground within which they stand. Let us pursue a middle course, noting chiefly the larger structures and public squares and incidentally the general aspect of the streets of the cities to which they belong. In undertaking a problem in design, the architect first attacks the plan, feeling assured of the artistic success of his building if he can so dispose the lines of its plan that it may meet perfectly all the necessities of use to which it is to be put and all the requirements of constructive laws under which it must be built.

"The general appearance of cities is no less controlled by the plan by which they are laid out; for architecture, whether of formal gardening or of structure, is an art of concrete form, having an intimate relation to and dependence upon the earth, and a building square or park must receive the keynote of its treatment as a design from the form, both in outline and in surface conformation of the plot of ground which is to carry it. We must bear in mind that public architecture is composed both of buildings and of open spaces, and their relation to each other has no less to do with the architectural character of a city than has the quality of its buildings taken separately, making it interesting or dull, monumental and imposing or mean, trivial, and confusing. If we keep this in mind, we shall add greatly to the interest of that part of our lives which is spent out of doors.

"The plans of cities will be found to conform in arrangement to one or another of three distinct schemes, or to a fusion of them. They may be defined as, first, the rectangular, or chessboard plan, in which all streets run in a direction parallel, or at right angles to one another; second, the radial plan, in which the arrangement of streets may be likened to the spokes of a wheel, the hub of which is a public square, and, third, the irregular, in which the principal streets have been disposed so as to conform to lines given by nature, such as the curve of a river, or the cliffs or slopes of a hill. Frequently in the latter case streets follow the direction of old roadways or of fortifications, but these in their turn were usually the outgrowth of conditions largely governed by nature.

"Parks, gardens, commons, and public squares have been happily compared to the lungs of a city, and if the health and general welfare of a city depend upon the normal and sound function of its respiratory organs, such a city must be considered as the healthiest that has the most area for that purpose, and the cities built on the radial plan are by far the best adapted to the realization of such a state. In modern times we have learned too tardily the lesson that our cities can be neither healthful nor beautiful without ample and well-arranged open spaces. Too many of our cities are planned with chessboard regularity, and too few with regard to natural advantages of site. This has been remedied in some cities, of which Paris is a notable example, by a change toward the radial system of planning, with its innumerable opportunities for architectural effect. It will be noticed that the most interesting architecture is to be found in cities having a radial plan or one in which natural irregularities have governed the plotting of streets and open spaces.

"Public buildings are greatly enhanced by vista, by ample approach, and by elevation. They are also wonderfully affected by the presence or absence of suitable surroundings, which should accentuate their importance by a harmonious though subordinate relation. The beauty and impressiveness of foreign cities are owing not alone to the size and costliness of such buildings, for we in this country have more both of big and costly buildings, but to their great harmony with surroundings and chiefly to their placing. They usually terminate in a vista, occupy an eminence or dominate a group, and the utmost care is taken to place them so that a good view can easily be had casually and that it cannot be overlooked.

"Unfortunately most of our American cities are built on the rectangular plan, and hence cannot have that artistic appearance which is a feature of those built on the radial plan, but it is to be hoped that in the course of time this constant striving to use every inch of available space will abate, and more attention be paid both to the appearance and the healthfulness of our large cities by a more liberal conception of true public architecture."

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## A COUNTERFEITING DEVICE.

### Sylvanus Cash's Method of Making Bogus Silver Coin.

WALTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Sylvanus Cash and his two sons, Robert, aged twenty, and John, aged about eighteen years, recently arrested by Detective Frank Esquirrel of the United States Secret Service, on the charge of making and passing counterfeit money, made use of an extremely simple mechanism in the manufacture of the bogus coin.

Two blocks of wood, about 6 by 4 inches and 2 inches in thickness, formed the die. Both of the blocks were planed very smooth and made to fit exactly together. In each corner of one block a wire nail was driven through, and holes were then bored in its fellow to correspond, and in the centre, burned into the wood, was the die or stamp. Although the work was crude, it showed much ingenuity. The die was made by heating a coin, placing it between the two blocks, and then pressing them together. This process was repeated until the hole was burned in sufficiently deep to allow the blocks to fit together tightly, care being taken not to char the block. After the impression of the coin was burned into the block, it was covered with pulverized chalk, which was pressed into place, a groove cut into the two blocks to the die to make a channel for pouring in the molten metal, and then the thing was ready for use. The metal used in making the coins was Britannia, a composition that closely resembles pewter.

The counterfeiter and his family lived in the most abject poverty and squalor, and are every Winter a town charge. Cash, when arrested, said that he only made the money for his youngest children to play with, and denied having passed any of it. The man is very ignorant, and cannot read or write.

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# CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

## A SPIRIT TROUBLED OVER COLLEGE BOAT RACING.

### Chances for a Race at Poughkeepsie Between Harvard, Cornell, and Yale Without the Other Colleges—International Polo Games.

"Of course it is all nonsense, wholly inexcusable, without rhyme or reason, and anything else you may like to say about it, and I should know better and act more rationally. But I'll be hanged if I am not as nervous as a Vassar 'freshie' on the day before her first exam." The Oarsman felt a bit relieved after having thus freed his mind. But the outbreak rather disturbed the other fellows in the club, who were not at all used to listening to this sort of thing from the usually most imperturbable of the members.

"Case of stocks?" queried The Plunger.

"If The Oarsman was not one of the most confirmed of bachelors I ever met," put in The Traveler, "I should say that it was a case of love, with a proposal impending."

"My margins are all right, and every one of the companies in which I hold stock has declared dividends. As for the love business, that's bosh. And yet my trouble has to do with love and a proposal. But it's a case of love such as The Reporter has for his profession, for instance, and about which we all of us like to guy him. As ever, Harvard, dear old Harvard, is at the bottom of all the trouble, and the only proposal I am interested in is as to when and where our crew is going to row Yale." The Oarsman puffed vigorously and nervously at his cigar.

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"Do you know that I feel tempted to have just such another cocaine spree as Sherlock Holmes was given to indulging in," raved The Oarsman. "I've the fever in the worst possible form, and am hotter on the trail of those fellows who are trying to arrange for a boat race than Sherlock Holmes ever was on any of his chases, or than a 'new journalist' is when he hears of a chance for a most revolting scandal. I don't care whether McKinley has a Cabinet, whether Greater New York has one Mayor or a dozen. Spain can declare war if she wants to, and 'Lish Dyer might wear a derby hat with his dress suit if he wanted to do so without disturbing me.

"But I can't read a line of all the contradictory reports about the proposed boat race, or hear a yarn about pending negotiations without racing about town, at the risk of my life, too, while this cab strike is on, striving to run down rumors and find out what is actually going on. 'Bob' Cook and George Adee are about as comforting people to meet as a couple of icicles when the thermometer is at 20 degrees below zero.

"Before I sit down to luncheon I have a race arranged to my satisfaction from the rumor mongers, but before I finish some of our fellows from Harvard come along and say, 'Negotiations are all off.' My luncheon is destroyed, I'm on the anxious seat again, and the striking cab drivers have me at their mercy until I find some Yale man who assures me that Yale will have a race with Harvard in some way or other. I cool down, and then the evening papers upset me once more with their yarns about the impossibility of reaching any satisfactory conclusion in the matter, and I can't rest until I see the morning papers. For a fellow who has a hobby and rides it all the while, such a state of things is worse than foozling one's ball at the last hole with the score 'even up, and one to play.'"

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"Get a good night's rest to-night, old chappie," laughingly put in The Oracle. "I'm just from Boston, and your friends up there are not worrying at all. You'll see a good boat race this Summer. Capt. Goodrich is just back from a conference with the Cornell boys and they are ready to row Harvard at Poughkeepsie."

"Now just tell me, will you, who in thunder cares whether Harvard rows Cornell or not. She might as well take on a race with the Varunas of Brooklyn so far as I am concerned," fairly shrieked The Oarsman. "Yale is what I am after. We've got a crew and we've got a stroke, and now we want a race. Confound Cornell! I don't care whether she beats Harvard by a foot or a mile, or whether she is beaten by two miles. Yale is our meat. A fellow doesn't want veal stew served him when he orders terrapin. Do you know anything about those New Haven pirates? Are they trying to crawl, or will they give us a race? Crack that nut and give me the meat at once if you can. Then I will sleep the sleep of the satisfied."

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"From what I hear," put in The Athlete, who rather enjoyed the outbreak, "you'll have to take a bit of veal stew along with your terrapin. I'm not so much on prophesying, but just possess your soul in patience, as the Good Book puts it, and you will see a race between your pets and your particular boating enemies.

"A little bird sat on a window ledge where the powers that be in such matters were conferring the other day, and the message it brought is to the effect that Harvard will agree to accept Yale's third proposition—I think it's the third—to row Harvard and Cornell in a race over the Poughkeepsie course along toward the end of June or the first of July. Cornell is not afraid to row two races over the four-mile course, and will first meet the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, with the University of Wisconsin as a possibility for the race, and will then take a hack at both the Harvard and Yale crews. This sort of an arrangement will suit all the principal parties in interest, as I understand it, will give Harvard a chance to fulfill her agreement for a race with Cornell, and at the same time give her a chance to try out the Yale crew. It looks like the best way out of the matter with the Cornell agreement on hand and Harvard's position of a renewal of all athletic relations with Yale or none.

"It may be a couple of weeks before the details are arranged, but when they are announced you will find that this will be the programme decided on. As an outsider it strikes me, too, that it is the very thing that the mass of people who have a fondness for sports on the water wish for, as it will certainly establish Cornell's position in the rowing world."

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The Oarsman drew a sigh that meant a vast amount of relief. The Oracle backed up the statement of The Athlete, and said he had the best of assurances that the plan outlined is that which will be submitted to the colleges for their approval. "Then I retire from the Sherlock Holmes business at once," he exclaimed, "and, John, do have all four bottles very cold when you bring them in. I've been so feverish over being left out in the cold while these negotiations have been in progress that I have accumulated quite a thirst, which I hope you gentlemen will help me to assuage, while we drink to the successful renewal of the old-time athletic relations between the two sworn enemies and fast friends, Yale and Harvard. Will you all join me?"

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A bit of a lull followed the toast. The Oarsman was too happy to talk. His greatest wish had a prospect of realization. "What about our international matches?" asked The Polo Player. "Has anybody heard from 'Foxy' Keene?"

"International match? What sort? Thought the only chance we would have for anything of that kind this year would be a bit of a rumpus with Spain that would interest me more than any of you fellows." This from The Soldier, who had dropped in from the games at the Garden, where he had watched with pardonable pride the manoeuvres of the men who wore the blue of Uncle Sam.

"Oh! a bit of a flier at polo. And, by the way, Captain, why do not the army officers go in for polo, instead of contenting themselves with lawn tennis and golf, and a few things like that? Now an international match between officers of the United States Army and the British Army would be about the right sort of thing to wake up the National spirit in the liveliest sort of fashion."

"It takes a lot of money to run a stable of polo ponies, and it takes a lot of time to perfect one's self at the game. Perhaps you have not stopped to think that an army commission does not come by favor here, and that the men of wealth, the independent fellows, do not go in for the service as they do on the other side. Our supposed life of ease is one of constant labor here, even with our little army, and the Populist would go in at once for abolishing us if we went in for polo. We have the horses and we have the men, but we have no chances to indulge our propensities in the direction of polo, no matter how much we may wish to do so. I tell you, boys, the jolly life of the man who takes service for Uncle Sam is not quite so rosy as some of the stories of army life in the British service might lead one to believe it to be. We could play polo, if we had the time and the ponies fitted for the game, but the regulations practically say, 'Nay, nay, my boys.' But how about the international matches?"

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"Well, you see, Keene, Raoul Duval, J. S. Stevens, Ben Nicoll, George P. Eustis, W. C. Eustis, H. K. Vingut, E. C. Potter, W. K. Thorn, and probably 'Jack' Cowdin, will all be in Europe in the Spring. Several of them are there now, and some have taken over a lot of their ponies. Keene and the Eustises are over for the hunting, and they will meet a lot of the fellows over there who are good hands at the game. Thorn is pegging away at polo more or less of his time at Pau. With such a good lot of players there or about to go there, no good reason exists why the boys should not try their hands at it at the Spring games at Hurlingham, in Paris, and in Ireland. They are certain to be welcome, and the Polo Association would be very willing to give them a chance to form an American team for the purpose of having international matches.

"Keene, I happen to know, is anxious to get in the game over there, and would like to form a good team, with the understanding that there should be return matches at Newport next Summer. A number of the English players will come over in case they can get on a sort of home-and-home match, and it would be a good thing for the game all around. Playing rules are so nearly alike that there would be no trouble in either making compromise rules or playing the hooked mallet game abroad, and our game, which prohibits it, here. It would create a lot of interest."

"Among a very limited few," put in The Veteran. "Polo is not an American game."

"Which remark tends to show that one who sits in the clubhouse on a pleasant afternoon watching the street parade of beauties knows very little of what is going on about him. We had more of a crowd to see our games for the Astor Cup on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds than you had on any of your petted race tracks any day last year," was the reply of The Polo Player.

"What people may do in Brooklyn is utterly beyond my ken," remarked The Veteran, who was not a bit flurried. "I spoke of an American game."

Ignoring the sneer, the man who had danced at an Ihpetonga reception, and who could tell the Slope from the Heights, continued: "Polo has made wonderful strides during the past few years, and, if it were not for the expense attending it, would surely be played as much as golf or any of the other imported sports. Polo on the ice has proved a howling success this Winter, and there never were more enthusiastic crowds or more critical ones at any sports than those who saw the polo games at Prospect Park last Autumn. As polo on horseback requires courage and nerve as well as skill and fine horsemanship, there is no reason why it should not be essentially an American game, for where are the people in whom are so well developed those very characteristics necessary to a good polo player?"

TRACY.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with aplication blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—The new Columbia catalogue now being issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company will be, as usual, of highly artistic workmanship and appearance. It will be supplied to the trade this week.

—President R. Lindsay Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade has been in Chicago this week looking over the final preparations for the cycle show in that city, beginning next Saturday evening. He is expected to return to-morrow.

—The number of competitors in the six-day race, opening in Tattersalls Building, Chicago, on Feb. 21, has been limited to fifty. The first prize will be $1,000; second, $500; third, $300; fourth, $200; fifth, $150, and sixth, $125. The man breaking Hale's record of 1,910 miles and 8 laps will receive an additional prize of $200.

—The life-size portrait of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, which was on exhibition at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden last week, has been presented to the United States Military Academy at West Point by Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston. The portrait was painted about a year ago by Charles A. Whipple, and has received great attention and most favorable criticism on the various occasions that it has been exhibited.

—Ever since the announcement that R. H. Wolff & Co., makers of Wolff-American high art cycles, were contemplating building triplets for pacing purposes the firm has been besieged with applicants for positions as racing representatives. Every man who has so far written has claimed world-beating speed, and to further prove his right to the title of champion he furnishes clippings from the paper in the locality where he resides, which tell what a great bicycle rider So-and-So is. Some of the records made by these aspirants for recognition are marvelous, and go to show how little the average layman knows of the achievements of some of his brethren. One rider has a record of 2:36 for a mile on a dirt track, while another, whose sphere is road racing, cannot see any reason why the Chicago-New York record is not within his grasp.

The average visitor to the great Cycle Show in this city will notice in the exhibit of wheels and accessories that the manufacturers have given this year much consideration and thought to the perfection of details. They have overcome many little rough points heretofore overlooked by the trade. The American wheel of to-day is far ahead of its English cousin in perfection of detail and finish. Possibly this is the reason that the American maker has been able to produce a lighter, and at the same time as equally serviceable a bicycle as the foreign maker. Bungling chain adjustments have caused trouble to the rider. The style of chain adjustment fitted to the higher-priced Crescents is not only a great improvement, but it adds materially to the finish of the rear fork ends. It consists of a covered worm, by which a round disk, with toothed edge, holding the rear axle, is turned. Notches in the upper run of the device make it possible to adjust to the smallest fraction of an inch. More real improvements in the detail of bicycle construction will be seen this year than was ever shown before in one season.

—Oscar B. Henderson of the Hay & Willits Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, makers of the Outing bicycles, recently returned from a three months' tour of Europe. His observations anent cycling are full of interest. Says he: "There is not nearly so much prejudice existing against American wheels, and many riders are willing to accept them without a change. Belgium will prove one of the most fruitful markets for bicycles made on this side of the water. The duty into that country is $5 per wheel, and in Holland, which is another good field for the American bicycle, the duty is 5 per cent. Our wheels are also very popular in Germany—that is, American models are—but the cheap labor in that country, together with the genius displayed by German artisans, makes it hard to sell American wheels in Germany at a profit. The duty is only $1, but the best American wheels are being duplicated in Germany so perfectly that, barring the nameplate, it is a difficult matter to distinguish which is which. The only noticeable difference is in the finish. France charges a duty of from $8 to $10, and there will be fewer American wheels sold in that country than in any other. The Frenchmen, however, are very partial to our wheels, and many of them are willing to pay the increased price. The Paris cycle show did not make much of an impression on me. It was given in the Palace of Industries. The quarters were cramped, and the floors of gravel. This was soaked with water every morning, and it made the footing heavy and damp. There was only a limited number of wheels on exhibition."

### Interscholastic Basket Ball.

The Schedule Committee of the Long Island Interscholastic League has arranged a schedule for its basket-ball tournament. The tournament will begin Monday, and each team will play two games a week on the average. The winners of the tournament are to receive a fine silk banner. The teams entered are from the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn Latin School, Brooklyn High School, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and Pratt Institute. Games will be played in the Adelphi and Pratt gymnasiums, and, if it can be arranged, in the gymnasium of the Central Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

# CHOCTAW-PENGUIN CASE

## TEXT OF DECISION MADE BY THE REGATTA COMMITTEE.

### An Investigation Sought in Order to Judge Whether Mr. Strong Acted Properly in Obtaining the Injunction.

Yachtsmen have been busy during the week. Some clubs have elected officers for the coming season, others have made nominations, and the elections will be held soon. By far the most important action, though, is that of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in settling the dispute as to the ownership of a cup given last year by Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams.

The cup was the cause of J. Montgomery Strong obtaining an injunction last year restraining the Regatta Committee. This action caused considerable talk among yachtsmen, and the feeling against Mr. Strong was so bitter that the Regatta Committee of one large club decided not to accept the Choctaw entry.

The decision of the Regatta Committee deals with the case fully. It is as follows:

"The striking event in yacht racing circles of last Summer was the injunction obtained by Mr. Strong, the owner of the sloop Choctaw, against Mr. Brightson, owner of the sloop Penguin, before the Racing Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in a contest for the Adams Cup for sloops. The history of the case was outlined at the time, and attracted widespread attention from owners of racing yachts everywhere, because such a proceeding was clear outside of the ordinary processes pursued by sporting men in pursuit of prizes. The case was held in abeyance throughout the entire season by the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and, as a matter of fact, no decision had been reached up to the close of the racing season, in September, although the races for the cup had been sailed early in June.

"The injunction suit of Mr. Strong never came to a trial, and the understanding among the members of yacht clubs generally was that it never would, for the reason that when a man, presumably a sportsman, enters his boat in a race he places himself absolutely and without reserve under the interpretation of the rules of the club wherein he is racing, and has no appeal from the authority of the Regatta Committee. The case has finally been disposed of through the action of the club, and the cup offered by Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams has been awarded to George E. Brightson, the owner of the Penguin. Following is the decision of the Regatta Committee of the American Yacht Club in the Choctaw-Penguin matter. The delay in the decision is announced by reason of no meeting of the committee having been held since the receipt of a reply from the Trustees to the committee's letter of Sept. 9, 1896, said reply being first presented to the committee at this meeting of Jan. 9, 1897, and giving notice of discontinuance of the injunction proceedings.

### Points Not Considered.

"The committee does not at this time attempt to consider many of the points originally contended for by the owners of Choctaw and Penguin, among which were:

"First—Whether Mr. Brightson's 'protest was sent to the committee before 6 P. M. the day succeeding the race,' as provided in Racing Rule XXVI.

"Second—Whether the races of June 6 and 13, being continuing races of legs of a race, a protest under said Rule XXVI. should be construed to mean before 6 P. M. June 6 or 6 P. M. June 13.

"Third—Whether, under Rule XXV., 'they should disqualify any yacht, should it come to their knowledge that she has committed a breach of the rules,' even if not protested.

"The Regatta Committee does not consider that, under Article XII. of the Constitution, 'it had power to decide all questions that may arise in the sailing of races,' * * * and that 'there shall be on appeal from the decision of the committee.'

"The committee considers that the agreement made by the owners of both Choctaw and Penguin with this committee at the hearings of June 17 was a full and complete waiver of all points of contest between them, whether of construction of by-laws or rules, and it was agreed that there was to be a new race under the measurements of Mr. Hyslop in lieu of June 6, and that if Mr. Hyslop's measurement did not show a sufficient difference to change the results of June 13, then that race should stand as a race to the credit of Choctaw.

"The owner of Choctaw failed to do as he agreed, and his boat was not measured. The Penguin was measured as agreed.

"Later, for Sept. 5, the club having elected a measurer meanwhile, it was deemed advisable to give Choctaw another opportunity to respond, and so avoid all possible quibbles, and to secure an absolutely fair race it was determined to have both boats measured by Mr. Hill, the measurer of the club, on the morning of Sept. 5, the day designated for the contest, and the race of June 6 to be resailed or sailed off on that day. The race of June 13 should stand to the credit of the Choctaw, if Mr. Hill's measure showed she was entitled to it.

### Decision of the Committee.

"Thus the committee considered it was giving Mr. Strong of the Choctaw an opportunity to redeem his reputation, and in reality a second chance, which perhaps had been already forfeited, but to which Mr. Brightson agreed.

"Mr. Brightson, for Penguin, complied with the committees' instructions, had his boat measured, and presented her for the race. Mr. Strong, for the Choctaw, not only failed to comply, but, through an attorney, served an injunction restraining the committee from sailing the race.

"The Regatta Committee decided that, by reason of no measurements of Choctaw having been made as first agreed and later as ordered, and the violations of both agreement and order having been made on the part of Choctaw, and by reason of its failure to present itself for races as ordered by the Regatta Committee, the said committee hereby award the races of June 5 and 13 to the sloop Penguin, George E. Brightson, owner, and award the Adams Cup as the prize therefor.

"In view of the action of the owner of the yacht Choctaw in securing an injunction where, under the Constitution of the club, there was no appeal, the Regatta Committee thinks that a full and searching inquiry should be made to prevent recurrence of such action, and to determine whether those who, by affidavits, secured the injunction, or the attorney who represented Mr. Strong, or Mr. Strong himself, either or all of them, have 'acted in a manner unbecoming gentlemen, or injurious to the name of the club,' as specified in Chapter XIII., Section 2, of the by-laws, and the Regatta Committee asks the club to direct the Trustees or a special committee to fully investigate and report for the action of the club, as specified in Chapter XIII. of the said by-laws.

"The Regatta Committee directs that this decision be forthwith sent to the owners of the Choctaw and Penguin, to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and presented to the club at its next meeting for action on the last clause."

The report is signed by the Regatta Committee—John L. Bliss, Chairman; David E. Austen, William L. Gerrish, and G. W. McNulty.

### Yachts Changing Ownership.

The yachting season of 1897 is assuming some activity among the builders, and the following are a few of the recent sales of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co.: Steam yacht Empress sold through the down-town office to A. Schwarzmann, proprietor of Puck, and will be used between New York and Shelter Island, Mr. Schwarzmann having his Summer home at Manhansett. The Empress was owned by George R. Thorne of Chicago. Capt. A. C. Fickett will be retained as master.

Messrs. S. and W. M. Ballard have purchased a forty-three-foot cabin naphtha launch, arranged as a cruiser, and equipped with a ten horse power motor. William G. Savage has purchased a thirty-eight-foot cabin naphtha launch, fitted as a cruiser, and equipped with a ten horse power motor. William F. Burden of Newport, R. I., has ordered a launch for service at Newport and Narragansett Bay. This boat is to be special model, very wide, and cockpits protected with melon-top hoods. The dimensions are 31 feet long by 8 feet beam. Charles H. Chipley of Philadelphia is having twenty-five-foot open naphtha launch built.

# THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### Many Entries for the Events on Cove Pond This Week.

The cold weather recently has cheered the hearts of young men who are to race for the championship honors of the Amateur Athletic Union, and they have hopes that the ice will be in good condition next Wednesday, when the first event of a three days' meeting will be contested. In many seasons the races have been postponed from date to date, owing to sudden thaws or snowstorms.

The races will take place on Cove Pond, a well-protected sheet of water near Stamford, Conn., and easily reached by trolley cars from the station. At present the ice on the pond is in excellent condition, and if the weather proves favorable some fast races are expected.

A feature this year will be the number of amateurs that will contest. As the experts will be in a class by themselves, the new men will be more evenly matched, and exciting contests are therefore looked for. The officers of the National Amateur Skating Association also believe that some new fast men will be developed by having races for amateurs. The following is the order of races.

Jan. 20—One mile novice, amateurs; half-mile, scratch, for boys under fifteen, amateur; two miles, handicap, for championship of Connecticut, amateurs.

Jan. 21—Quarter-mile, scratch, in heats, professional; one mile, scratch, professional; three miles, scratch, professional; one mile, handicap, amateur.

Jan. 22—National Amateur Skating Association championships for 1897, quarter-mile, one mile, five miles, ten miles.

There has been received a large number of entries for the races, and if all start there ought to be a lively scene on the Connecticut pond.

In the professional class the leaders, John S. Johnson, "Joe" Donoghue, J. N. Nillson, Howard Mosher, and Harley Davidson are expected to start. They are veterans on skates, but no new men have appeared to push them.

Nillson and Donoghue have been skating on the ice rinks in this city recently, and are now in good condition. Those who have watched them and are supposed to know the good points of skaters are a bit puzzled as to the winner. Nillson has been doing excellent skating, and has not had to exert himself to beat the men he has raced against this Winter.

Donoghue has also been equally fortunate. Nillson comes from Minnesota, and is the Canadian champion. He won the mile, the 220 yards, the half-mile, and five-mile events at the last Canadian amateur races. He simply played with Letts, the champion of New Jersey, in a race at the Ice Palace Rink.

Johnson may not be present, but is looked for to start if he thinks he is in proper condition. Johnson is also from Minnesota. Donoghue, Mosher, and Davidson come from the Hudson River region near Newburg, a section that has turned out many fast skaters.

Cove Pond is really an inlet from the Sound. It is sheltered from the wind, so that the ice is nearly always very smooth. It was discovered two years ago by the crack skaters, and Donoghue and Ennis skated their match race on it.

Among the amateurs the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will have several skaters entered, including Sweezy, who has made fine records in this city, and Alfred Morgan, who won three races at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink Friday night in the interscholastic contest. There are also several men coming from Hudson River towns, whose abilities are yet unknown in this section.

Connecticut skaters are to have a championship race all to themselves, and a lot of them have entered.

# COLUMBIA'S CREWS.

### 'Varsity and Freshman Will Have Good Stuff, but Not All Tried.

The candidates for the 'Varsity and freshman crews to represent Columbia in the big intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie next June have completed their first week of training. New men have been coming in every day, so that the work cannot as yet be said to be fairly under way.

For the 'Varsity crew thirty men have enrolled. Among them are only about twelve experienced oarsmen. The rest of the material, however, is good. Though not so heavy as last year's eight, they are, on the average, a beefy, muscular lot of men, whom Walter B. Peet will doubtless round into form well enough to wipe out to a degree, at least, the defeat of 1896. Of the old men Capt. Pressprich, who has rowed bow in both the '95 and '96 'Varsity boats, and in '97 freshman crew; Orleans Longacre, who pulled oar 7 in the '95 and '96 Varsities, and in the '98 freshman crew, and McLeod, who was a substitute last year, are all who have reported. Prentice, ex-Captain, and No. 2, of both the '95 and '96 crews, and Pierrepont, the stroke of these boats, are both in college, but they say they will not row. This is most unfortunate for the blue and white, as they are both good oarsmen. Things may change, however, during the next few weeks, and affairs be arranged so that they may be induced to come out.

Of the other experienced men almost all have rowed in Columbia crews. Elmer, the Captain; Tilt, the stroke; Oddie, No. 5; Ropes, No. 7; B. Smith, No. 2; Bigelow, No. 3, and Schley, the coxswain of last year's freshman crew, have all reported. Machen and R. L. Pierrepont of the '98 freshman crew and A. W. Putnam of the '97 freshman crew have also begun work. Of the new men, C. F. Sheppard, a strapping big fellow, who has rowed on the river for years, seems the most promising.

The freshmen turned out forty strong. Capt. Pressprich does not consider them a very promising lot, but with a word now and then from Peet he thinks they may after all turn out well. Among them are some splendidly built men. J. McKey, the President of the class, who has been appointed temporary Captain; A. Underhill, and C. Boyesen show up particularly well in this respect.

Both crews handled the chest weights and did a good deal of running last week. They occupied the machines for about an hour each day.

# WASHINGTON'S NEW STAKE.

### The Nursery Insures Further Racing at Bennings.

The Washington Jockey Club has established a Futurity stake race, to be known as the Washington Nursery. The first will be run at the Spring meeting in 1898. This action of the club is considered by horsemen to be ample proof that the club feels confident of making the racing at Bennings a financial success, and that future Spring and Fall meetings will be assured.

The dates secured from the Jockey Club for this Spring are April 10 to April 27, but all these dates may not be used. There will probably be racing three days a week, the idea being to cater more to the public who visit the races for pleasure than to the gamblers and small horse owners, who want the racing every day.

The Washington Nursery stake is somewhat after the plan of the Coney Island Jockey Club Futurity. It is for two-year-olds, and the purse next year is $4,000—to the winner $2,200, to the second $500, to the third $300, to the nominator of the winner $500, and to the nominator of the second $300, and third $200. The entrance fee is $10 each for colts, and $5 for fillies, which is the only forfeit up to Sept. 1, and future payments of $100 insure starting in the race. Entries will close Feb. 2. The distance is half a mile.

The second Nursery race at the Spring meeting of 1899 will be worth $6,000. Stake races at the Spring meeting this year will be for two-year-olds; the Arlington purse, $1,000; the Mount Vernon, $750, and Congressional, $800, all at half a mile. For three-year-olds, the Federal, $800, six and one-half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward the Washington Handicap, $1,200, one mile. There are also several hurdle and steeplechase races to be run.

### Challenge at Continuous Pool.

H. E. Stewart has issued a challenge to Alfredo de Oro to play a game of continuous pool for the championship of the world. Mr. Stewart has deposited $75 as forfeit money, as required by the rules governing the championship. A side bet of $150 is mentioned in the challenge. It is thought that Champion de Oro will accept.

# GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

## DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION A RESULT OF CYCLING.

### The Abolishment of Toll Roads to be a Work of the New Jersey Division During the Present Year.

There is now evident a steady and gratifying decrease in the dread disease known as pulmonary consumption. It would, perhaps, be too much to assert that this decrease is universally noticeable, but there is a remarkable factor in connection with the changed situation which demands attention. Indeed, wherever and whenever vital statistics evince more satisfactory results, it is the evident duty of all thinking men and women logically to seek out the new relation of cause and effect.

It has been noted in various localities where the decrease in consumption has become evident that such decrease dates approximately from the introduction of the bicycle and its general adoption by the communities under discussion. In Massachusetts, for instance, in recording the change in statistics, the State Board of Health reported that to the bicycle is largely due the notable and growing victory over this ancient malady.

It is confidently believed that a judicious and regular use of the bicycle will wage successful battle against incipient consumption or consumptive diathesis, and that the wheel will become generally recognized as one of the most effective preventives for the major part of "the ills that flesh is heir to," as regards disease and physical distress.

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The signs seem not unpropitious that a practically new and specific form of insurance is soon to become established in the United States, as it has already in Great Britain, where the National Cycle and Motorcar Insurance Company, Limited, has achieved a separate existence with distinct functions. There is, indeed, a strong reason for exclusive and exhaustive bicycle insurance.

Let it be calculated on the mathematical basis of probabilities, and it will be readily apparent that among the innumerable bicycles now in existence many must be lost, stolen, or damaged by accident or fire—so many that the percentage is much higher than the casual thinker would determine. There is not a representative wheelman or wheelwoman, it may confidently be declared, who would not be willing to pay a reasonable premium for protection against any or all of such disasters.

Unless, therefore, the standard insurance companies speedily effect arrangements satisfactory to the wheeling fraternity it is to be expected that an independent company, devoted solely to the interests of bicycle insurance, will soon be organized and established. It is a great need, and proper safeguards could easily be adopted to obviate possible abuse of the advantages such a company would offer.

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The year is young in cycling as well as in other matters, but it is already enlivened by the rife discussion of new models and catalogues now appearing. The zest and eagerness with which each new important item of cycle interest is seized reminds one somewhat of the enthusiasm of a Presidential election.

Much speculation has been occasioned by the announcement that one of the novelties at the National Bicycle Show, to be held in this city, at the Grand Central Palace, will be a ten-thousand-dollar tandem. One is inclined to wonder how a bicycle of any sort could cost so much money until it is stated that gold covers every connection, the yellow metal being artistically carved and inlaid with precious stones. The name of the wheel is set with brilliants. On the top bar, in raised gold, is a race scene, showing a finish opposite a grand stand. The centre upright bar shows a ball game, while on other conspicuous places are pictured hunting scenes, boat races, fishing, the emblem of speed, and the symbol of the League of American Wheelmen. The two latter are set in diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

According to Secretary Franks, this year's show will be nearly three times as large as that given in Madison Square Garden in 1896.

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In the current issue of The Wheel F. P. Prial predicts with much confidence that R. Lindsay Coleman will succeed himself as President of the National Board of Trade. "The trade wants him very badly," says Mr. Prial. "He has made a most enviable reputation. He has enlarged the scope of the board, has harmonized its factions, and has brought under the wing of the organization men who had hitherto held aloof. Certain it is that Mr. Coleman has permitted it to be announced that under no circumstances would he accept re-election. The Wheel authoritatively announces that Mr. Coleman would accept a unanimous nomination and would serve the board another year. He has been strong, so right a man in the right place that argument of his fitness is useless. The thing is that he is not bent upon retirement; that he will occupy the office if it seeks him."

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In addition to the Baggage bill, the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen will probably have another important measure to present to the Legislature this year in the form of a law for the abolishment of toll roads. The time has come when all the counties of the State should take advantage of the liberal road laws. There is no reason why the few counties wherein these toll roads exist should longer allow a private tax of their citizens for riding over roads which private corporations agree in their charters to keep in order, but do not. If the residents of such sections will only look at the increased value of lands and products (by reason of the "good roads") in the other counties of the State, they and all who are forced to use the toll road will join the cyclists in this movement.

## DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

### Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The cycling clubs are making very merry with social festivities this season. There has been almost no end to dances and card parties and stags up to date, and the outlook indicates much activity throughout the season. The latest announcement comes from the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn. They will hold their second annual reception on Friday evening, Jan. 29, at the Long Island Business College, 143 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn. The affair is in charge of Messrs. Brennen, Strassel, and Baker.

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Much interest is being shown in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey. The team of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson is in the lead, with the Catholic Club Cyclers and the Clio Wheelmen tied for second place.

The standing of the teams to date, as announced by Chairman A. J. Wright of the Bowling Committee, is as follows:

| | Won. | Lost. | High Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tourist Cycle Club | 6 | 2 | 855 |
| Clio Wheelmen | 5 | 3 | 800 |
| Catholic Club Cyclers | 5 | 3 | 896 |
| Union County Roadsters | 4 | 2 | 844 |
| Atalanta Wheelmen | 3 | 5 | 942 |
| Castle Point Cyclers | 3 | 5 | 838 |
| Hudson County Wheelmen | 2 | 8 | 763 |

Five clubs are represented in the cribbage tournament recently begun.

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The next "ladies' night" of the Century Wheelmen will be held at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21.

The club's annual ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26.

Considerable interest is being manifested by the members as to whom the Nomination Committee will select as the nominees for the offices to be filled at the annual election in March. The consensus of opinion among a majority of the members is that the present board of officers, with a few possible exceptions, could not very well be improved upon. Under their management, in less than two years, the club has grown from a mere handful until it is now one of the largest cycling clubs in the United States, and possesses a clubhouse that is a credit to the organization. No club has ever been favored with the services of a more conservative, faithful, and energetic body of workers than the present officers of the Century Wheelmen, who have guided and directed affairs from the beginning. How well they have attended to duty is shown by the results achieved.

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The special entertainment of the Hudson County Wheelmen this month will be a euchre party on Jan. 29 at the clubhouse, in Belmont Avenue, Jersey City. The annual club dinner will be eaten on Feb. 19.

# A BIG SHOW FROM MAINE.

### Miss Crosby to Come to the Sportsmen's Exposition this Spring.

"Fly Rod," as the somewhat antique, certainly angular, but always picturesque Miss Cornelia T. Crosby of Maine calls herself is coming to the city again next March in charge of the exhibit to be made by the State of Maine at the Sportsmen's Exhibition. To those who met this most enthusiastic sportswoman a year ago the visit will be a decided pleasure. Dressed in her hunting suit of green leather, she was last year decidedly the most original and picturesque feature of a show that was wholly picturesque, and there were easily hundreds who then made an acquaintance that was pleasantly renewed either at Phillips or in the woods of Maine during the past hunting and fishing season.

As was the case a year ago, Miss Crosby will be accompanied by a party of guides, probably eight or ten in all, who will have headquarters in a log cabin now being built in the Maine woods, near Bemis. This cabin is to be taken apart when completed, packed in a car, and shipped here. In this will be arranged the fragrant couches of pine branches, which to the lovers of the woods make the softest and most delightful of resting places.

Miss Crosby has arranged to have shown at the Garden this year the head of the largest moose of which there is any record, one killed in October in the Aroostook region by a Mr. Rothschild of this city. The antlers measure 57 inches from tip to tip, which is 5 inches greater than the spread of the head presented to President Cleveland, and at that time considered to be one of the finest ever shot in Maine. The Cleveland moose antler palms measured but 11 inches, while those of the Rothschild moose measure 13 and 14 inches, respectively, with fourteen prongs on one antler and fifteen on the other. The animal that carried this magnificent crown measured 6 feet and 1 inch at the shoulder and weighed 1,150 pounds.

Besides the heads of a number of caribou, deer, bear, and other game, Miss Crosby will bring a number of mounted lake trout and other game fish, the preparation of which is now nearly completed at a cost of about $5,000. The State will also send here a mounted specimen of a moose, which will require a special car for transportation, and, altogether, the show made this year will exceed in interest either of those of the past two years.

Julian K. Vilas of the Tim Pond Camp has also arranged to come down for the show to tell people particularly of the facilities for angling in the State, and "Jock" Dowling, reputed to be the best hunter and guide in the State, is coming on to meet some of the sportsmen he has guided over the long Aroostook trails. Other guides will represent the Rangeley, Dead River, Moosehead, and Mount Katahdin regions, so that all parts of the State will be represented.

Dowling, by the way, recently prepared an estimate of the number of big game in the Maine woods. He thinks there are still about 150,000 deer, 12,000 moose, and 10,000 caribou remaining, though the State Fish and Game Commission's statisticians think these figures need reducing by about 25 per cent. to get nearer the exact truth. Estimates as to the number of animals killed during the year are 8,000 deer—fully one-quarter of which are estimated to have been killed by lumbermen and used for food—about 850 moose, and 400 caribou. The figures as to the last two are very nearly correct, as they rarely fall except to the gun of the sportsmen, and transportation companies keep a record of all heads shipped out from the woods.

While Louis Bell, the St. Croix Lake authority, thinks there are more caribou in Maine than ever, sportsmen who went after them this year are inclined to doubt him. At all events, those killed the past year do not equal in size those that fell to the ping of the bullet a few years ago. Bell says that is due to the extension of the railroad and to the fact that hunters do not get far enough into the forest primeval to get at the best of them. Like the moose, the caribou is a migratory fellow, and Bell believes the woods up near the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lines are as full of them as ever, and bases his estimate on observation of tracks in the bogs, which in some places he visited, looked as if great herds of cattle had tramped through them.

In their report, just submitted to the Legislature of the State, the Maine Fish and Game Commissioners say that more than 50,000 people visited the State in 1896 for the purpose of enjoying the hunting and fishing there. It is further estimated that these spent an average of $100 each, or $5,000,000 in all, for railroad fares, transportation, guides, hotel, and camping accommodations. Those are the sort of figures that appeal strongly to the Down East Yankee. Therefore, the Commissioners urge the State to do all it can to protect the game that brings the visitors, and to restock the streams in which the supply of game fishes has begun to diminish.

Having an eye also to the future millions of dollars that visitors are expected to bring to the State, the authorities have asked the Legislature to restrict the season in which moose may be killed to the month of November, after the "courting season" is fully ended, and by making the punishment for killing a moose out of season, or a cow moose at any time, imprisonment instead of a fine, as at present. A close season on caribou in spite of Bell and the opposition of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad people, of five years or so, is probable, in hopes that these animals may be induced to put in an appearance again in large numbers. What to do about deer is a puzzle to all interested, as there are as many opinions as there are hunters in Maine, and the law will probably be allowed to remain as it is at the present time. It won't work to attempt to shut off the Winter food supply for the lumbermen during the Winter, for the benefit of sportsmen in the Fall.

One of the new features of the exhibition will be a bench show, that will be restricted to pointers, setters, (English, Irish, and Gordon,) beagles, fox hounds, and grey hounds, and of these only such as have won in public exhibitions and field trials.

The members of the committees to arrange this part of the show are Major J. M. Taylor, B. Waters, and J. Johnson, for the exhibits of setters and pointers; Herman F. Schellhas, beagles; Bradford S. Turpin, for hounds, and L. F. Whiton, greyhounds. A. Vredenberg will be Chairman.

There will be classes for dogs and bitches for Derby and all-aged winners. Beagles will be judged for different heights, and foxhounds and greyhounds will have classes for dogs and bitches. The prize list will be issued in a few days.

### Eighth Regiment Shooting.

The first competition in the team of three match of the Eighth Regiment was shot at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Friday night. It was won by the non-commissioned staff, with a total of 131 out of a possible 150. The scores were: Sergt. Major E. E. Acker, 43; Quartermaster Sergt. N. M. Stern, 45, and Ordnance Sergt. W. E. Laragh, 43; total, 133. Company B was second, as follows: Lieut. W. J. Smith, 46; Sergt. H. Wolff, 41; Private M. H. Harris, 44; total, 131. Twelve teams completed.

### Amateur Boxing Matches.

The next tournament of the Bohemian Sporting Club and the Pastime Athletic Club for amateur boxers will be held Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The entry list will close to-morrow. The weights will be 110, 120, 135, and 145 pounds. Gold watches will be given to the first and second men. Entries, 50 cents each, should be made to A. A. Dempsey, Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and East River.

# RACES FOR AMATEURS

## NEW STAKE EVENTS OF WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION.

### More Chance Given to the Gentlemen Riders—Distance Changed in the Metropolitan Handicap—Selling Race with New Conditions.

The racing associations, in preparing their stake races and other turf contests this year, have paid more attention than usual to the amateurs, and have shown a desire to give the gentlemen riders more of a chance. Especially has the Westchester Racing Association moved in that direction, and among the new races prepared for the coming season the amateurs have several races to try for.

One of these new races is the Amateur Cup, the conditions of which are:

"Amateur Cup, of $300 in plate and $1,200 in cash, for three-year-olds and upward at welterweights, by subscription of $15 each if made on or before Feb. 2, 1897; of $25 each if made on or before April 1, 1897, and of $40 each if made on or before May 1, 1897, when subscribers must name their horses. No limit to the number of individual subscriptions, which may be transferred, but not later than May 1, and must be registered in the office of the Westchester Racing Association. All such transferred entries must pay both the subscription and starting fee, whether the nomination start or not. Starters to pay $50 additional. The winner to receive $300 in plate and $700 in cash; the second $300, and the third $200. To be ridden by registered gentlemen riders or amateur riders. Their names to be lodged with the clerk of the course not later than twenty-four hours before the race, with their credentials, and to be submitted by him to the Race Committee, who may object to any of the names submitted without explanation. Overweight to any amount allowed if declared thirty minutes before the first race of the day. The Withers mile is the distance."

Another new race is for the gentlemen riders, or members of any recognized hunt in the United States or Canada. This is called the Hunt Steeplechase. It is for horses owned by members of recognized hunts. The horses must be four-year-olds or upward to qualify under the rules of the National Hunt Association. Subscribers are to pay $5 each before Feb. 2, and the usual increase is made after April 1. Starters to pay $20 each in addition. The Westchester Racing Association is to present the winner with a piece of plate of the value of $100, and $250 in cash; to the second, $100; to the third, $50. Horses four years old to carry 150 pounds; five years old, 160 pounds; six years old and upward, 170 pounds; usual allowances to mares and geldings; half-breeds allowed 10 pounds. Winners of first and second money in any open steeplechase or hurdle race barred. Horses that have started in any open steeplechase or hurdle race in 1896 or 1897 to carry 7 pounds extra. The distance in the race is about two and a half miles. Unless twenty subscriptions are made the association reserves the right to declare the race off.

The regular stake events of the Westchester Racing Association will be run as usual. The distance in the Metropolitan Handicap has been changed. It used to be a mile and an eighth, over the hill. This year it will be the Withers mile. The purse this year is $5,000, with $4,000 to the second. Entrance fee, $150. Weights to be announced Feb. 22.

The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, will be run as usual over the Eclipse course. The purse is $1,500. Weights will be announced three days before the race.

The Highweight Serial Handicaps are a new series of races for the Mount Morris track. They are for three-year-olds and upward, at $100 each, only $50 if declared by April 15. Horses left in will be entitled to start in the Crotona, the Claremont, and the Van Courtlandt, without additional cost. The races will probably be run on Saturdays, May 15, 22, and 29. The purses in each are $1,500. Weights are to be announced three days before the races. The first will be over the last six furlongs of the Withers mile, the second six and a half furlongs, and the third seven furlongs.

The Baychester and the Pocantico Handicaps for three-year-olds will be run. These are each two-thousand-dollar purse races with conditions the same as they were last year.

For two-year-olds, the Bouquet, Gaiety, and Laureate Stakes have been arranged. The Laureate will be run over the last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. The purse is $3,000, and John Sandford, the State Racing Commissioner, adds $1,000 in plate. Mr. Sandford owns the Hurricana Stable, and the stake is named after the stallion Laureate, which he owns.

The Gaiety Purse is $2,500, and the race is four and a half furlongs long.

Among the hurdle and steeplechase races the stake events are the St. Nicholas Handicap, of $1,000, for four-year-olds, mile and a half, over six hurdles; the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, of $1,500, for four-year-olds and upwards, two miles, over eight hurdles, and the New York Stepleechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upwards, purse $1,200, distance two and one-half miles.

One of the new steeplechases is the International Steeplechase Handicap. Its conditions are:

International Steeplechase Handicap, of $2,000, for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription, of $15 each if made on or before Feb. 2, 1897; or $25 each if made on or before April 1, 1897; or at $40 each if made on or before May 1, 1897, when subscribers must name their horses or pay forfeit. Starters to pay $50 additional. No limit to the number of individual subscriptions, which may be transferred, but not later than May 1, and must be registered in the office of the Westchester Racing Association. All such transferred entries must pay both the subscription and starting fee, whether the nomination start or not. The Westchester Racing Association to guarantee the winner $1,400, to the second $350, to the third $250. Weights to be announced three days before the race. About three miles.

The nominations for the Second Private Sweepstakes closed with five subscribers. The colts are to carry 118 pounds and the fillies 115. Start to be made by flag, without the use of any machine or other starting device. The race will be over the Eclipse. The following horses are named:

J. R. Keene names blk. c., by Pontiac-imp. Bonnie Gal; imp. br. c., by Sheen-Katherine II.; ch. c., by Tea Tray-imp. Cushat.

A. H. & D. H. Morris name b. c., by Cayuga-imp. Veronia; b. c., by Ayrshire-Vacation; ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker.

Blemton Stable names ch. f. Lady Marian, by imp. Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret; ch. c. Songster, by imp. St. Blaise-Soubrette; b. c., by imp. Rayon d'Or-Fides.

Brookdale Stable names ch. c. Blarneystone, by Stonehenge-Bassinette; br. c. Gibraltar, by Stonehenge-Chemise; b. c. Reprisal, by His Highness-Retribution.

Marcus Daly names ch. c. Ben Nevis, by imp. Inverness-Flirt; b. f. Makallah, by Tammany-Mahallah; ch. f., by imp. Sir Modred-Sweetbriar.

During the Autumn meeting there will be an all-aged selling race that is something of a novelty in its conditions. They are:

Autumn All-Aged Selling Race.—Purse, $2,000; to the winner $1,500, to the second $300, to the third $200. Entrance $50 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by Aug. 3. If entered Aug. 3, 1897, when the event shall close, $100 each, half forfeit. Horses entered not to be sold or claimed to pay $100 additional, and to carry 10 pounds extra. Horses entered to be sold by auction for $5,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; if to be sold for $4,000, to carry weight for age; if to be sold for $3,000, allowed 5 pounds; if to be sold for less, 1 pound to be allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, an allowance of 25 pounds. Mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds. Selling prices to be stated through the entry box by 2 P. M. on the day before the race. The Withers mile.

There will be a revival of the Matron Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $20,000 in 1899. Subscriptions will close Feb. 2 of this year. The winner receives $14,000; second, $2,000; third, $3,000. To the nominator of the dam of the winner, $1,500; to nominator of dam of second $1,000, and to nominator of dam of third, $500.

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TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 17, 1897.

## "THE CURRENT NONSENSE ABOUT PHILANTHROPY AND PEACE."

An able writer who has for many years writhed under the tormenting consciousness of his own inability to prostrate the English people in the dust and put a stop to the insolent successes of GROVER CLEVELAND has discovered a large African settlement in the arbitration woodpile. OLNEY, guileless creature that he is, has agreed to the treaty out of the unaffected goodness of a simple heart. But the English, crafty, subterranean, selfish, and unscrupulous, have "immediate gain in view." "It is well, therefore, to look for the scheme that is probably hidden behind all the current nonsense about philanthropy and peace."

What is SALISBURY's game? To the alert and suspicious mind of Mr. O'CONNOR it is evident that Great Britain has designs upon the panhandle of Alaska, the territory that stretches down to the fifty-fifth parallel, shutting off British Columbia from the coast. "Under a system of arbitration" he fears that an award may be made that will bestow upon Canada this strip of our soil. "The greatest mistake ever made by American statesmen," he declares, "was in surrendering a foothold on the Pacific coast to Great Britain, under the Oregon treaty. Having been bullied out of the coast line from the forty-ninth parallel to the fifty-fifth, are we to run the risk of being cheated out of the strip from the fifty-fifth to the sixtieth?"

What a refreshing thing it is in this puling age of philanthropy and peace to see a man set up the good old doctrine of "Fifty-four-forty, or fight!" In the judgment of this sturdy patriot and publicist it was the greatest mistake of our National life to haul in our horns so far as to accept the forty-ninth parallel. BUCHANAN, POLK's Secretary of State, when he took up the Oregon boundary question, offered to settle it on the basis of that parallel. The British Minister very foolishly and not too politely declined the offer, which was then withdrawn. POLK, BUCHANAN, and the Democratic Party began to reassert the original and extreme pretension with such vehemence that the American people were swept along to the very verge of war with Great Britain on the issue of "fifty-four-forty." But when, in the Spring of 1846, England evinced a willingness to reconsider the earlier basis of adjustment, BUCHANAN could not do less than intimate a willingness to receive a proposition he had once offered. POLK, drawing back from the peril he had helped to create, took the unusual course of consulting the Senate as to the advisability of making a treaty establishing the boundary at the forty-ninth parallel, which, by a majority of more than four to one, it advised him to do, and the Aberdeen treaty was the result.

History has not set down this treaty as "the greatest mistake ever made by American statesmen." GOLDWIN SMITH declares that Canada got less than was her due, both in the Oregon settlement and in the Maine boundary dispute, adjusted by the Ashburton treaty four years earlier. And GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, in his life of BUCHANAN, gives high praise to WEBSTER and BUCHANAN for the wisdom and reasonableness they displayed at a time when reckless counsels would have brought on war. Yet history has had to record of the Aberdeen treaty, as of many others, that it has been denounced by the passionate or the ignorant as a surrender and a humiliation. The Ashburton treaty that fixed the Maine boundary became the occasion of the most violent attacks upon WEBSTER, who had negotiated it. And all the while PALMERSTON was whining about it as his "capitulation," declaring that he had been "overreached by the Americans." That curious incident illustrates the value of popular judgments on international affairs when considerations of domestic politics possess the public mind and determine its conclusions.

Denunciation of the Oregon treaty as a "mistake" is as reactionary and unenlightened as the views that have sprung up in the past week about the treaty of arbitration. Those who oppose confirmation, actuated by the most contemptible motives, seek to achieve their purpose by the most pusillanimous reasoning. To attempt the destruction of this great instrument on the gratuitous allegation that Great Britain has joined with us in the effort to prevent war, because she wishes to rob us without the risk of having to fight us, is a proceeding worthy of the mind of a child and the morals of a savage.

The Senatorial opponents of the treaty and their abetters would break this bond of peace before it is fairly joined for no better reason than that some of them hate the President and others hate England. Shall we decline to take this step, commended and sanctioned by the spirit of civilization and urged upon us by all the regenerating forces that have been at work among men for two thousand years, because the hinges of the Presidential knee have been inflexible to Senatorial bullies? These gentlemen ask us to discard the New Testament. They sneer at philanthropy and peace, which good and great men have in all ages commended without reproach, and expunge them as "nonsense." Well, the American people are wise enough to relish such nonsense. The enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND and of this treaty, if it please them, may relapse into barbarism. We can spare them. Let them go back forty thousand years, seize the jagged club of Early Man, and go to cracking skulls with it. They should live in hutted piers on Swiss lakes or prod the cave bear out of his home that they may make it theirs. That is their stage of development. That is where they belong and would be happy.

## LEADERSHIP AND BOSSISM.

There is no truth more completely self-evident than that all men are not created equal in their capacities for achievement or for exercising power. They may be endowed with certain inalienable rights, but they differ greatly in their ability to maintain and defend them, and, while Governments may derive their "just powers" from the "consent of the governed," their actual powers often fall into the hands of men who pay little heed to the consent of the governed. In our popular government, based upon the theory of equal rights and equal powers among citizens, there is a constant tendency to revert to the personal rule of the times before the acceptance of that theory, because, while the theory may be politically sound, the practice in politics proceeds upon a recognition of the actual inequality of men.

We sometimes hear what is nowadays called "bossism" defended on the ground that in our politics there must be leaders. There must be men of larger knowledge of affairs, of greater judgment in methods of action, of higher sagacity in counsel, of superior capacity for direction, who will plan, devise, manage, and direct; and the great mass must, through conviction, persuasion, or other influence, be made to follow and support them. No person of sense denies this necessity if there is to be system in politics and order and stability in government. But there is a difference between leadership and "bossism."

The personal rule toward which popular rule irresistibly tends may be exercised in two very different ways. It may be representative or it may become autocratic; it may direct the powers of government for the benefit of the people or it may use them for the benefit of the personal rulers themselves and those they may desire to favor. Those who give their time and energies to political work from a desire to benefit the people and the State, content with their share of the general good and the satisfaction of patriotic service, and who seek for support by enlightenment and persuasion, may exert great influence upon legislation and administration, whether in office or out. They do this in a representative capacity and are leaders, not "bosses." They are supported according to the measure of popular intelligence and honesty.

But men who assume the direction of political activity may have selfish and sordid motives. They may seek personal aggrandizement or enrichment, and work upon the greed or the fears of men to gain support. They may sell their influence for money and spend the money to maintain and increase their influence, and so make merchandise of popular suffrage, of public employment, of legislation and administration, debauching the political sentiment of the country and corrupting the very foundations of popular government. These are the men who control conventions to nominate men for office whom they want in office, and not whom the people want, and who manage elections to get men elected to serve them and not to serve the people. These are they who are said to own Legislatures and to sell legislation, who put themselves or their minions in the Senate Chamber to do what their personal ambition, their personal greed, pride, or resentment may dictate, and not what the welfare and safety of the Nation demand.

When popular rule runs into this kind of personal rule, it is not submission to leadership, but surrender to "bossism." This is the greatest danger that besets government by the people, and it never menaced this country so seriously as it does to-day. It is that against which the people must contend constantly if they would save their institutions. Its mightiest weapon and its strongest defense is that party spirit against which WASHINGTON, with his clear foresight, so solemnly warned his countrymen. That which will make it powerless at any time is honest, intelligent independence in exercising the suffrage.

## A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Senator SHERMAN, coming from a conference with the President-elect at Canton, Ohio, on Friday, said: "I have accepted the State portfolio."

At Pittsburg, a few hours later, he said: "I do not believe the United States Government should interfere in the Cuban trouble." Referring to the reported intention of Spain to grant autonomy to Cuba, he added: "If this is done, as I am ready to believe it will be, that is all that is necessary. The war will be settled. I am opposed to any interference."

On the 21st of December last, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. SHERMAN is Chairman, reported to the Senate, without a dissenting voice, a resolution acknowledging the "independence of the Republic of Cuba by the United States of America."

Undoubtedly Mr. SHERMAN was wrong in accepting the action of his committee in December, and is right in condemning it in January. But is such a veering on such a subject, within so short a time, a sign of Mr. SHERMAN's fitness for the great office of Secretary of State? Is it not a sign—practically a proof—of grave unfitness for that high place?

There is reported from Washington a feeling among Mr. SHERMAN's fellow-members of the Senate that he has lost mental strength and poise, of which, in sober truth, he had little to spare; that with the advance of age he is less able than formerly to consider matters carefully, to reach definite conclusions, and consistently to maintain them. When his name was first brought forward we pointed out his conspicuous lack of intelligent and stable convictions. If years have aggravated this defect, Mr. McKINLEY is taking on himself a burden of responsibility that will be hard to bear. Even the presence of Mr. HANNA in the Senate will not make it tolerable.

## THE SHARE OF NEW YORK.

We gave yesterday the striking and pleasing figures of the balance of trade and of exports especially for the entire country. To-day we compile from the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics (reported Jan. 9) the figures of the principal articles of domestic exports, with the amount sent out from each of the principal ports of the country. No merchant of New York will fail to ask, on this showing: What is the share of this city? Is it increasing or falling away? What are the causes of the situation which the figures show?

The exports here accounted for are of five classes—breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle and hogs, provisions. They constitute about five-eighths of the total export trade of the country. The increase in them from 1895 to 1896 is $112,000,000 of the $181,000,000 increase in all exports. We give the figures of each of the five classes of exports below, for the four calendar years 1893-1896, (omitting three figures:)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
(000 Omitted.)

| | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breadstuffs.. | $182,793 | $121,123 | $121,572 | $176,028 |
| Cotton ..... | 204,098 | 200,277 | 189,778 | 233,279 |
| Min'l oils... | 41,118 | 40,483 | 56,223 | 62,764 |
| Cat. & hogs. | 22,511 | 36,795 | 25,397 | 34,289 |
| Provisions.. | 132,687 | 138,601 | 129,080 | 127,928 |
| Total..... | $583,207 | $537,279 | $522,045 | $634,288 |

It will be seen by the above table that the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, including cattle and hogs, are considerably more than one-half of the total. Now we submit a table showing the shipments of breadstuffs from the ten chief ports of the country for the year 1895 and for 1896:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

| From | 1895. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore .......... | $15,919,480 | $26,787,493 |
| Boston .............. | 11,601,222 | 16,218,510 |
| Newport News...... | 7,169,113 | 9,611,460 |
| New York........... | 40,936,111 | 47,914,255 |
| Norfolk .............. | 1,757,182 | 4,757,511 |
| Philadelphia ....... | 5,325,054 | 8,421,809 |
| Galveston .......... | 578,447 | 4,299,781 |
| New Orleans........ | 4,483,512 | 11,729,752 |
| Puget Sound........ | 2,626,748 | 4,126,064 |
| San Francisco...... | 14,597,188 | 22,114,443 |
| Other ports.......... | 16,577,545 | 20,046,417 |
| Total............ | $121,571,552 | $176,027,595 |

The total increase in 1896 over 1895 was, in round numbers, $55,000,000. Of this increase New York got only $7,000,000. In 1895 New York sent out over 30 per cent. of the exports of breadstuffs; in 1896 she sent out less than 22 per cent. Her trade is still very large. There is still progress as compared with last year, but her share of the trade fell off. In 1895 the exports of breadstuffs from New York ($40,936,111) were equal to the exports from the six ports of Baltimore, Boston, Newport News, Norfolk, Galveston, and New Orleans, ($41,508,956.) In 1896 the exports of breadstuffs from these six ports were $73,404,507, or more than 50 per cent. greater than the exports from New York, $47,914,255.

We now add a table showing the exports of provisions, including cattle and hogs, from the six principal ports and from the customs districts of the northern border for 1895 and for 1896. Here the increase is slight, only about 8 per cent., but not only was it all made in other ports than New York, but New York lost about as much as the total increase:

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.
Cattle and Hogs.

| From | 1895. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore .......... | $15,634,366 | $20,266,505 |
| Boston .............. | 45,979,879 | 49,312,303 |
| New York........... | 80,827,147 | 73,806,277 |
| Philadelphia ....... | 5,108,621 | 6,337,573 |
| Portland, Me........ | 867,147 | 2,458,709 |
| New Orleans........ | 291,484 | 2,163,608 |
| San Francisco...... | 652,603 | 674,804 |
| Northern border.... | 5,116,294 | 7,194,296 |
| Total............ | $154,477,541 | $162,217,075 |

Here again the share retained by New York is large, but it has shrunk. In 1895 it was nearly 52 per cent.; in 1896 it was less than 47 per cent. Boston and Baltimore gained more than New York lost.

These are not pleasant facts for New York readers. They are facts, nevertheless, and the study of them ought to be instructive.

## BUSINESS CENTRES.

The proposition to make the City Hall Park the southern terminus of the system of rapid transit is probably not very seriously made. It is put forward mainly as a measure of coercion against the owners of property below this line who have shown opposition to the continuance of a tunnel down Broadway. These property owners would without doubt be disappointed and disgusted if the proposition, or rather the threat, to stop the system at the City Hall were to be executed, and in the face of the threat they will be apt to revise with care their own conclusions as to the impracticability of an extension of the line through lower Broadway.

To stop the line at the City Hall Park would in fact be to stop it at the beginning of the congested district. That part of this island south and east of the junction of Broadway and Chambers Street is immensely more valuable than any other equal tract of land on this continent, because it is the business centre of the continent, or rather because it is an aggregation of business centres. Next to it, no doubt, but next by a long interval, comes "the heart of Chicago," which is of considerably greater area in proportion to the business to be done. In New York the quarter we have indicated contains the Custom House, the Stock Exchange, the Clearing House, the Produce Exchange, and the Cotton Exchange—that is to say, it contains the maritime, the financial, and the commercial centres of the city. It is accordingly in this quarter that the congestion is greatest, that the various problems presented by the tall buildings are most pressing, and that the daily centripetal and centrifugal movement produces the greatest engorgement.

It is curious upon how small an area the great interests have concentrated, and how they have neglected regions in appearance equally eligible. There is no apparent reason, for example, why the quarter between Broadway and the North River should not be as densely occupied with towering buildings as that between Broadway and the East River. Yet, in fact, the towering buildings and the important institutions on one side can almost be numbered on the fingers, while on the other side the list of them would be of portentous length.

The congestion of this quarter is, in fact, a very serious affair. The pressure upon it is attested by the great demand it already makes upon our existing systems of transit, and also by the fact that the buildings in it, which accommodate at least three times as many tenants as could be accommodated on the same area a generation ago, are inadequate to the existing demand. The City of London itself is not to be compared with the business centre of New York in the number of people who are lodged in a given area "during business hours," and who have to be brought to it in the morning and taken away from it in the afternoon. The existing roads, with the addition of the ferries and the bridge, though the bridge is half a mile from the centre of the district, are overtaxed, and the pressure, instead of slackening, is increasing. Every new tall building is expected to be occupied as soon as it is completed, and the projectors of new buildings resent as a personal injury the proposition to limit the height of them.

The remedy seems to lie in the multiplication of business centres. Obviously, too many of them are concentrated in one contracted quarter. The telephone is even a more modern device than the elevator, and the effect of it ought, one would suppose, to counteract that of the elevator by enabling people to do business at a greater distance instead of forcing them to closer and closer proximity. Some of the minor Exchanges, such as the Wool Exchange, contrive to do business outside of the business centre, without detriment so far as is reported, and, of course, the establishment of an Exchange in a new quarter draws after it those who get their livings out of its operations. If one of the great Exchanges saw its way to migrating from an overcrowded quarter, it would work an immediate relief, and its example would be likely to be followed by others, to the detriment of nobody except those who are "holding for a rise" land in the quarters in which the demand for land is already excessive. In other great capitals, business centres are much more multiplied and diffused than in New York. A greater multiplication and diffusion here would facilitate the solution of several municipal problems.

## THE RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

It is not probable that Western Europe will ever again suffer from an epidemic of the deadly fever called plague, although the European victims of this malady in the past have been numbered by millions. Nor should the prevalence of plague in the Orient cause any alarm in the United States. Even if infected ships should arrive at our ports, the disease could easily be excluded. If cases of this fever should appear in any large seaport town of Western Europe or the United States, an epidemic would be prevented by the enforcement of modern sanitary regulations. Moreover, present conditions in the civilized world are decidedly unfavorable to the development and spread of this disease. While plague, like cholera, has its home in the crowded East, where the simplest sanitary laws are ignored, the propagation of it depends much more than in the case of cholera upon the existence elsewhere of conditions like those under which it is born.

In the Middle Ages European cities really invited pestilence, but there is a vast difference from a sanitary point of view between the Europe of those days and the Europe of the present. Probably what is called the eastward recession of the waves of plague—shown by the fact that for a hundred years Western Europe has been substantially free from the disease—was caused by the progress of modern sanitation in civilized lands.

The European powers, however, are taking proper precautions in preparing for an international sanitary conference at Rome, for the cholera gate is still open, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca is in progress, and it is probable that both cholera and plague will be brought to the Holy District from India this year. The fact that the plague mortality in India thus far has not been heavy is obscured by the descriptions of the panic which prevails in Bombay. Of an entire population of 900,000, not less than 500,000 have left the city, but the number of plague victims there up to the 14th inst. was only 2,356 by official report. Owing to the high percentage of fatal cases, however, and to memories of the terrible ravages of the disease in the past, it is not surprising that the people should be panic-stricken. This scattering of the inhabitants will tend to spread the malady, and it is probable that plague will appear in the valley of the Euphrates and around the Caspian Sea. Egypt has escaped a visitation since 1845, although in the preceding six centuries it was repeatedly ravaged by epidemics which cost millions of lives.

As cholera has its home in the lower valley of the Ganges, so plague has for centuries had its habitat and starting point in Yunnan, a province of Southern China, about midway between Hongkong and Calcutta, and near the head waters of rivers which flow southward through Burmah and Siam. From Yunnan the disease was carried in 1894 to Canton, where 60,000 died in a few weeks, and to Hongkong, where for a time there were 100 deaths per day. It was at Canton and Hongkong in that year that the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. KITASATO, discovered the characteristic bacillus of plague and by his fearless investigations demonstrated that the malady was identical with that which ravaged London in 1665, and of which DE FOE wrote in 1720, when England was alarmed at the great mortality from the same disease in Marseilles.

The historical accounts of the appalling epidemics of plague during the last 700 years are almost incredible. It may safely be said that the germs were always borne westward from India, to which they had been brought from Southern China, and that the paths followed were substantially those in which cholera also has made its way from the Orient to civilized Europe. In the Middle Ages Constantinople and Egypt were the halfway houses of plague. There is a long list of devastating epidemics, but the worst of them was what was called the Black Death, prevailing throughout Europe and Asia in the years 1345-51.

The path of this pestilence was from China to India, Egypt, Constantinople, and Italy, and thence through Europe. London's loss was much greater than in the epidemic of which DE FOE wrote, (when 49,000 died in two months,) and even in such a town as Norwich the dead numbered 57,000. It was estimated and reported that 13,000,000 persons died in China of the plague during this epidemic and that in the other parts of Asia there were 23,800,000 victims. Certain countries were said to have been depopulated. In Cairo the mortality exceeded 10,000 per day. Germany lost 1,244,000 of her people. One-half of the inhabitants of Italy are said to have perished. Dr. HECKER of Berlin, a respected authority, estimates that this epidemic swept away one-quarter of the people of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons!

The disease which so ravaged the world in the fourteenth century was identical with the malady prevailing in Bombay now, but during the last half century it has appeared in Europe only once in serious epidemic form—in 1878-9 at the mouth of the Volga.

Owing to the famine and to conditions indicated by a death-rate increasing for the last decade and a half, there may be a great loss of life in India during the next six months, but the European powers can protect themselves.

It was reported a year after the discovery of the bacillus that Dr. KITASATO had been successful in making an anti-toxine serum and had used it effectively in Japan. The British Government should have ascertained whether this report was well founded. More recently Dr. YERSIN of Paris, an associate of Dr. ROUX, (whose name is linked with that of BEHRING in the history of the diphtheria anti-toxine,) declared that he had made a plague anti-toxine in Tonquin. But we do not hear that any such remedy has been used in India. What is needed is a protective anti-toxine which, like the protective injections of diphtheria serum, will defend uninfected persons against attack. Owing to the virulence of the disease and the shortness of its term, it is not probable that an anti-toxine designed to cure can be used effectively, but the discovery of a protective serum seems to be within the limits of bacteriological science and practice.

## CONSOLIDATING CLUBS.

There are several interesting projects now pending in this city for the consolidation of clubs. The fact of this pendency does not necessarily denote that the founding of clubs has been overdone in New York, but it does prove that to the establishment of a successful club there goes much of skill or of good fortune, or of both. SCALIGER is said to have thanked Heaven that it had put it into the heart of some men to make dictionaries. Many clubmen who desire merely to take their ease in their clubs, and would shrink with horror from a proposition to take part in their management, have reason for gratitude that it has been put into the hearts of some men to run clubs. It used to be the highest laudation of a man's executive ability to say that he "could keep a hotel." But the successful publican has at least his own pecuniary benefit in view as an inducement to proficiency in his business. The man who knows how to run a club in its initial stages and to carry it through to an established success must have all the qualities of the successful publican, and he must, moreover, be actuated by no more selfish motive than the consciousness of success. For clubs, and especially struggling clubs, do not run themselves. They are run by one or more altruists, practical Benthamites, pursuing the greatest good of the greatest number.

In default of such benefactors, a club is very apt to pine and languish, and when it has pined and languished to the point of an unmanageable deficit, the alternatives are presented to it of death or consolidation. Consolidation is generally preferred, and is generally preferable, of course under certain obvious conditions. A proposition to consolidate the Pequod and the Church Club, for example, would be much less eligible for the respectable body than suicide. But consolidation has one advantage which is of great importance. The weakness of clubs, in an unconsolidated condition, is their powerlessness to correct their own mistakes. It has been argued that ostracism is a desirable practice in a club, and that a certain number of adverse votes at the annual meeting ought to banish the object of them. The adverse votes need not denote any moral imputation. On the contrary, it is questionable whether, if Athens had been a club instead of a municipality, the clubman who inscribed his black oyster shell with the name of ARISTIDES, because he was tired of hearing him called the Just, would not have had reason. There was once a clubman in New York who maintained that his expulsion from a club was invalid, and who got the courts to agree with him, thus remaining a member by mandamus. If ostracism had prevailed in that club, there would have been an end of him. At any rate, it is a principal argument for the consolidation of clubs that it furnishes a suitable occasion for the purging of the roll of each of the high consolidating bodies. Any club which consolidates without taking advantage of this opportunity throws away one of the chief advantages of the situation.

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The series of hearings on the Greater New York charter laid out by the commission was closed yesterday, and unless there should be an extension of time for the final report, there will probably be no further opportunity to be heard except before legislative committees at Albany. It is desirable to have the draft of a charter really completed and in a shape that may be regarded as final before it is reported to the Legislature by the commission. It will be a saving of time and lead to better results if the hearings are made complete and the draft is carefully finished before the commission makes its report. A committee of the City Club yesterday pointed out the important changes that ought to be made in the provisions of the charter relating to the framework of municipal government. These would provide for a legislative body of one Chamber, part at least elected on a general ticket and only a third going out of office every two years, with some method of minority representation; Mayor's power of removal without limit of time, but with a statement of reasons required; indefinite terms of office for heads of departments; separation of Police and Election Departments, and no bi-partisan or other political requirement in the appointment of any board or commission.

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The creation of a permanent head for the National Guard which this journal suggested as the proper remedy for the abuses revealed in the suppressed report of Inspector General McLEWEE, and which was recommended by Gov. BLACK in his message, has the high sanction of The Army and Navy Journal. "Most military men," says our contemporary, "unite in the conviction that the true plan is, as in the State of Pennsylvania, to have a single division, with a permanent Major General in command. By all means let us have a division organization for the New York National Guard."

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The history of the mortgage on the house of Mrs. LEASE, in Wichita, Kan., as published in the West, shows, as we had surmised, that the heartless oppressor who loaned her the money lost the greater part of it. And this oppressor was not one of the "money sharks" and "goldbugs" of the East whom Mrs. LEASE is fond of denouncing in picturesque language on the platform, but one J. MARCH of Kansas City. The loan was $1,400, and it became due in 1895. Mrs. LEASE "neither offered to pay nor asked for a renewal." The Chicago Tribune says:

> "To be moderate in stating the facts, Mrs. LEASE had no desire to pay $1,400 and an additional $100 in accumulated interest and taxes on property which is now not worth more than $500."

But she had received the lender's money and had used it. He must now be satisfied with the sum for which property "not worth more than $500" can be sold at auction. The impassioned denunciator of the "money power" should tell the story of this mortgage in her lectures.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two policeman at Cambridge, Mass., have made so many arrests lately that citizens living on the beats patrolled by them have appealed for protection to the Board of Aldermen. The complainants charge that there is rivalry between the two men, and that each is trying to make more arrests than the other, without any question as to whether the arrests are necessary or not. This the officers deny with indignation, and say on and near the Craigie Bridge intoxicated people are so numerous and noisy that it uses up about all of a policeman's time to escort merely the most obnoxious of them to the station house. Here, now, is a fine opportunity for another writer of short stories to win as much fame as resulted from the recent exploitation of South Boston's many saloons.

—One of the most elaborate and valuable documents ever prepared by the Department of Agriculture is a "bulletin" of 433 pages, just issued, in which the history, botany, chemistry, culture, enemies, and uses of the cotton plant are detailed at length by men whose right to speak with authority on these subjects is beyond question. The preparation of the book has cost much time and money, but this was more than justified by the facts that cotton is not only the principal product of eight great States, but it furnishes the raw material for one of our most important manufacturing industries, and at the same time constitutes from a fourth to a third of our total exports. The chapter on the botany of cotton, by Dr. WALTER H. EVANS, treats of the structure and varieties of the plant. J. B. McBRYDE of Tennessee and W. H. BEAL of the department discuss the composition of the plant and the demands it makes upon the soil. Prof. MILTON WHITNEY treats of climatology and soils. President H. C. WHITE of the Georgia State College discusses the manuring of cotton. Prof. S. M. TRACY of Mississippi contributes a description of the principal cultivated varieties, with their origin, distribution, and relative values. The diseases of cotton are discussed by Prof. G. F. ATKINSON of Cornell, and the insects which affect it by Dr. L. O. HOWARD, the department entomologist. The feeding value of cottonseed products forms the subject of a chapter by B. W. KILGORE of North Carolina, while eighty-eight pages are devoted to a discussion of the culture, handling, and uses of cotton by Major HARRY HAMMOND. Mr. R. B. HANDY furnishes a chapter on the history and statistics of the industry. Most of these articles are illustrated. The volume includes a bibliography.

## PERSONAL.

A member of the firm of LAIRD BROTHERS, the Birkenhead shipbuilders, has just had a curious and somewhat humiliating experience. At the last distribution of titles, one of the coveted honors—the right to put Sir before one's name—was allotted to WILLIAM LAIRD. It was taken for granted that the great man of Liverpool's suburb was meant, as he had built many war vessels and otherwise attracted the notice of noble personages. The papers printed sketches of his life, and many high officials, who might well be presumed to have the best sources of information—the Duke of ABERCORN, the Earl of ALBEMARLE, Sir WILLIAM WHITE, the Chief Constructor to the Navy, and others—sent him letters of fervid congratulation. Meanwhile, formal announcement of the royal kindness was sent to a WILLIAM LAIRD of Glasgow, a Conservative politician of no great prominence, and now, after a period of deeply distressing uncertainty to all concerned, official confirmation of this disposition of the title has been made. One of the more courageous London papers has dared to ask, "Can it be that it was the Mr. LAIRD of Birkenhead for whom the knighthood was intended, but that, as it had gone to Mr. LAIRD of Glasgow, Lord SALISBURY had to sit tight and abide by the mistake?"

—Mlle. COUEDON, the young woman who for several months has been acquiring something between fame and notoriety—and, incidentally, a lot of money—by revealing to inquisitive Parisians the views held by the angel GABRIEL on subjects ranging from international politics down to lovers' quarrels and lost purses, has just been inspired to reveal that France will soon be a monarchy again. Unless GABRIEL—or Mlle. COUEDON—is mistaken, the Duc D'ORLEANS is to exchange his silk hat for a crown in the near future, and he will be succeeded by Prince HENRI DE BOURBON, alias NAUNDORFF, the Dutch-born person who claims to be the descendant of the Dauphin, son of LOUIS XVI. and of MARIE ANTOINETTE. Awful conflicts will precede the republic's fall. There is some uncertainty as to just when the fighting will begin, but no doubt about the imminence of hostilities, which are to be conducted by three great powers against one. This nonsense receives semi-serious consideration in the French papers, and the seer is consulted by throngs of well-known people generally regarded as sane.

### Cubans Want Independence.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have seen with pleasure that you intend devoting some of your valuable space in your Sunday issue to the cause that is so dear to all Cubans—their independence from a foreign yoke. I hope you will treat the subject upon the only basis that would satisfy the expectations of the Cuban Government and people—the final overthrow of the hateful and dishonest Government of Spain.

We will not enter into negotiations with the Spanish monarchy that have not for basis the ultimate independence of the Island of Cuba; all talk of autonomy or reforms is a waste of time, as the Cubans will never accept anything else from Spain but independence.

The commerce between Cuba independent and the United States will increase one hundred fold to the benefit of both countries.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

New York, Jan. 16, 1897.

## A KIMBAL CREEK SAGE.

Will T. Hale in The Nashville American.

Polk Taylor is a feller that has made but little speed
Accumulatin' riches fer to use in times of need;
But then he has sot notions, which of course he'll often speak
To us that is his neighbors down at Kimbal on the Creek.

The most of his philos'fy, it is drawed from things that come
To notice in the section whar' he has his backswoods home.
He ain't in my opinion sich a very strikin' freak
As one would b'lieve 'cause livin' down at Kimbal on the Creek.

"We have some nice companions"—he will say—"most any way:
Made President, we've Cleveland—if defeated, we have Clay!
As history hain't pages fer us all that fame would seek,
I'll be content, I reckon, down at Kimbal on the Creek."

The parson out at Pisgah used to boom his church's creed,
An' "doctrine is religion" wus the way the parson seed;
So crowds grow'd less each Sunday—seemed the church had sprung a leak—
Till Polk preached to the paster down at Kimbal on the Creek!

"Now, with a hoss hip-shotten, what's a lengthy pedigree?
'Twixt that an' hoss-flesh, parson, I will take the hoss," sez he.
"More love—less doctrine—try it: that may bring results you seek
Fur quicker'n preachin' doctrine down at Kimbal on the Creek!"

Calamity debaters—once they held a meetin', too;
They swore that they'd do better than our statesmeners could do;
They talked as though earth's axle was beginnin' fer to screek,
An' soon the thing would tumble—down at Kimbal on the Creek.

Then Polk he ast permission jist to speak a little word;
"Allow me," sez he, smilin', "fer to say that I'm not skeard;
Beca'se the Lord who made it—if I must so boldly speak—
He ruled the world 'fore we-uns down at Kimbal on the Creek!"

Though that's the way he reasons 'bout our problems rale or sham—
Plain-spoken an' contrary, with a head like Collin's ram—
Thar's men in higher places bigger fools, more dull an' weak,
Than that Polk Taylor feller down at Kimbal on the Creek.

# LONDON WAS ALARMED

## A Cholera-Scourged Ship in Plymouth Sound—Mystery of the Benin Massacre Not Yet Explained—Indian Famine and Plague.

## RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER A PUZZLE TO DIPLOMATS.

### Sargent Made a Royal Academician—Startling Experience for the Czar—The Arbitration Treaty Approved.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—England this week has been moved by fears and alarms from distant causes, though in one case the danger came perilously near these shores. The newspapers have startled sober Englishmen with their announcements, in giant type, of cholera, plague, famine, massacre, and war. At the beginning of the week there was something approaching a panic because of the seeming cargo of cholera brought, heaven only knows whence, by the steamer Nubia to Plymouth. The fears increased when it became known that one poor fellow had died of cholera while the ship was in Plymouth Sound. But the scare was rapidly allayed when it was announced that the unlucky vessel had again steamed far out to sea to bury its sad burden. Once more a death occurred, followed quickly by yet another funeral cruise to mid-channel, but so admirable were the precautions taken by the port authorities of both Plymouth and London that the men of the Lancashire regiment who were on board are now safely housed in quarantine quarters, breathing the pure air of Staddon Heights, near Plymouth. The yellow flag has been hauled down at Gravesend, and the Nubia is now safely at Albert Docks. There can be no praise too great for the sanitary authorities, who quietly but quickly, and without any fuss or panic, knew what to do, and did it at once and thoroughly. It was a wonderful, if somewhat rare, instance of disciplined department energy unchecked by official red tape.

### Relief for Famine Sufferers at Last.

Then came the ghastly rumors, with fuller details of the Indian famine, affecting districts with a population of some thirty-seven millions. At last, tardily, and it would almost seem reluctantly, Lord George Hamilton has allowed an appeal to the nation for aid, and what happens? In four days a Mansion House fund exceeding sixty thousand pounds is raised. Why this was not done a month or six weeks ago passes the comprehension of any ordinary man not a bureaucrat by birth or training. It can, perhaps, only be understood by those whose English official education trains them to look on rules and regulations, minutes, files, and reports as alone worth living for. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, indignantly complained in a speech at Acton on Wednesday night because certain London dailies had attacked him, but it is hard to see how the explanations he now volunteers for his inaction can be held sufficient. Weeks ago the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal pleaded hard in public for private help to stay the present misery, and had the money now subscribed been sent out then, it is difficult to say how many lives might have been saved. The Viceroy himself, in Thursday's speech at Calcutta, owns that the extent of suffering and of the famine is unprecedented. The expressed indignation at the as yet unexplained inaction of the Indian Secretary is very great, and some of his defenders, on his own side in politics, look like throwing up their briefs.

### Bubonic Plague Still Spreading.

A serious matter, too, is the startling spread of the Indian plague. To-day it is at Poonah, and as to-morrow, who knows? The proposal to draw a cordon of troops to the aid of the police, and so isolate the infected districts, is all very well, but if there is the slightest truth in private reports received here, things have gone beyond the possibility of even so drastic a remedy. Luckily the reported fatal case at Suez was not one of the plague after all, and the vague rumors about Calcutta are happily as yet without foundation. The present condition of that city, according to reports, tends to show that things might be worse there than they now are at Bombay, if once the plague got a hold on it.

### Mystery of the Benin Massacre.

The Benin massacre, with its painful uncertainty as to the real fate of the Englishmen and their party, is a mystery presenting many puzzling sides. Why Phillips and his men went up to that country unarmed, after the warnings and threats so freely and fiercely uttered, is a question to which no answer is at present forthcoming. How grave the matter is may be judged from the length of the Cabinet councils held in the last few days. The mystery is deepened by the fact that no telegram has been received at London from Capt. Childs of the Niger Coast Protectorate launch Ivy. He is the one man who might have known something, but as yet what he has cabled has not been fully disclosed.

Last night's news that two men, Capt. Boisragon and Commissioner Locke, escaped, though badly wounded, from the Benin massacre, after six days' wandering in the bush, was received here at first with almost incredible surprise, but is now accepted with great joy. Their escape is important, because Boisragon's later experiences will now be of invaluable use in guiding the coming expedition, which, it has been advertised, will not stop until the Kingdom of Benin is made a British annex, the actual murderers punished, and the neighboring tribes have done homage to the British flag while it is waving in Benin's city. However, before this is an accomplished fact, the avenging expedition must cut its way through twenty-five miles of thick forest and vanquish a savage enemy armed with fairly modern guns. Nor are the English out of the woods till they have quieted the German susceptibilities, already aroused by Sir George Goldie's expedition against the Emir of Nupe, and it is not impossible that they may have difficulties to overcome greater than are those presented by the Sniders and fetishes of a cannibal King.

### A Fascinating Story of Travel.

Many of the fetish observances of the tribes of that coast are admirably told in Mary Kingsley's book, "Travels in West Africa," published yesterday. There is a record, spiced with a keen sense of humor, of curious and dangerous experiences, of which an even moderate share would be enough for most men, in this book which gives evidence of the clear eyes and high courage of which the gifted woman writer would be the last to boast. It is the brightest work of travel that has appeared in some time.

### Arbitration Treaty Approved.

It is pleasant to pass from these stories of misery and possible muddles to what The London Daily Chronicle, in publishing the full text of the arbitration treaty on Tuesday last, calls "the event of the nineteenth century." On all sides, from all Englishmen whose opinions are entitled to respect, here or in the United States, I hear nothing but anxious wishes that the treaty may be ratified, coupled with the desire to say or do nothing which may impede its passage through the Senate, or give offense by a seemingly impertinent assumption that the thing is done, before the body in whose power the final decision lies have given their authoritative assent. This is especially true of the Liberal Party in this country.

### Sargent Made an Academician.

The "American Night," as the Royal Academy election this week has been called, curiously surprised all the art prophets, who predicted that Benjamin Williams Leader, a native of Worcester, Mass., and an A. R. A., would certainly have the vacant chair, possibly because he has waited so long for it. John S. Sargent's claims were admitted on all sides to be pre-eminent, and his election as an Academician is extremely popular here. So, too, are, in a very marked degree, the selections of J. J. Shannon and Alfred Parsons as Associates.

### Russia's New Foreign Minister.

The appointment by the Czar of Count Muravieff as Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—practically Foreign Minister—is another proof of the saying that in Russian diplomacy Copenhagen is the direct road to high promotion. Doubtless during his Summer visits to the more than homely air of the simple Danish Court, where majesty is not so walled round by etiquette and fenced in by forms as at St. Petersburg, the Czar had a plentiful opportunity of arriving at a correct estimate of this able, calm, gracious, self-governed diplomat, who, as Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Berlin, was in his time the one man who estimated at its true political value Bismarck's policy and professions of friendship for Russia.

His nomination is, in a sense, a disappointment to a certain section of French politicians, who, after Lobanoff's sudden death, made up their minds that Shiskin, who was so devoted to France, would undoubtedly fill the vacant place. But it is fair to say that all expressions of prominent French opinion evince general satisfaction. On the other hand, too much weight must not be given to the first hostile utterances of the German press, which were more the reflections of the politically meaningless Bourse movement than expressions of the best German thought. Greater Germans can afford to wait and think well of Schouvaloff's late Secretary, who, like his chief, was certainly no anti-German, and found a friend in William himself.

In this country, which has so much to lose or gain in the coming months at the hands of Russian diplomacy, little is known of Muravieff, but that will surprise no one who is acquainted with the admirable power for resisting outside information which is possessed by the average Englishman.

### Troubles of Reigning Sovereigns.

There is, possibly, some consternation among the crowned heads of Europe in consequence of the report that the runaway Princess Chimay, formerly Miss Ward of Detroit, whose divorce proceedings in Belgium commence next Tuesday, was, while in Buda-Pesth, raided by the police, who, while searching for Russian military correspondence, found instead a series of letters from a reigning sovereign. This sensational information performs the useful office of at least diverting public attention from the dreary plague and famine records which have made the English press so funereal of late.

Another report of a graver kind, and also affecting a reigning sovereign, comes by way of Berlin, through a channel possibly not too trustworthy. If it be well founded, then the highstrung Czar may have suffered a serious shock indeed. The story is that while walking in a park at Tzarkoe, the Czar summoned to his side a gardener he saw working about the grounds. The man obeyed with alacrity, when an overzealous sentry, mistaking the gardener's quick approach for an evidence of hostility, shot him dead within a few feet of where the Emperor stood. Whether the story be true or not, the occurrence is unfortunately not too improbable, considering the high nervous tension of every official of the Russian Court and the everpresent thought of assassination, which, if the face is any index to the fears within, was never absent from the mind of the Czar himself, even in hospitable and enthusiastic Paris, last October.

### Liberal Party Politics.

The election of a Member of Parliament from the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire has put some heart into the Liberal Party, and it sadly needed cheering. Cleveland Division has returned a Liberal candidate by a majority of more than double that of 1895, and more than four times that of "the Liberal year," 1892. This is in spite of the fact that the successful candidate, Alfred Pease, is now absent in Somali Land, and that Keir Hardie, with the Independent Labor Party, did all he knew against the heavily handicapped Liberals. This is a parallel case to that of Sir Frank Evans, now a member for Southampton, who was in the United States when his unexpected election took place, and got home in time to find himself in the House of Commons. It is too early to say whether the latest result means the beginning of a Liberal reaction, but there are not wanting signs that the Education bill, among other new Parliamentary explosive compounds of unknown force, may prove a weapon more destructive to its friends than to its enemies.

People are wondering what will happen at the meeting on Monday at Lord Spencer's house, to choose a Liberal leader for the upper house. Lord Spencer is the man, if Sir William Harcourt has any voice in the matter. But if, on the other hand, Lord Tweedmouth is selected, then Harcourt's chances for the leadership of the entire party are less certain than his friends are at present prepared to admit.

### Another Confirmation Farce.

It has really become so much the fashion of late to make a stir or protest of some kind at the consecration of English Bishops, that no one was surprised that the performance was repeated yesterday at the confirmation of Dr. Mandell Creighton, late Bishop of Peterborough, as Bishop of London. The quaint old custom of solemnly and publicly charging the people to speak if they have any objection to the confirmation, now varied by the modern adaptation of almost sending for policemen if they do so, drags down a solemn ceremony to almost the level of a farce.

### Clerical Vandalism.

Perhaps a more serious matter to the thousands of lovers of historic buildings is that, secretly, almost clandestinely, in the gray dawn of Thursday morning, the demolition of the glorious west front of Peterborough Cathedral was begun. It is difficult to exaggerate the bitterness of the dispute that has been raging between the local Dean and Chapter, and the learned societies backed by great critics and artists, as to the proper way in which to repair this beautiful old work, without doing destructive damage. But an English Dean, within his limits, is almost as powerful as is an English Duke, and much more autocratic. So down goes the world-known west front.

### Progressive Duke of Norfolk.

One English Duke there is who is deserving well of his country, and who is so far unlike the Dean of Peterborough that he is building up instead of destroying. Certain coming concessions, alterations, and improvements just announced in the British postal rates and penalties are an earnest of coming common sense in Post Office management, and stamp the Duke of Norfolk as a really enlightened Postmaster General. A pupil and close friend of the late Cardinal Newman, simple in dress, unostentatious and coolheaded, this man, the hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, the hardworking manager of his own vast estates, as also of a great public department, is surely destined, unless I am very much mistaken, to exercise a political power in England, from a London public office somewhat west of St. Martins le Grand.

### Pope Leo's Condition.

Suggestions of the gravest kind have been heard of late as to the serious condition of the health of the Pope, whose excessive pallor and bent figure have been more noticeable than ever. I am inclined to believe the reports which reach me from trustworthy sources in Rome to the effect that there are really no present reasons for fear. Years ago the waxen pallor of Leo's beautiful face startled and misled friendly visitors, while his eager enemies were doomed to disappointment. The difficulty he has of taking food is certainly a more dangerous symptom, but that difficulty does not seem to be increased of late to any grave extent.

### A Manager Who Will Be Missed.

The death early Thursday morning of Agostino Gatti, one of the two remarkable brothers who owned the Adelphi Theatre and the well-known Adelaide Gallery in the Strand, is a sad loss to his countrymen here and in Italian Switzerland. It is also a severe blow to theatrical enterprise. He will be missed here, where almost all knew him who had to do with the theatre or the press. He was a man of modest ways and singular powers for hard work, generous to all those who really needed help and were not afraid or ashamed to work. Agostino Gatti, although naturalized as an Englishman many years ago, was until lately a prominent politician with princely estates in his native Swiss canton of Ticino. He began life most simply, and finished it with equal simplicity of manner, but with considerable wealth.

### A Chance for Zola.

It is interesting to learn from Paris that the secret of the failure of French colonization schemes has at last been discovered, together with a remedy. Chailly Bert, a son of that famous Paul Bert who gave his life in Indo-China, traces the colonization troubles to loneliness on the part of the male colonists, and to their lack of wives of French birth. Bert proposes to induce the patriotic pick of his unmarried countrywomen to cross the ocean, and, finding mates in the colonies, thus save the greater republic over the sea. How this is to be done is not quite clear. Perhaps Zola—who is understood now for the nineteenth time to be seeking an election to the French Academy—may care to curry favor among the Immortals by a small pamphlet, produced at speed in his best Academy-canvassing style, urging his fair countrywomen to a heroic contempt for the sea and all its dangers for the sake of Governmental colonization plans. But of this there is no sign as yet.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

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### Receptions at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—It is announced today that Gov. Black has decided upon Feb. 10 as the date for the customary annual reception at the Executive Mansion to the members of the Legislature and the State officers.

The reception by the Fort Orange Club of Albany in honor of the Governor will be given a week later, on Feb. 17.

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# THE IRISH TAX QUESTION

## IT HAS RECEIVED MUCH CONSIDERATION BY THE QUEEN.

### If It Is Mentioned at All in the Speech from the Throne, It Will Be an Indirect Allusion.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is understood that to no part of the Queen's speech, which will be read at the opening of Parliament, was more consideration devoted than to the question of referring to the Irish taxation agitation and to the form of reference, should it be decided to mention the matter. On Jan. 5 the Committee of the Cabinet consulted Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the subject, and since then communications have been constant between the Ministers. Leading Unionist members of both houses have been sounded as to the best course for the Government to take.

The final draft of the speech will be decided upon on Thursday, and will be signed by the Queen in council at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the day after. The Ministers who attend the council will travel from Victoria Station by a special train, and will cross to the Isle of Wight on one of the royal yachts. The accepted opinion in the Ministerial circle is that if the subject of Irish financial reform is mentioned at all, it will be in an indirect allusion in connection with the Government's measure for the constitution of a Board of Agriculture in Ireland. This bill, which was fully prepared months ago, has been before the Cabinet for revision, and is to be redrafted, a significant fact, suggesting some important change in its provisions.

The United Associated Presses have obtained some authoritative information on the Government proposals as recast under pressure of the Irish agitation. The bill, besides creating the new Irish department, will empower the board to draw from the imperial exchequer a large annual sum in aid of Irish agriculture and cognate industries, such as fisheries. These proposals must fall so lamentably far short of what is demanded as to justify the Nationalist-Unionist coalition in treating them as a mere installment.

The exact line of opposition to the Government, to be adopted by the coalition, will not be fixed till after the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech is opened, when there will be a conference between the Nationalist leaders and the members representing the Irish landlord interests. An interesting question and an important one for the Government is how far the coalition will work together—whether it will limit its combined action to Irish finance or go further. Unionists like Col. Saunderson cannot be expected to abandon their hostility to old forms of home rule, but already it is known that the Irish Unionists, who have hitherto opposed all bills introduced by Nationalists, are ready to relax their opposition, and, on some Irish questions, to even take united action against the Government.

Among the foremost Unionist speakers who support the coalition will be Mr. Horace Plunkett, Col. Saunderson, and Sir Edward Clarke. The latter lawyer-politician holds a brief from the Irish landlord interest, which would like to get the main portion of what may accrue to Ireland when financial redress is granted. Sir Edward Clarke was offered the post of Solicitor General in the Salisbury administration, but refused it, aiming at higher office. He now rejoices in a free hand, assaults the Government on the Venezuelan dispute, and takes exasperating views on Irish finance. One of the best debaters in Parliament, he will give the Ministerial side some trouble. His friends say that disappointed ambition has nothing to do with his present independence of party ties.

The Conservative papers announced that the Duke of Devonshire, who excited discontent in Tory quarters by giving a Liberal-Unionist dinner on the eve of the opening of the last session of Parliament, will not repeat the experiment. The Duke, however, will give his party dinner again on Monday evening. The Liberal-Unionists have no intention of allowing their existence as a separate section to be ignored by the country or their present allies.

The allies of Earl Spencer, who is mentioned as the successor of Lord Rosebery as Liberal leader in the House of Lords, will give a dinner to the Liberal peers. The Earl will preside at a meeting to be held on Jan. 19 to elect Lord Rosebery's successor.

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# A NEW YACHT FOR THE QUEEN.

### English Boats Being Made Ready for the Riviera Racing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Jan. 6.—Queen Victoria is to have a new steam yacht built to replace the old Victoria and Albert paddle yacht, which was built fifty years ago, and was many more years older in design and equipment. She was without exception the ugliest steam yacht afloat, and lying at her moorings in Cowes Road must have been an eyesore to the yachtsmen who admired a good-looking craft. The new steam yacht will, of course, be of larger tonnage, but it is not probable that she will be equal in tonnage to the huge steam yacht of the Czar or Kaiser. Since a Government dockyard will most likely be selected for building the yacht, an elegant and superior vessel need hardly be expected. Of course, the new yacht will be a screw steamer.

Royal yachts have been a time-honored institution in this country, but Queen Victoria was the first sovereign who owned a steam yacht. Her predecessor, King William IV., although a royal sailor, had no strong predilection for the sea. To be Commodore of a yacht club appeared to suffice for his ambition. The Prince of Wales, after exhausting other sports, has taken to yacht racing with an unexpected zest, which leaves regrets that he was not selected for the navy, instead of his brother, Prince Alfred, whose seafaring career did not get beyond enjoying the dignity and emoluments of a naval commander.

The American yacht Arcturus, which has been docked at Fay's, Southampton, is afloat, and is being painted and finished off. The same firm is fitting out the cutter Ailsa for the Riviera in the Ilchen. Lord Dunraven's ketch Cariad has had her mast taken out to have it reduced and the position of the mast shifted. Since the Cariad was built for the cutter rig, this alteration may be intended to carry out the first intention. Under her ketch rig the Cariad, built last season for a fast cruiser, did not show any speed.

Extensive preparations are being made for eclipsing all previous Riviera yachting seasons. Britannia and Ailsa are finishing their outfit, and will start about the middle of January. They have both been newly coppered, and, with new canvas, will be in proper racing trim. The twenty-rater Samphire, built by Sibbick for Mr. Ogden Goelet, is getting her fin and bulb keel unshipped, to be shipped on board a steamer for racing in the Mediterranean. Lord Dunraven's twenty-rater Audrey is a faster cutter than Samphire, and, being a finner, could have been also shipped to Marseilles. But Lord Dunraven has apparently got tired of yacht racing, as the ketch rig of his new hundred-ton cruiser Cariad indicated last Summer. With his Valkyrie III. lying at anchor, unused, in Gourock Bay, he must be rather tired of yachting property.

Sibbick of Cowes has new five-raters and under ready to be launched for the Riviera, and his latest five is already stretching her new canvas in the Solent.

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### Exequaturs Granted to Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President has granted exequaturs to the following Consular officers of the new Greater Republic of Central America: Nicanor Bolet Peraza, Consul General at New York; Ernest Schernikow, Consul at New York; Eustorgio Balderon, Consul General at San Francisco; Monico Cordova, Consul General at New Orleans; Victor J. Botto, Consul at New Orleans, and Joseph M. Bresler, Consul at Detroit. The President has also recognized Edwin Hughes as honorary Consul of Guatemala at Seattle.

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## SOCIALIST HYNDMAN EJECTED.

### He Interrupted a Meeting for Indian Relief in London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A large meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day for the purpose of furthering the work of aiding the sufferers by the famine in India. The Lord Mayor, Mr. George Faudel-Phillips, presided. Among those present were Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A resolution declaring it to be a public duty to promote the work of extending the measures for relief was offered by the Duke of Connaught, whereupon an attempt was made by the Socialist leader, Hyndman, to move an amendment deprecating the measures of relief for India, in view of the distress in England. The Lord Mayor refused to listen to Hyndman, but he persisted in his attempt to move his amendment, and he was put out of the hall, amid cheers. The resolution of the Duke of Connaught was adopted.

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## THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOMS.

### Five of Them Will Take Place During the Coming Season.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—American ladies desirous of presentation at the Drawing Rooms of the coming season can rely upon five taking place—three at which the Princess of Wales will act for the Queen and two which will be held by the Queen herself in May and early June. The rule is to be strictly enforced that no more than 200 presentations are to be permitted at each Drawing Room.

The Drawing Room in June will just precede the Diamond Jubilee functions, and will form a brilliant prelude to those celebrations. Some of the European Princes, who come to the jubilee, will have arrived and attend the Drawing Room. Her Majesty continues in fine health, is busied over the programme for the Diamond Jubilee, every detail of which she insists upon supervising, and has still, according to Court report, a good ten years of working activity in her. The sensational reports of her illness have elicited a semi-official denial. It is stated that even her chronic Winter rheumatism is abating.

The Court returns from Osborne to Windsor Castle on Feb. 10. On March 9 her Majesty will start for Cimiez, France.

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## A WINDOW FOR JOHN HARVARD.

### The University Thinks of Paying for the Painted Memorial.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The United Associated Presses learn from the Rev. Dr. Thompson, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, that the Harvard University authorities are still considering the proposal to grant a sum for a painted window in St. Saviour's to the memory of John Harvard. The church will be reopened as a pro-cathedral for South London on the 16th of February, the Lord Mayor attending in state. The Prince of Wales, with some others of the royal family, will also be present. Over £50,000 have been expended in repairs and alterations, and the interior is now pronounced to be among the most striking and magnificent of church edifices in England.

The new memorial windows include those dedicated to Shakespeare, Philip Massinger, Beaumont, and Fletcher, Dr. Sacheverell, and the actor, Alleyne. A number of Americans have contributed toward the Shakespeare and Massinger windows. To John Harvard's memory, who was christened in St. Saviour's in 1607, and whose parents kept the "Old Queen's Head," in Southwark, there has been allotted a fine three-light window in the south transept, which will cost about £500. The endowment of this memorial by Harvard University will undoubtedly be a graceful act.

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## THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

### Its Signing Received wiht Rejoicing by German Citizens.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Outside of military and Government circles, with the press exponents of their views, the general arbitration treaty just signed by Great Britain and the United States is hailed with delight. The Centrist and Freisinnge newspapers concur in acclaiming the treaty as offering the very best solution of the question how to escape from the system of militarism which is now draining the lifeblood of Europe, and advocate a resort to a similar measure on the part of the Continental powers. The leading Centrist organ, Germania, predicts that the conclusion of the Anglo-American treaty will influence the party of the Centre, which is now the strongest party in the Reichstag, in dealing with the demands of the Imperial Government for a large increase in the army estimates for the purpose of augmenting the artillery and other branches of the military service. Pursuing the subject, the paper asks why this momentous event—the signing of the treaty—cementing peace between 110,000,000 of people, ought not to lead to similar understandings between other countries.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is also enthusiastic over the treaty, which, it says, will encourage the friends of peace in Germany to exert their energies toward a general reduction of the armaments of Europe and settle all future disputes by means of arbitration instead of a resort to arms.

The North German Gazette, the organ of the Government, on the other hand, upholds the principle of militarism, and scoffs at the idea of universal peace, which it characterizes as a mere delusion of the democracy. "War," the Zeitung declares, "has been a great factor in the advance of civilization. The policy of peace at any price is degrading. There is a good deal of sham behind the American and English expressions of mutual sentiment. Both nations have common concern in Anglicizing the world, and other nations have small inducement to follow their example."

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### The Pope Favors Bishop Keane.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Bishop John J. Keane, formerly Rector of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, who was recently appointed by the Pope to the office of Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, has also been made Consultor to the Congregations of the Propaganda and Studies. It is observed in the Vatican circle that Bishop Keane enjoys the special favor of the Pope.

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### United States Consul Wamer Dead.

COLOGNE, Germany, Jan. 16.—William D. Wamer, United States Consul at this place, is dead.

### Foreign Notes of Interest.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Cabinet Council just held here agreed to recognize the newly formed Central American Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Government has issued a decree forbidding the importation of linen rags from the districts in India in which the bubonic plague is prevalent.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The German steamer Albano, Capt. Koch, from Hamburg for New York, with sugar, is aground in the Elbe, and is full of water.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The condition of the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who underwent an operation in the South Street Hospital a few days ago, is rapidly improving.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, late Minister of War, is paying a visit to Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruh, and the two veterans walk out together daily. Dr. Eisenberg, assistant to Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, is in attendance upon the ex-Chancellor.

### Passengers on the New York.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship New York were the Baronne de Fancigny, Cyril Grey, W. Livingston, Mrs. G. L. Vilard, W. M. Sheehan, Robert Frazer, F. W. J. Hurst, W. A. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, W. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosenberg, A. R. Robertson, Mrs. S. Sloane, J. H. Thompson, and F. Humber Taylor.

### Twenty Cents Conscience Money.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—State Treasurer Colvin to-day received 20 cents conscience money, inclosed in the official envelope of the New York State Assembly. Accompanying the money was an unsigned note containing the words: "Even 20 cents is too heavy a burden when the conscience has to bear it."

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## ARREST OF AN EX-OFFICIAL.

### A Former City Chamberlain of Gloversville in Trouble.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—J. Frank Davis, City Chamberlain from 1890 to 1894, was arrested this morning, charged with misappropriating the city's funds. It is claimed that his shortage amounts to several thousand dollars.

Davis's arrest, following that of City Clerk Wilmarthon on a similar charge, has created a sensation, and rumors are rife that other arrests are likely to be made.

The amount of the city's fund which Davis is charged with appropriating to his own use is $6,953. His cash books for all years of his term of office are missing. He is also charged with falsifying other books. Davis's examination is set for Thursday.

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## NO ESCAPE FOR RHODES.

### When Released in Chicago He Will Be Taken to Denver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Dr. Frank C. Rhodes, alias Count De Juster, who is wanted in several cities on various charges, and is locked up here, after having been released once, obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and will make another attempt to get out of the clutches of the law.

He is wanted first at Denver for embezzlement and forgery, and Gov. Tanner has honored the requisition of the Colorado Governor, which will operate against his escape.

Cornelia S. Newbury, a Denver widow, accuses him of getting $1,500 from her to form a business partnership, but he left Denver as soon as he got the money, and came to Chicago, where he married another woman. He is also wanted in Brooklyn, N. Y., for bigamy and forgery.

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## WILBER FAMILY TROUBLES.

### An Order Restraining the Wife from Removing Her Daughter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Upon the motion of counsel of Representative David F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., whose wife, Myra C. Wilber, sued him here for alimony and support several days ago, Judge Cox to-day signed an order restraining Mrs. Wilber from removing Edith M. Wilber, the child of the parties, from the District.

The order also requires Mrs. Wilber to produce the child in court Wednesday next, at which time Mr. Wilber is required to show cause why the temporary restraining order issued against him by the court the day the suit was filed shall not be made permanent.

It is understood that Mr. Wilber based his motion for the restraining order against his wife on the belief that she intended removing their child beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

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## BATTLEFIELD OF VICKSBURG.

### Col. Fred D. Grant and Gen. E. D. Lee Working for Its Perpetuation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the disturbed condition of affairs in the Southern States which followed the war a commission sent out by President Johnson to investigate matters (and of which Gen. J. E. Fullerton of the Chickamauga Park Commission is now almost the only survivor) found in every Southern hotel they visited Gen. Robert E. Lee's portrait displayed in the post of honor in the office. The one partial exception was Vicksburg, where the portrait of Lee on the right was flanked by that of U. S. Grant on the left. Yesterday this incident was recalled by a remarkable reconter which occurred in the Speaker's room at the Capitol.

Col. Fred D. Grant of New York, son of the great Union General, and Lieut. Gen. E. D. Lee of Mississippi, one of the Confederate leaders, met for a common purpose. Grant and Lee are here advocating the perpetuation of the battlefield of Vicksburg, on which Grant won laurels as a strategist and a fighting soldier. Col. Grant represents the Army of the Tennessee and Gen. Lee the Confederate Veterans' Association. They are the leaders of a commission having for its purpose the purchase of the country surrounding Vicksburg to be held by the Federal Government in perpetuity so that future generations may see how the great Federal General manoeuvred to capture the Gibraltar of the Confederacy.

The Park Commission represented by Grant and Lee appeared before the Committee on Rules, consisting of Speaker Reed and Messrs. Manderson and Dalzell, to plead that a day be set aside for the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the preliminary work of surveying and marking the lines of battle. As the bill carries an appropriation, Speaker Reed would not make a positive answer. He said that the matter could not be considered alone on its sentimental side.

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## A GUNBOAT SENT TO BANGKOK.

### To Protect American Interests in the Kingdom of Siam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The gunboat Machias left Canton for Bangkok, Siam, this morning, in obedience to cabled orders from Secretary Herbert, "to protect American interests." The distance is about 2,000 miles, and the Machias should reach her destination in about a week. The State Department declines to divulge the character of information which it has received from Bangkok which causes the sudden dispatch of a warship to the scene, but there is no doubt the attack on United States Vice Consul General Edward B. Kellett by Siamese soldiers is at the bottom of it. Press dispatches three weeks ago announced that Mr. Kellett, who is an unpaid official appointed by Minister and Consul General Barrett two years ago, had been fired upon and wounded by Siamese soldiers. It was impossible to confirm this news at the State Department at the time, but it was explained there that Mr. Kellett had a right to engage in trade, and possibly some personal affair of his own had led to his arrest by local authorities.

To-day it is learned that for some time litigation has been in progress over the estate of an American named Cheek, who held a valuable teak concession from the Siamese Government. This had been highly remunerative during Cheek's lifetime, but then, after his death, it became desirable to wind up his estate the Siamese Government stepped in and took measures to prevent the sale of a number of elephants he had raised and employed in getting out timber.

It is also said that Kellett was the executor for the estate or the agent of the heirs, and his activity in their behalf had probably led to friction with the Siamese authorities, who, perhaps, overstepped the usual legal methods in trying to get rid of him.

No American warship has been to Bangkok for about seven years, and while Minister Barrett has been well received there, the Siamese have not had as much respect for the American flag as for that of either Great Britain or France.

Isaac Townsend Smith, Siamese Consul General at New York, when shown a copy of the Washington dispatch regarding the sending of the gunboat Machias to Bangkok, Siam, "to protect American interests," said he did not attach any importance to the action.

"Dispatches from Siam about the attack on Vice Consul General Kellett," said he, "are newspaper sensations. The whole affair, in my opinion, is mere buncombe. If the situation were at all serious the Siamese Government would have communicated with me officially before this. I have not received a word from them on the subject."

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### Gov. Black Refuses to Interfere.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Black to-day refused to interfere in the case of the wife murderer, Hoch, of Lewis County, who is to be executed in Auburn Prison during the week beginning to-morrow. The application for a commutation of the condemned man's sentence was made by his attorney, Mr. Hilts of Lowville, and was based on the ground of Hoch's alleged insanity.

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# TOLSTOI WRITES OF WAR

## SAYS IT MUST FOLLOW SLAVERY AND DISAPPEAR.

### His Letter Based on the Refusal of a Hollander to Serve in the Army.

A young Hollander named Van der Ver excited the admiration of Tolstoi last Summer by refusing to perform military duty. The eccentric Russian at first supposed that the refusal was based on religious scruples, and wrote an article in which he exulted over what he declared was a notable exhibition of true Christian courage. Later it appeared that Van der Ver acted from a conviction that war is illogical and armies merely instruments by which the rich keep the poor in subjection. So Tolstoi has had to write another and quite different article, of which a French translation appears in Le Magazine International. Parts of it are of timely interest just now, and a few of the more important paragraphs are reproduced in the lines that follow:

"As a fire that has been kindled on the steppe does not go out until it has consumed everything there which is dry and dead, and therefore combustible, so a truth, once expressed in words, does not cease to act until it has annihilated the lies, foredoomed to destruction, that try to stifle and strangle it.

"The fire may smolder long, but when it has been blown into flame all that can burn is consumed and quickly. It is thus that a thought seeks long to manifest itself before finding expression, but, clear formulation in words once attained, that is enough; falsehood and evil soon vanish.

"One of the partial manifestations of Christianity, the idea that humanity can exist without slavery, was first definitely expressed by the writers of the eighteenth century. Till then, not only the ancient pagans, Plato and Aristotle, but the men nearest to us in time and Christians, were not able to conceive of mankind as existing without slavery. Thomas More could not imagine even Utopia without slavery. No more was it possible for the man who lived at the beginning of this century to conceive of human life without war.

### Disappearance of War.

"Not until after the wars of Napoleon was there a clear expression of the idea that humanity could live without them. Now, only a hundred years have passed since the idea that humanity could live without slavery took shape, and yet literal slavery is no longer to be found among Christian peoples; so there will be no more war within less than a hundred years after the idea that it is needless has been plainly enunciated. It is very possible that war will not then have completely disappeared, any more than slavery has. Probably enough, it will survive in another form, just as paid labor has survived the abolition of slavery; but there will be no wars or armies of the utterly unreasonable and immoral sort that exist to-day.

"Indications that the change is near are numerous, very numerous. They are to be found in the present situation, from which there is no other issue, of the Governments that are constantly increasing their armaments; in the growth of taxes, which constantly become more heavy; in the power of engines of destruction, now at its apogee; in the efforts of peace congresses and peace societies, and specially in the fact that already isolated individuals are refusing to do military service. In this refusal lies the solution of the question.

"You say that military service is indispensable, and that without it we should be exposed to terrible dangers. All that may be true, but with the conception of good and evil common to all the men of this time, and to yourselves, I cannot kill at the command of some one else. And if military service is, as you say, very necessary, then organize it in a manner that will not be so completely in contradiction with my conscience and yours. Until you have so transformed it, and while this direct contradiction persists, I will in nowise consent to serve.

"That is the response which will inevitably and very soon be made by all honest and reasonable men, not only by Christians, but also by Mohammedans, and those who are called pagans, the Brahmins, the Buddhists, and the followers of Confucius.

### Settled Now in Consciences.

"Perhaps from the force of inertia militarism will persist for some time, but the question is already settled in the consciences of mankind. The number of men who hold the new views is each day, each hour, growing larger, and there is no possible way of stopping the movement.

"Every time that men accept a truth, no matter what it is, or, rather, every time they free themselves from a prejudice—such a release has taken place within our own time in respect to slavery—it always produces a struggle between the consciences of men who are coming into the light and the passive resistance of the ancient state of things.

"At first the power of inertia is so strong, and conscience is so weak, that the attempt to rise above prejudice creates only astonishment. The new truth is regarded as an absurdity. 'Live without slavery? Who will do the work?' 'Live without war? Somebody will come and conquer us.' But conscience constantly gains strength, the principle of inertia constantly loses power, and the expressions of surprise give place to derision and to contempt. 'The Holy Scriptures recognize masters and slaves. This relation has always existed, and yet here come wise folks who want to make over the world!' So they said in regard to slavery. 'All learned men and all philosophers have admitted the legitimacy, even the sanctity, of war.' That is what they now say in regard to war.

"But conscience constantly grows stronger and clearer; more and more numerous are the people who admit the new truth, and to the derision and the contempt succeed ruse and deception. The partisans of error then pretend to understand and to recognize the enormity and the cruelty of the system which they defend; but they declare that for the present its destruction is impossible, and they put off the work to an undetermined epoch. 'Who does not know that slavery is an evil? But mankind is not yet fitted for freedom and enfranchisement.' So they said about slavery forty years ago. 'Who does not know that war is an evil? But humanity is still in a state so near to that of the animals that its suppression would cause more harm than good.' Thus do they talk now about war.

### Silence the Only Defense.

"Just as slavery persisted for a while after the attempts to defend it had ceased, so now they do not seek to excuse wars and armies. To argument they respond with silence, profiting meanwhile, from the force of inertia, through which alone wars and armies still continue, and knowing full well that this organization for the purpose of murder, so ferocious and so immoral, in appearance so powerful, may at any moment fall in ruins, never again to be repaired. If a drop of water trickles through a dike, if one brick is removed from an immense building, if one mesh in the strongest net is broken, then the dike is pierced, the building topples, and the net comes to pieces.

"The refusal of Van der Ver to do military service, based on motives felt to be adequate by all humanity, seems to me to be such a drop of water, such a brick, such a mesh. His refusal will be followed by others, more and more numerous. Just as soon as there are many of them, the men who to-day say (and of these there are legions) that we cannot get along without war will say that they have long proclaimed the folly and the immorality of war, and that they have long counseled all to imitate Van der Ver. Then, of wars and armies as they now exist, there will survive only a memory. That time is near."

The following are the most significant lines in the letter in which the young Hollander announced to the commander of his conscription district that he would not obey the order to join his regiment:

"Perhaps you may tell me that the duty of the National Guard is simply to preserve order at home. Sir, if order really did reign in our present society, if the social organism were truly healthy, if crying wrongs were not obvious in our social relations, if one man did not die of hunger while another enjoys all the fantasies of luxury, then would you see me in the front rank among the defenders of that order; but I refuse irrevocably to go to the assistance of what is called 'the existing order.' Both of us know perfectly well what the maintenance of the existing order means. It means to support the rich against the wretched laborers who are beginning to be conscious of their rights."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
291 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

**The State Trust Company**
100 Broadway.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

**FAHNESTOCK & CO.,**
Brokers and Dealers in
**Investment Securities,**
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

**Simon Borg & Co.,**
BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
*BANK STOCKS.*
**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

**Bacon, McKinley & Sherman,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Buy and sell, on commission only, Government, Railroad, and Street Railway securities.
Reliable information furnished on request as to securities dealt in on New York Stock Exchange.
Have correspondents in all the leading cities of Europe.
Correspondence and inquiries solicited.
LATHROP R. BACON. W. G. McKINLEY.
PERCY W. SHERMAN.

**HOLMES & CO**
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

**J. S. BACHE & CO.,**
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, N. Y.;
Plaza Hotel, N. Y.; 43 Leonard St., N.Y., and at Albany, Troy, Phila., Baltimore, and Montreal, Can.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, READING AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
260 Bullitt Building,
PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1897.

Under an agreement dated December 23, 1895, between this Committee and the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, a large number of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the Trust Company.

At a meeting of depositing bondholders held December 19, 1896, the committee was authorized to press for a foreclosure of the property in case a sale of the bonds could not be made within a short time at a satisfactory price.

The committee invites all holders of First Mortgage Bonds who wish to unite for mutual protection to deposit their Bonds immediately with the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co., for which its negotiable receipts will be issued. Further particulars will be furnished upon application.

JOHN S. WILSON,
JOHN SAILER,
WM. H. JENKS,
JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.,
HARRY A. BERWIND,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.

To the Holders of

**Kings County Elevated Railway Co.**
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
**Fulton Elevated Railway Co.**
First Mortgage Bonds.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

Celluloid Stock.
N. Y. Air Brake Stock.
Hudson River Telephone Stock.
Michigan Penisular Car Com. Stock.
City Railway Bonds of New York.
New York Biscuit Bonds.
Pennsylvania Coal Stock.
Equitable Gas Stock.
American Surety Stock.
BOUGHT BY
**TOBEY & KIRK,**
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE.
**28th and 29th Street 1st Mtge. 5s, due 1996,**
Guaranteed by the
**Metropolitan Street Railway Co.**
**GUSTAVUS MAAS**
26 BROAD ST.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market becomes active. It is strong. Both activity and strength promise further development. Even something like enthusiasm is developing. The Wall Street week has closed with a show of what—contrasted with recent experiences—is outright buoyancy.

Nothing particularly new has come to pass, so far as general business conditions are concerned. It is only that those conditions are beginning really to assert themselves. It has been so much the fashion of Wall Street to croak, that betterment has for a long time past accumulated without recognition. Speculative Wall Street has preferred to gauge the situation by surface showings rather than by essential and intrinsic values existing none the less because unparaded. We have heard much of bank smashes, of trade complications, of bad traffic returns—but (as significantly pointed out on this page to-day by the representative of the foremost brokerage house in Wall Street) these scarecrows are ineffective and played out for the reason that they in no way point to current conditions, but are wholly and altogether reminiscences merely. What happened in times gone by may be a more or less delectable subject for the Wall Street historian, but for the Wall Street trader or investor it does not have any more significance than a signal to a Broadway cable car.

In the Stock Exchange district nothing is so valueless as a precedent—nothing so utterly inconsequential as the recitation of (to use Mr. Chapman's phrase) "what used to be." Markets are made on facts that are new, on forecasts of the future. Just now Wall Street seems to be more intent on discounting what is ahead than, even, on a consideration of what the present is. The present is not discouraging. Current conditions have for their chief features records of development that are substantial.

During the past week official statements have been issued presenting the records of international trade for 1896. The figures are as foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES—over $325,000,000 of exports in excess of imports, a balance to the credit of the United States in international trade of over $25,000,000 per month from the beginning of last January to the beginning of this January. This record places our Government in the lead of the creditor nations of the world. The figures are too vast for any computation such as superficial calculators can make.

Their consequence is multiplied a thousandfold by the political developments that have come coincidentally. Together they give to America a position incomparable. It is not merely that our commodities have found and are still commanding responsive markets abroad; but the tonic, and what must be the finally dominant, factor in the situation is that along with this tremendous financial and commercial and industrial stride, we have at the same time certified to the whole world our devotion as a Nation to the strictest principles of National honor.

At the beginning of the period for which this magnificent international trade balance stands, we were not in that repute abroad which gave us the confidence of investors anywhere. We were—in European opinion, at least—coquetting with dishonesty. Men much quoted in high position were openly dallying with politics altogether cheap, espousing doctrines in National finance that fell not one whit short of plain, ordinary swindling. They who represented this were so lost to reason and shame that they strutted their dogmas, claiming the control of both the great political parties of the country, finally grabbing the organization of one and almost the other. Little wonder it was that the investors of the world, with old-fashioned notions about honesty, became nervous and distrustful and sent back to us every American security they could.

But the people voted; and to the whole world the result was a revelation, inspiring confidence where hitherto had been most marked distrust.

And so 1896 went out to make way in 1897 for prosperity warranted by every material condition, supported by the establishment of a peerless National integrity record.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that Europe has begun to buy back American securities; such purchases have been in progress ever since November on a large scale; but with efforts to avoid attention, for such investors do not love to bid prices up on themselves; and sometimes even recently the appearance has been rather of further European selling rather than of buying. Now, however, the foremost banking houses of Wall Street having international connections are outspokenly bullish. They do not take outsiders much into their confidence, but European favor toward American securities is no longer disguised.

This particular development has done much to encourage investors and traders at home. Important interests here are now in our markets after years of absolute neglect.

When the current betterment in securities began to assert itself, professional Wall Street set the movement down to an ordinary covering of short contracts. Such transactions were more or less conspicuous, but they were insignificant relatively. The close of the week has disclosed that the real buyers have not been bear speculators evening up contracts, but largely represented transactions for the account of interests much more important.

The position taken in this review as to the urgent necessity for fairer treatment of investors by corporation managers has met with earnest commendation. It has been much the fashion for stockholders to surrender the management of their properties to managers almost wholly without any supervision. This in many notable instances has resulted deplorably. We have had wrecks and scandals directly chargeable to the star chamber style of management. In some way, and soon, there must be found a remedy for this evil. Eventually the New York Stock Exchange must more resolutely address itself to this problem. But the stockholders of corporations must themselves act. The average American stockholder is either so trustful or so lazy that virtually his only act during a whole year is to assign his vote to somebody else, usually a stranger, and usually, too, careless of the stockholder's rights. The New York Stock Exchange has gone on record with the issue of a circular in which corporations are urged to make proper showings. This appeal has had some good effects. But it will have to be supplemented. The interests at stake are vast. Neglect in the future like the neglect of the past will be indefensible.

So long as the managers of a corporation of consequence refuse to let its owners—its stockholders—know regularly and fully what its condition is, so long the shares of that corporation must be unsafe investments. Manipulation may for a time maintain activity in such stock in the market, and manipulation may make that activity apparently show strength. But the sure sequel of trouble is bound to come, sooner or later. Nothing is hidden unless there be something to hide. Mysteries cannot last as substitutes for earnings—and this fact is active, whether the stock affected by it is a railroad property like Long Island or a great combine like Cordage was or the Sugar Trust is.

During the coming week Congress may make some of its accustomed imbecile breaks. But it will have to be a grave incident that will get much attention just now in the financial world. Sentiment is on the hopeful side—confident, even.

Tremendous sums of money pile up in our banks. Borrowers are not taking much. But, as every sensible man knows, the growth of sentiment, gains in business confidence, can change all this in the space of the twinkling of an eye. And such a change—so every Wall Street authority virtually now believes—is close at hand. Meantime Wall Street, as usual, anticipates and discounts.

## SATURDAY.

The upward movement in prices, which began so auspiciously on Friday, was continued yesterday with even more substantial results. It was an active day—more so than any Saturday Wall Street has seen for a long time. In the short two hours over 200,000 shares of stock were dealt in, and in the most active stocks the advances were greater than in the full session of Friday.

⁂

There were no developments of importance during the day. The predominant influences in the market were the further covering of short contracts and the buying for long account. The hesitancy and waiting disposition of the Street has been broken down. The bear party has released the bridle and given the stock market its head.

⁂

Sugar was again the leader. The Grangers were all strong, with Burlington and Quincy showing the most substantial advance. St. Paul was bought by London largely. It was a broader market than we have seen since the election in November, and there were more evidences of outside buying than at any time since then.

⁂

The weekly bank statement once more showed the great plethora of money which New York now holds. Deposits increased more than $9,000,000, while loans increased barely a quarter of a million. That fully explains the existing money market situation.

The surplus reserve increased $8,800,000. The associated banks now hold more than $52,000,000 over their legal requirements. They have out in loans $490,000,000, which is larger than ever before at this period of the year.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼. There was a sale of $9,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 120¼.

⁂

In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | ¾ | Mo. Pacific | 2 |
| Am. Sug. Refs. | 2 | Mobile & Ohio | ½ |
| A., T. & S. F. pf. | ½ | Nat. Lead | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1 | Nat. Lead pf. | 3 |
| B. U. Gas | 2 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. | 2½ | Nor. Pacific pf. | ⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | ⅝ | Pacific Mail | 1¼ |
| C., M. & St. P. | 1½ | P. & R. 2d pf., w. i. | ¾ |
| C. & Northwest | 1½ | Pullman Car | 1½ |
| C., R. I. & P. | 1¼ | St. L. Southwest. pf. | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 1¼ | St. P. & O. | ⅝ |
| Consol. Gas | 1½ | Southern Pacific | 1 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1½ | Tenn. C. & I. | ¾ |
| Erie 1st pf. | ⅜ | Texas Pacific | ⅝ |
| Gen. Electric | ⅝ | U. S. Leather pf. | ½ |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 3 | U. S. Rubber pf. | ½ |
| Iowa Central | ⅛ | Wabash | ½ |
| L. E. & W. pf. | ½ | Wabash pf. | ¾ |
| Louis. & Nash. | ⅞ | West. U. Tel. | ⅞ |
| Manhattan | 1½ | | |

STOCK DECLINED.

Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf. ⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor 1st | 1 | M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s. | 1½ |
| A., C. & P. 1st | 2½ | Ohio South. 1st | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. | 1 | St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s. | 1¼ |
| C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. | 1 | Term. of St. L. 1st 4½s | 2¼ |
| Det. Gas Co. 5s | 1 | T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r. | 1½ |
| E. G. L. & F. of Chicago 1st | 1 | Wis. Cent. 1st t. r. | 1¼ |
| Gen. Elec. deb. | 2 | | |

There were no declines.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $102,389,092; balances, $7,992,807; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,143,554.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅜ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜ and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

⁂

Mr. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says of the foreign exchange market:

"We have seen during this past week a narrowing of the difference between short and long sterling. It has been due to the decline in the London discount market from 3¼ to 3 per cent. The advance in exchange was due to the same cause that has kept the market strong for the last six weeks—our own low money market, as compared with those of Europe.

"As a result of this latter difference in rates, our banks, trust and insurance companies, and other financial institutions, as well as many private capitalists with surplus funds on their hands, are still buying sixty and ninety day sterling, rather than loan out their money at 1½ per cent., the prevailing call rate in Wall Street.

"The people who are thus investing their money are evidently not afraid of a decline in exchange, which might curtail the rate of interest they expect to make on their investments. Nor does there appear to be much danger of such a decline.

"As I view the situation, there is only one thing which can bring about a lower exchange rate—a foreign buying movement in our stocks."

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1, to 35¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 35⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77⅝; Atchison preferred, ⅛, to 25, and Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 15¼; Reading, ⅛, to 14, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 57⅛. Illinois Central at 95¾, New York Central at 96½, and Louisville and Nashville at 51⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 1-16 for money and 112 3-16 for the account.

⁂

The week closes with a decidedly better tone in the American list at London. The investment buying has made itself evident each day, and as the New York market has increased its activity and put up its prices, London has increased her speculative interest in our stocks.

The prospects for easier money abroad are gradually growing better. If there is a reduction in rates there will doubtless be an increase in speculation, for to the stringency in the money markets has been attributed the dulness on the London Stock Exchange for the past two weeks. And according to people here who are closely in touch with European financial circles, any revival in speculation there will mean considerable activity in the American department. New York's bull movement of the past three days has furnished London a basis for speculative operations, and it is altogether probable that during the coming week foreign quotations may develop into an important factor in the New York market.

## REWARDS CLOSE AT HAND.

The substantial improvement in public sentiment is illustrated by the confident views of practically every man of importance in Wall Street. One of the significant features in current stock market development is the fact that the chief houses of the Stock Exchange are now practically all ranged on one side, having faith in the betterment which has appeared. The opinions and position of such authorities are not in any way now disguised. Apropos of this, there is a special value in outspoken confidence by Mr. Elverton R. Chapman of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley.

"Doubt is no longer excusable," said Mr. Chapman yesterday, commenting on the market's course. "All substantial tendencies are now one way. We are in the midst of business improvement, daily extending, and sure, I believe, to prove lasting. We have, for a long time, been deluged with doleful tales, and even after the magnificent election of last November, we have still been pursued by the continual cries of the croakers. This bear growl has been so persistent and so vehement that many timid souls have doubtless been awed by it. The stock market has dragged, the average observer of what is going on in Wall Street choosing to wait for conservatism's sake. Yet, right through all this game of depression there has not been a day without some significant step forward in National conditions.

"We have been assailed by bank failures, by railway earning decreases, by some conspicuous trade failures, by a combination of more or less discouraging events. According to professional bear calculations, these happenings ought to have brought stock market demoralization. The worst thing accomplished, however, was the production of security market stagnation. The disclosure in this was significant beyond any question. It made plain the influential fact that American securities are now, more largely than ever in the past, held on an investment basis—in strong hands, not to be scared into liquidation. Such conditions have made plain that our stocks and bonds are no longer chiefly held in the brokers' offices of Wall Street. Far beyond any past comparison, American securities are now owned outright. Slim margins have gone out of fashion. Business scourges of the last half dozen years have made the American public ultra-conservative. We have had a long era of drastic economies. It is not that our people have grown careless about security markets so much as that they have been resolutely prudent—prepared for all the possible drawbacks of bad times.

"Thus it is that we now approach widespread business improvement better prepared than at any time in many a year. We are not overextended. We are in just that snug shape which enables us to take advantage of the unprecedented bargains now crowding the stock market. Recent bad developments have been, at their worst, disclosures of only what formerly happened. They are all apart from what is present and current. The broken banks of Illinois and trade failures elsewhere are all reflections of conditions that are past. These failures were failures in the Bryan panic of last Summer; and the fact that they have been covered till now has nothing to do with what present conditions are. The public understands this, appreciates it. And that is why we see our security market now broadening. Men who make money do not build on what used to be, but on what is and what is sure to come. At present such foundations are most substantial.

"The Government's annual statement of international trade balances—showing more than a million of dollars to our credit for each working day of 1896—is an ample answer to every doubt or quibble touching our financial and commercial conditions. Such a record is unprecedented in the history of nations. Our vast crops and our manufactures all find ready markets abroad. The American producer has become practically a dictator in the markets of Europe.

"What 1896 did, 1897 is likely to far outreach. We begin the year with opportunities greater than ever before, and never have we been so amply prepared to make opportunities profitable.

"Since the Baring panic time of 1890 we have had continually till now something ahead of us to keep security markets in check, and not that only, but impending events were looked upon as likely to affect every financial and commercial condition of the country. Some of these have been scarecrows: some have seemed to have hope in them. Never one was reached and passed, however, without the succession of something new still just a little ahead, still able to halter and hold back activity. We are no longer so handicapped.

"The path ahead of us is clear. It is bright. There are sure rewards right in front of us. Here and there the croakers chant doleful lamentations about deadful things which may come to pass down at Washington, but all such Jeremiah business has gone out of fashion. The American public has got over devoting itself to apprehensions. We have reached the point where it is no longer bad form to be hopeful—and when the American people become confident they are not restrainable.

"No intelligent analysis of existing business conditions can warrant anything else than precisely this inspiriting confidence. The man who doubts it, gets in the way of it, will reap regrets. Congress may do some further foolish talking, but no disturbing Congressional action will come from such talking. The business interests of the United States were asserted at the polls last November—and there is not a politician in this country who will dare ignore that fetching fact. If politics and politicians are the only bugaboos ahead, there are no bugaboos."

## BUSINESS PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Mr. Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the general business outlook:

"There are ample grounds for hope. It is not necessary to go over the many influences which must soon develop a widespread betterment in all lines of business. Predictions are idle and useless. Every man understands the factors in the situation—the scarcity of stocks of merchandise, the rock-bottom position of trade, and the removal of those barriers which have heretofore been so powerful in holding back improvement.

"I feel confident that we shall see a greatly changed condition of affairs by Spring at the furthest. It will not surprise me if the betterment shows itself within the next week or two. The bad weather in the West has kept things back for the past two weeks. Otherwise I think we should have already seen evidences of improvement.

"But while I believe we are going to have better business within a very short time, yet I do not think the improvement will assume any great proportions until after the new Administration is installed and the new Congress gives some indication of its future course. It is only reasonable to expect that the business community will be somewhat hesitant until it knows something of the new lawmaking body, particularly when it is understood that the coming Congress will have several important problems to solve.

"It is not a question of the manner in which these matters are settled—it is their settlement that is needed. While there is no certainty about legislation, no solid foundation on which to base business operations, the improvement will be limited. But once settle these agitations and let people know where they stand, and there will be no hesitation to keep back the progress of trade.

"I feel very hopeful both for business and railroad earnings. Until March is well under way the betterment in trade will necessarily be slow. After that, and after Congress gives some proof of its desire to afford the country relief, we will see substantial and well-earned improvement throughout the whole industrial field."

## TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Here are two opinions of American securities from the most prominent of London's financial newspapers, The Economist and The Statist. In the one we have the characteristic sneer at American railroads and American conditions. In the other there is a bullish tone that is unfamiliar coming from London. It is a realization of the new conditions existing in America, and of the promise which the country gives of vast improvement.

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The first one, The Economist, says:

"Surprise has been felt by professional operators in American railroad securities on both sides of the Atlantic that the hopes entertained of active markets as the result of the 'sound money' victory have thus far proved entirely delusive. Indeed, if a moderate amount of arbitrage dealings be left out of account, it is doubtful whether the purchases and sales of 'Yankees' in the Stock Exchange during the past few weeks have much exceeded those effected in the corresponding period immediately preceding the November elections. For one thing, the gross earnings of the principal roads have shown further substantial decreases, though for the closing week of the year a few increases were reported, and so far the predicted industrial revival has hung fire.

"But apart from these direct incentives to a laissez faire policy on the part of investors, it is indisputable that the state of affairs in the United States is not calculated to encourage the purchase of American securities. The question of tariff legislation, which was regarded as of so much less importance than the reform of the currency in the Presidential campaign, has been gradually pushed to the front, and is at the present time engaging by far the greater amount of political attention; and though it is difficult to judge whether Senator Wolcott's mission to Europe is to be of an official or an unofficial character, it is only too plain that the show of interest in bimetallism which the mission denotes is regarded in the United States as a sop to the silverites, so as to induce them to refrain from actively opposing the tariff proposals of the new Government.

"While this sort of thing goes on investors may well be excused for imagining that the consideration of such a vitally important matter as the currency of the United States is likely to be indefinitely postponed, and that in consequence the evils which have resulted from the absolute disregard of sound monetary principles will be perpetuated."

⁂

The second, The Statist refutes all of these pessimistic views as follows:

"The public continues to hold aloof from entering into transactions in American shares, but there is noticeable a steady absorption of bonds and an undertone of anticipation that conditions in America will show gradual improvement, and be reflected later on by a greater amount of activity in the share market.

"At the moment, the most prominent among the reasons that deter speculators from entering the market for shares is the uncertainty surrounding the political outlook, as there is still a feeling of nervousness as to what may be decided with regard to the Cuban question. There is also doubt about whether President McKinley will press on a drastic tariff modification, or present a moderate bill. The crop of failures reported as having occurred in Chicago and vicinity is rather interpreted as meaning that the position is now so much more assured that the unsound business of the past is being liquidated, and it is practicable to do this without causing alarm; whereas, during the time of crisis it was considered expedient to defer such action lest the strain of an already bad position should be accentuated.

"It is expected that an improvement will be witnessed in railway traffics, and, parenthetically, we note that more attention is being given just now to railway figures than has been the case for some time. There has scarcely been time yet for the benefits of the rise in the price of wheat, cotton, &c., to be reflected in the increase in volume of trade, but such increase of volume is looked forward to. With more money to spend, producers who will buy manufactures which travel from east to west will put in the way of the railway companies better net results than a similar amount of traffic would bring in to the companies if conveyed from west to east, and the anticipation is that not only will there be expansion in the near future in the volume of traffic, but also that the net results will be of an even more favorable character than increases in gross results would under other circumstances give."

## IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $10,841,001, of which amount $2,672,915 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $57,481 and the exports of specie were $375,100.

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that Thompson, Adams & McNeill are asking the holders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company's extension and improvement bonds, consolidated bonds, and preferred stock to communicate with them.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 95 | .. |
| Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s | 108 | .. |
| American Bank Note | 41½ | 43½ |
| American Typefounders' Company | .. | 33 |
| *Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip | 101 | .. |
| Barney & Smith common | 10 | 12 |
| Boston & New York Air Line pf | 104 | .. |
| *Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 197 | 205 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 103 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 104 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 108 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 100 | .. |
| ‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s | 107½ | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 174 | 176 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 67 | 70 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 4 | 7½ |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 100 | 103 |
| ‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s | 103 | 106 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 73 | 77 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 61 | 65 |
| Central & South American Telegraph | 119½ | 121½ |
| Central Cross-town | 198 | .. |
| Central Park, North & East River | 150 | 160 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 111 | .. |
| Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock | .. | 1 |
| Columbus Gas | 68 | 71 |
| Commercial Cable Company stock | 163½ | 165 |
| Coney Island Jockey Club stock | 70 | .. |
| Consolidated Car Heating stock | 23 | 27 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey | 14 | 17 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 77½ | 82½ |
| Consolidated Ice pf. | 70 | 80 |
| †Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock | 70 | 75 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 102½ |
| †Cramps' Shipyard stock | 45 | 55 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. | 96½ | 98 |
| Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R. | .. | 161 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s | 112 | 115 |
| ‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip | 99 | 103 |
| *Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn | 98 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 325 | 350 |
| Ensley Land Company | ¼ | 1 |
| Equitable Gas Company of New York | 194 | 200 |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 82 | 83½ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s | 85 | 87 |
| ‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 50 | 60 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 56 | 63 |
| ‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| Georgia State 4½s, 1915 | 112 | 114 |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 105 | .. |
| Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock | 31 | 32½ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 60 | 62½ |
| Grand Rapids Gas 1st | 90 | 91 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 74 | 76 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 97½ | 100 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 2 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | .. | 30 |
| ‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s | 102 | .. |
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 53 | 56 |
| ‡Hoboken Ferry 5s | 93½ | 96½ |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 59½ | .. |
| ‡Indianapolis Gas stock | 126 | 131 |
| ‡Indianapolis Gas 1st | 104 | 106 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock | 62 | 65 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 72 | 74 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 105 | .. |
| ‡Iron Steamboat | 2 | 5 |
| ‡Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | .. |
| Journeay & Burnham | .. | 35 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | .. | 90 |
| Kings County Elevated R. R. stock | .. | 3 |
| Kings County Traction | 38 | 42 |
| Knickerbocker Ice Company | 90 | .. |
| Lafayette Gas stock | 82½ | 85 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 85½ | 87¼ |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 62 | 64½ |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s | 72 | 74½ |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 100½ | 103½ |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s | 106 | .. |
| ‡Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 11 |
| ‡Madison Square Garden 2d | .. | 76 |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 104 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915 | 108 | .. |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | .. |
| Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago) | 25 | 35 |
| Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago) | 44 | 46 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf. | 50 | 53 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Company | 9½ | 12½ |
| Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds | 85 | 90 |
| Mutual Gas Company of New York | 217 | 222 |
| National Wall Paper stock | .. | 80 |
| ‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs | ¾ | 2 |
| New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds | 20 | .. |
| North Carolina State 4s | 101 | 103 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 42½ | 43½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 72 | 73½ |
| *N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 103½ | 104½ |
| *N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols | 92½ | 94 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock | 42 | 45 |
| *N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 120 | 126 |
| N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock | 45 | .. |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 8 | .. |
| New York Air Brake Company | 17 | 20 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s | 104 | 106 |
| Nicaragua Canal Construction (new) | 3 | 8 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock | 108 | .. |
| ‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s | 101 | .. |
| †N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock | 93 | .. |
| ‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R. | 199 | 203 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 67 | 72 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 315 | .. |
| Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock | 16¾ | 17½ |
| P., McK'por & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock | 125 | .. |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | 93 | 95 |
| ‡Pratt & Whitney | 3 | 7 |
| ‡Pratt & Whitney pf | .. | 63 |
| Retsof Mining Company bonds | 34 | 38 |
| Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st | 84 | 88 |
| Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common | 33½ | .. |
| *Safety Car Heating & Light Co. | 73 | 79 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 139 | 150 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 104 | 108 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 190 | 205 |
| South Carolina State 4½s | 106½ | 108½ |
| †Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 85 | .. |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 47 | 50 |
| *Standard Gas | 77 | 79½ |
| *Standard Gas pf. | 103 | 105½ |
| ‡Standard Gas 1st | 110 | 112 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 262 | 263 |
| ‡Steinway Railway 6s | 112 | 115 |
| Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co. | 12 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st | 94 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal stock | 40 | 46 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 160 | 161 |
| ‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf. | 9 | 12 |
| Trenton Potteries | .. | 10 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 30 | 40 |
| Trow Directory pf. | .. | 34 |
| Union Ferry stock | 60 | 63 |
| *Union Ferry 5s | 100 | 103 |
| ‡Union Railway 1st 5s | 101½ | .. |
| Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry) | .. | 102 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 8½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 85 | 88 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 68½ | 73 |
| †Union Electric Light & Power 1st | 70 | 77 |
| Wagner Car Company | 155½ | 157½ |
| *Western Gas Company | .. | 61½ |
| ‡Western Gas Company bonds | 90 | 91½ |
| Worcester Traction | 19½ | 21 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 94½ | 97½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 76½ | 79 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The trading in the local market was not very heavy, but prices generally showed a better tendency. There was particular strength in some of the specialties, particularly Diamond Match and New York Biscuit. The first named sold up to 126 and the latter to 56. Closing prices were as follows:

| | Saturday. | | Friday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| American Strawboard | 33⅝ | 35 | 33¾ | 34 |
| Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock | 63 | 64 | 62 | 63 |
| Chi. Brew & Malt. | 12 | 13 | 10½ | 12½ |
| Chi. Brew & Malt. pf. | 34 | 35 | 33 | 34½ |
| Chicago P. & P. Co. | 35 | 38 | 37 | 39 |
| Chicago P. & P. Co. pf. | 48 | 50 | 48 | 49 |
| Ch. S. S. R. T. (Alley L) | ¼ | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Chi. City Railway | 218 | 222 | 218 | 220 |
| Chicago Telephone | 162 | 165 | 160 | 165 |
| Diamond Match of Ill. | 126½ | 127 | 125¼ | 126 |
| Lake St. Elev. Ry. | 16½ | 16⅝ | 15 | 15½ |
| Metropolitan Elevated | 4½ | 5 | 4⅜ | 4⅞ |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12½ |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf. | 34½ | 35½ | 34 | 35 |
| New York Biscuit | 56 | 56½ | 54¾ | 55 |
| North Chi. St. R. R. | 192 | 192½ | 194 | 198 |
| Street's West Sta. Car L. | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 13 | 14 |
| Street's W. Sta. C. L. pf. | 58 | 62½ | 55 | 65 |
| West Chi. St. R. R. | 81½ | 82½ | 81 | 82 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s | 99¼ | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s | 106 | 109 | .. | – |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s | .. | .. | 48 | 51 |
| Chi. City Ry. 4½s | 101 | 101½ | 100½ | 101 |
| Chi. Board of Trade 5s | 102½ | 103 | 102½ | 103 |
| Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s | 92¾ | 93 | 92½ | 93 |
| Consumers' Gas L. 5s | 84 | 84½ | 83 | 84 |
| Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 5s | 43½ | 44 | 43 | 43½ |
| North Chi. City R. R. 4½s | 99 | 99¾ | 99 | 99½ |
| N. Ch. St. R. R. 1st 5s | 103 | 104 | 102½ | 104 |
| W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s | 100¼ | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 |
| Chicago Edison 6s | 112 | 115 | 113 | 115 |

FINANCIAL.

**A CARD.**
**TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**

We take this mode of advising those interested in the Kellogg Market Register, that, owing to appointments made with scientists and stock brokers, this entire week will be given to them in which to examine and investigate the scientific system of successful speculation, and to avoid the crowding of our offices and disappointment, (as have happened in the past week to those who have come from a distance,) we request prospective investors to please correspond with us in advance, and have hours appointed ahead, for the investigation of our methods.

Since we guaranteed 24% dividend on all capital invested through us, we find it necessary, in order to properly exhibit the workings of our operating room, to adopt this method.

Write at once and procure an appointment, and witness the workings of Kellogg's Market Register—an infallible system, paying 2% monthly to all investors. GUARANTEED.

**Jas. B. Kellogg & Co.,**
BANKERS & BROKERS,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**MARKET DICTIONARY.**
Our free 128 page book defines every financial term, illustrates margin trading, and gives most valuable statistics on STOCKS and GRAIN. Read our Market comments daily in the N. Y. HERALD, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, and WALL ST. DAILY NEWS.
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BUFFALO OFFICE: 386 Ellicott square.
UP-TOWN OFFICE: 1,227 B'way, cor. 30th st.
WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1,343 F st. Northwest.

WANTED—On bond and mortgage first-class city property, $80,000 for term of ten years, at 4½ per cent. Address J. A. B., Box 181 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

**OCT. 24TH**
Stocks booming—We predicted a bear Christmas.
**DEC. 19th**
we called attention to our prediction of Oct. 24th (Dec. 18th was low day) and made a new prediction advising immediate buying for handsome profits, and promising to call your attention to it, which we do now, when stocks are again booming.

OUR YESTERDAY'S LETTER GIVES OUR PRESENT OPINION, WHICH YOU MIGHT LIKE TO READ.

We would be glad to secure business by reason of our unexcelled facilities and the security our customers have because of our large capital. We would prefer not to claim business because of our ability to predict the course of prices.

Those, however, who do value a broker's letter, we ask to drop in and read ours running back several years. They are admitted to be the most accurate ever published, and are NOT confined to one side of the market. Those who write a bull letter every day in the year, are, of course, right whenever the market goes up. So, a clock which don't go, is exactly right twice a day. The regulation bull letter and the stopped clock are both monotonous and unprofitable.

**T. E. WARD & CO.**
BANKERS.
STOCKS,
GRAIN,
COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR

**ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.**
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

**PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.**

Three or four times a year money can be made in Wall Street safely and easily; the rest of the time the trader fritters away his capital. One of these times is coming. It is seed time now; harvest will follow. When the harvest is ripe, take your profits, buy a farm with them, and put your original capital into the syndicate, which is good the year throughout. We can put you into the leaders in the coming campaign. There will be good profits from now on for ninety days.

No private accounts of less than $300 handled, as we do not trade on small margins. We are not bankers and brokers. Your money must go to reputable brokerage firms. We simply direct the investment.

**Send for 28-page pamphlet free. Gives the true philosophy of successful speculation.**

**W. E. FOREST**
INVESTMENT AGENT,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE

**CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The property of the above-mentioned Railway Company having been purchased at foreclosure sale for account of the Committee of Reorganization, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock under the plan and agreement and modification is limited to and including January 20, 1897, after which date no deposits will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

New York, Jan. 15, 1897.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
CALVIN S. BRICE, } Committee.
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
A. H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**HAMILTON BANK**
of New York City.
New York, Jan. 15th, 1897.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 13th, 1897, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

David F. Porter,
William S. Gray,
Charles B. Fosdick,
Frederick B. Schenck,
Lucien C. Warner,
Emanuel Lauer,
Julius W. Tieman,
James Rogers,
William P. St. John,
John J. Sperry,
Edwin S. Schenck,
Joseph Milbank,
John J. Lapham,
Cyrus Clark,
David M. Williams,
Francis G. Lloyd.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. David F. Porter was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. William S. Gray was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

**The Seventh National Bank.**
New York, Jan. 12, 1897.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Alfred Wagstaff,
Hugh Kelly,
John McAnerney,
Patrick Farrelly,
Charles Siedler,
J. Preston McAnerney,
Vincent H. Lamarche,
Eugene Bissell,
Erskine Hewitt,
Charles W. Dayton,
George W. Adams,
John A. Sullivan.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 6th, 1897.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 25th, 1897. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26th, 1897.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William Street, New York, Jan. 2, 1897.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1897.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1897.
At an election held this day by the Board of Directors, Mr. Frank H. Richardson was elected Vice President to fill vacancy caused by the death of Augustine Smith.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
**Erie Railroad Company**

NEW YORK, January 14, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to extend the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, maturing May 1st next, the principal to be payable in fifty years from that date, and the interest May 1st and November 1st in each year, at 4 per cent. per annum, both in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes which the Railroad Company may lawfully be required to retain therefrom.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as may desire to avail of it and shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before April 1st, 1897, and shall pay a premium of $25 per bond in cash therefor. Per contra, the coupon due May 1st, 1897, (viz.: $35 per bond,) will be paid in cash, without deduction, at the time of such deposit.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders, or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., will be paid at maturity.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By E. B. THOMAS, President.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, January 14, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Erie Railroad Company, we are now ready to receive any of the New York and Erie Railroad First Mortgage Bonds for extension.

We are also prepared to buy at 104, less accrued interest at 8 per cent. per annum to May 1st, any of the bonds the holders of which may desire to sell rather than extend.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

**The Mercantile Trust Co.**
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
**Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000**
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor, Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry,
Russell Sage, George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde, A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano, Thomas T. Eckert,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand, Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler, Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives, John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams, James H. Hyde,
Charles Coudert, Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb, John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander, James Stokes,
William H. Slocum, Henry A. Hurlbut,
George Coppell, Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook, Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.

**Higher Prices Assured.**

The extremely favorable condition of our foreign trade, unprecedented in our history, and the strong position of the U. S. Treasury Gold Reserve, are the identical causes that started the European buying of our securities that resulted in the GREAT BULL MOVEMENT of 1879-80. Prices of Stocks are just beginning to respond to these stupendously favorable factors, which are augmented by CHEAP AND ABUNDANT MONEY.

A plentiful supply of money is to a sustained bull market what steam is to the locomotive. Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," describes methods of trading on margin, gives highest and lowest prices 10 to 30 years. Maps, &c.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York National Bank references furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY. BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

**THE STATE TRUST CO.**
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, J. D. Probst,
Henry H. Cook, Henry Steers,
Charles R. Flint, George W. Quintard,
W. L. Trenholm, Forrest H. Parker,
William B. Kendall, Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston, Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock, George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin, Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills, Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash, Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody, Thomas A. McIntyre,
Edward E. Poor.

HOLDERS OF
**Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.'s**
Extension & Improvement Bonds,
Consolidated Bonds and
Preferred Stock
are requested to communicate with
THOMPSON, ADAMS & McNEILL,
44 Broad Street, New York.

**West Side Construction Company.**
32 Nassau Street, New York.
The attention of the stockholders of this company is called to circular of January 7th, 1897, offering to stockholders of record on that date Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars of Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, pro rata in proportion to their respective holdings of Construction Company stock, upon the terms mentioned in said circular, copies of which can be obtained by any stockholder on application to the above address.
F. S. ROLLINS, Secretary.

WHEELING, LAKE ERIE & PITTSBURGH COAL CO.
Bondholders desirous of uniting in movement already projected in the interest of a considerable body of holders are invited to send their names and addresses and amounts of their holdings to the undersigned.—Dated January 16, 1897.
J. R. LOOMIS, Sec'y,
40 Wall St., N. Y.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 16, 1897.

| Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14½ | 14⅞ | 450 | American Cotton Oil | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | +¼ |
| 13⅞ | 14 | 8,155 | Am. Spirits Mfg | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | ..... |
| 29⅝ | 30 | 430 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29¾ | +¾ |
| 116⅞ | 117 | 40,785 | Am. Sugar Refineries | 114⅝ | 117¼ | 114⅝ | 116⅛ | +2 |
| 102½ | 104 | 30 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | ..... |
| 77⅝ | 78 | 3,950 | American Tobacco | 77 | 77⅝ | 76 | 77¾ | +¼ |
| 14⅝ | 14¾ | 2,720 | A., T. & S. F., all in. pd | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | +⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 4,418 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf | 24⅝ | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | +½ |
| ½ | ⅝ | 1,300 | Atlantic & Pacific | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ..... |
| 16 | 16½ | 210 | Baltimore & Ohio | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | +1 |
| 11½ | 12 | 600 | Bay State Gas | 11¾ | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | ..... |
| 18¾ | 19 | 410 | Brooklyn R. T. | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | ..... |
| 90 | 92 | 280 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +2 |
| 44 | 45½ | 100 | Canada Southern | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | ..... |
| 18 | 18⅛ | 2,027 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 18 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 76⅛ | 76¼ | 13,587 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 74½ | 76¼ | 74¼ | 76¼ | +2⅛ |
| 79 | 79¼ | 8,845 | Chicago Gas | 78⅝ | 79⅝ | 78¼ | 79⅛ | +⅝ |
| 4¼ | 5 | 100 | Chicago Great West | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +¼ |
| 76¾ | 76⅞ | 10,305 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 75⅞ | 77 | 75⅞ | 76⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 131 | 132 | 100 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | ..... |
| 104¾ | 105 | 2,085 | Chi. & Northwestern | 104 | 104⅞ | 103¾ | 104¾ | +1¼ |
| 69¾ | 70 | 10,000 | Chi., R. I. & Pacific | 68¾ | 70 | 68⅝ | 69⅞ | +1¼ |
| 29½ | 30 | 356 | C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 28¾ | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | ..... |
| 25⅛ | 25¾ | 1,045 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 24½ | 25¾ | 24½ | 25 | +¾ |
| 4 | 4½ | 100 | Col. & H. C., all in. pd | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | ..... |
| 16¼ | 16¾ | 450 | Col., H. V. & Toledo | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | ..... |
| 144¾ | 145¼ | 1,000 | Con. Gas Company | 144½ | 145 | 144½ | 145 | +1½ |
| 112¼ | 112½ | 900 | Delaware & Hudson | 111⅞ | 112½ | 111⅞ | 112½ | +1½ |
| 102½ | 105 | 10 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | ..... |
| 15 | 15¼ | 935 | Erie | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | ..... |
| 34¼ | 35¼ | 402 | Erie 1st pf | 33¾ | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | +¾ |
| 34¾ | 34⅞ | 5,640 | General Electric | 34½ | 35 | 34¼ | 34¾ | +⅝ |
| 119 | 122 | 100 | Great Northern pf | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ..... |
| 37 | 40 | 820 | Illinois Steel Co | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 | +3 |
| 8 | 8¼ | 550 | Iowa Central | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 8 | +½ |
| 25½ | 27 | 100 | Iowa Central pf | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +⅜ |
| 18 | 18½ | 11 | L. E. & Western | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..... |
| 68 | 70 | 130 | L. E. & Western pf | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +½ |
| 152¾ | 153¼ | 800 | Lake Shore | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | +⅛ |
| 51½ | 51⅝ | 6,783 | Louisville & Nashville | 50⅞ | 51⅝ | 50¾ | 51½ | +⅞ |
| 92¼ | 92⅝ | 2,720 | Manhattan Con | 91¼ | 92¾ | 91¼ | 92½ | +1½ |
| 109½ | 110 | 120 | Met. Traction | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... |
| 78¼ | 80 | 100 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ..... |
| 46½ | 47¼ | 115 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | −⅝ |
| 14⅜ | 14½ | 340 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 14¼ | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 31½ | 8,875 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf | 31¼ | 31½ | 31 | 31⅜ | +⅝ |
| 23 | 23¼ | 4,268 | Missouri Pacific | 21⅞ | 23⅛ | 21⅞ | 23⅛ | +2 |
| 22 | 22½ | 200 | Mobile & Ohio | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +½ |
| 25¾ | 26 | 462 | National Lead Co | 25½ | 26 | 25½ | 26 | +½ |
| 90⅛ | 90¼ | 396 | National Lead Co. pf | 89¾ | 90 | 89¾ | 90 | +3 |
| 94¼ | 95 | 630 | New York Central | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 25½ | 1,129 | N. Y., Sus. & West. pf | 25 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | +1 |
| 5 | 5¼ | 440 | North American | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +¾ |
| 13⅞ | 14⅛ | 2,043 | Northern Pacific | 14 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | +½ |
| 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 1,582 | Northern Pacific pf | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | +⅝ |
| 15⅜ | 15½ | 820 | Ontario & Western | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅝ |
| 41 | 42 | 122 | Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | ..... |
| 25¾ | 26 | 1,610 | Pacific Mail | 25¼ | 26 | 25¼ | 26 | +1¼ |
| 27½ | 27⅝ | 4,985 | P. & R., all in. pd | 27⅝ | 27¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | +⅛ |
| 50 | 52 | 1,200 | P. & R. 1st pf., w. i. | 50 | 51½ | 50 | 50 | ..... |
| 32¾ | 33¼ | 850 | P. & R. 2d pf., w. i. | 32⅞ | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33¼ | +¾ |
| 159 | 160 | 230 | Pull. Pal. Car Co | 159 | 159½ | 159 | 159½ | +1½ |
| 35 | 36 | 13 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | ..... |
| 4½ | 5 | 400 | St. L. Southwestern | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | +⅜ |
| 11 | 11½ | 1,347 | St. L. Southwest. pf | 10⅞ | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | +½ |
| 51⅞ | 52 | 2,510 | St. Paul & Omaha | 50¾ | 51⅞ | 50¼ | 51⅞ | +⅝ |
| 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 1,269 | Standard R. & T. | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11¼ | ..... |
| 15 | 16 | 660 | Southern Pacific | 14¾ | 15½ | 14¾ | 15½ | +1 |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 1,100 | Southern Railway | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 4,760 | Southern Railway pf | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29 | +⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 30¾ | 3,790 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ | +¾ |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 1,600 | Texas Pacific | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 10 | +⅝ |
| 7½ | 7⅝ | 5,720 | Union Pacific | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅝ |
| 2 | 2½ | 100 | U. P., Den. & Gulf | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | +⅝ |
| 9 | 9½ | 310 | U. S. Leather | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | +⅝ |
| 61⅞ | 62 | 4,345 | U. S. Leather pf | 61¾ | 62½ | 61¾ | 62 | +½ |
| 24⅝ | 25 | 275 | U. S. Rubber | 24¾ | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | +⅝ |
| 75 | 76 | 370 | U. S. Rubber pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +½ |
| 7⅛ | 7¼ | 720 | Wabash | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | +½ |
| 16⅞ | 17 | 2,405 | Wabash pf | 16½ | 17 | 16½ | 17 | +⅝ |
| 97 | 99 | 15 | Wells-Fargo Express | 90 | 99 | 99 | 90 | ..... |
| 7 | 8 | 200 | Western Union Beef | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +¼ |
| 85½ | 85¾ | 3,955 | W. U. Telegraph | 84⅞ | 85½ | 84⅞ | 85½ | +⅞ |
| 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 4,560 | W. & Lake Erie | 2½ | 3 | 2¼ | 2¾ | −¼ |
| 14 | 15 | 850 | W. & Lake Erie pf | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | −¾ |
| Sales | | 201,152 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000.......... 75½
1,000.......... 76
2,000.......... 75½
3,000.......... 76
Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000.......... 73
100.......... 72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.......... 76½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
2,000.......... 27
5,000.......... 28
12,000.......... 28½
At, T & S F gen 4s
17,000.......... 80⅞
Adjustment 4s
35,000.......... 45½
5,000.......... 45⅝
11,000.......... 45½
13,000.......... 45⅝
8,000.......... 45⅝
45,000.......... 46
10,000.......... 45⅝
30,000.......... 45⅞
13,000.......... 46
Atlantic & Pacific inc
5,000.......... 1
Austin & N W 1st
11,000.......... 82¾
4,000.......... 83
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000.......... 107½
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000.......... 106
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000.......... 90⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s
14,000.......... 116½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000s20F.......... 75½
9,000.......... 75½
25,000.......... 75⅝
4,000.......... 75⅞
5,000.......... 75¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
3,000.......... 100½
2d consol 4s
10,000.......... 87
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
8,000.......... 96
Iowa Div 4s
2,000.......... 98
Nebraska ext 4s
7,000.......... 88½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
15,000.......... 98
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
12,000.......... 100
15,000.......... 100⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000.......... 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
20,000.......... 44
5,000.......... 43¾
Chi & N W cons 7s
10,000.......... 141
Col, H V & T 5s
2,000.......... 88½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......... 67
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
3,000.......... 17
Den & R. G. Imp 5s
500.......... 83½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
15,000.......... 101½
2,000.......... 101¾
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000.......... 78¼
4,000.......... 78⅜
5,000.......... 78½
5,000.......... 78⅜
4,000.......... 79
3,000.......... 79¼
4,000.......... 79½
Dul, S Shore & At 5s
2,000.......... 90½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000.......... 107⅝
32,000.......... 108
Erie gen lien 3-4s
12,000.......... 64¼
5,000.......... 64½
4,000.......... 64¼

Elmira, Cort & Nor 5s
2,000.......... 99¼
5,000.......... 99½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
3,000.......... 99
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
10,000.......... 92½
Han & St Jo cons
1,000.......... 120
H & Tex Cent con 6s
3,000.......... 102¼
5,000.......... 102½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000.......... 96½
2,000.......... 97
Kanawha & Mich 4s
5,000.......... 78
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000.......... 93¾
Louis & Nash, Pensacola Div 6s
8,000.......... 108½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
10,000.......... 105½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
2,000.......... 115
Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
2,000.......... 126
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
15,000s20F.......... 90
Mil & St P 7s gold
5,000.......... 128
Mo, K & E 1st
5,000.......... 93¼
10,000.......... 93⅜
2,000.......... 93½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000.......... 83¾
3,000.......... 83½
Mo, K & T 2d
28,000.......... 62
5,000.......... 61¾
25,000.......... 62
Mo, K & T of T 5s
8,000.......... 77¾
6,000.......... 78
Missouri Pacific 3d
10,000.......... 105
N Y & Harlem 1st reg
10,000.......... 111⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
10,000.......... 136¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000.......... 91½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
10,000.......... 102½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000.......... 86
2,000.......... 85¾
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000.......... 79¾
53,000.......... 80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
75,000.......... 53¼
115,000.......... 53⅜
25,000.......... 53½
30,000.......... 53½
5,000.......... 53⅜
Nor Pac 1st 6s
7,000s10F.......... 114½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.......... 43½
Ohio Southern 1st
8,000.......... 38
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
2,000.......... 15
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000.......... 85½
Oregon R & N 1st
10,000.......... 110¾
Oregon R & N 4s
7,000.......... 81¼
5,000.......... 81⅜
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
15,000.......... 65⅝
1,000.......... 65
20,000.......... 65½
10,000.......... 65¾
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
13,000.......... 113

Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000b3.......... 47½
25,000.......... 47¼
10,000.......... 47½
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000.......... 35⅝
15,000.......... 35½
5,000.......... 35⅝
10,000.......... 35¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000.......... 34
10,000.......... 34⅛
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
4,000.......... 81¼
4,000.......... 81⅜
1,000.......... 81½
10,000.......... 81⅜
5,000.......... 81½
2,000.......... 81⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C
1,000.......... 105
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000.......... 100
Rens & Sar 1st
1,000.......... 146½
Rich & Danv 6s
5,000.......... 119¾
Rio Grande West 1st
10,000.......... 73⅞
5,000.......... 73¾
10,000.......... 74
St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000.......... 74½
2,000.......... 74
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000.......... 97
1,000.......... 96⅞
5,000b10F.......... 97
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000.......... 110
5,000.......... 110¼
6,000.......... 70
St L S W 1st
Southern Ry 1st 5s
15,000.......... 90⅛
4,000.......... 90¼
5,000.......... 90⅜
15,000.......... 90¼
Standard R & T 6s
5,000.......... 76½
1,000.......... 76⅝
1,000.......... 76⅝
San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.......... 55
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
10,000.......... 87
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L 1st 4½s
2,000.......... 109
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000.......... 93½
3,000.......... 93¾
5,000.......... 94
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000.......... 21⅞
1,000.......... 22⅛
39,000.......... 22
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000.......... 70¼
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000.......... 86
Virginia Mid G M
22,000.......... 100
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000.......... 107
Det & Chi ext
5,000.......... 95⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000.......... 72¾
24,000.......... 73
West Shore gtd 4s
8,000.......... 106
2,000.......... 106¼
10,000.......... 106⅛
34,000.......... 106¼
Registered
10,000.......... 105
10,000.......... 105¼
Wiscon Cent Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.......... 39¼

Total sales.......... $1,677,000

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95½ | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111 | 111¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 120 | 120½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 121 | 121½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112⅞ | 113¼ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114⅛ | 114½ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 102⅞ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 106 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 103¼ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 103¼ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 103¼ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 103¼ | .. |
| Adams Express | 150 | 155 |
| Albany & Sus | 170 | .. |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 54 | 61 |
| Am. Coal | 111 | 125 |
| Am. C. Oil pf | 56 | 57½ |
| Am. Express | 109 | 111 |
| Am. T. & C. | 88 | 90 |
| Am. Tobacco pf | 104 | 105 |
| Ann Arbor | 10¼ | 11 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 24 | 26 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 3 | 6 |
| Boston A. L. pf | 104½ | 106 |
| Brunswick Co | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| Buff., R. & P. | 18 | 22 |
| B., R. & P. pf | 55 | 65 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 71 | 76 |
| Canadian Pacific | 56¼ | 57½ |
| Central Pacific | 13½ | 14½ |
| Chi. & Alton | 163 | 167 |
| Chi. & Alton pf | 174 | .. |
| Chi. & E. Ill | 40 | 50 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf | 90 | 95 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf | 153½ | 160 |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 166 | 170 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev | ½ | 1 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. pf | 2 | .. |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 46 | 57 |
| Com. Cable | 160 | 172 |
| Consol. Coal | 36 | 39 |
| Del., L. & W. | 156 | 157½ |
| Den. & R. G. | 12 | 13 |
| Den. & R. G. pf | 43¼ | 46 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 8 | 9 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | 50 | .. |
| D., S. S. & A. | 4 | 5 |
| D., S. S. & A. pf | 8 | 10 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 65⅝ | 66¼ |
| Ev. & T. H. | 27 | 31 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | 39½ | 45 |
| F. & P. M. pf | 30 | 40 |
| G. B. & W. | 30 | 40 |
| G. B. & W., deb., A. | 48 | 50 |
| G. B. & W., deb., B. | 4½ | 5 |
| Harlem | 292 | .. |
| Homestake | 35 | 40 |
| Ill. Central | 93 | 93½ |
| Joliet & Chicago | 155 | .. |
| Kan. & Mich | 5 | 7 |
| Keokuk & Des M. | 2 | 3 |
| K. & D. M. pf | 13¼ | 14⅞ |
| Keokuk & W. | 30 | 40 |
| Laclede Gas | 23½ | 24½ |
| Laclede Gas pf | 75 | 80 |
| Long Island | 51 | 54 |
| L., N. A. & C. | .. | ¼ |
| Mah. Coal R. | 100 | 115 |
| Mah. C. R. pf | 100 | 115 |
| Man. Beach | 5 | 10 |
| Md. Coal pf | 43 | 55 |
| Mexican Central | 7¾ | 9 |
| Mex. Nat. certfs | 1¼ | 1⅝ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 10 | 19¾ |
| Minn. Iron | 47 | 50 |
| Morris & Essex | 165½ | 168 |
| Nat. Lin. Oil | 14 | 15 |
| National Starch | 5 | 7 |
| Nat. St. 1st pf | 55 | 65 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf | 17 | 25 |
| New Cent. C. | 5 | 7 |
| N. J. Central | 102 | 102½ |
| New England | .. | 45 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 176 | 177¼ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 12 | 12½ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf | .. | 75 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 28 | 30 |
| N. Y., L. & W. | 120 | .. |
| N. Y., S. & W. | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Nor. & West., all in. paid | 11⅛ | 12 |
| Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid | 16½ | 17½ |
| Ohio Southern | .. | 5 |
| Ont. Mining | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| Oregon R. & N. | 15 | 25 |
| Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid | 16 | 17¼ |
| Penn. Coal | 310 | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 2 | 2½ |
| Peo. & East | 5 | 8 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. | 13½ | 15 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 47 | 50 |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 166 | 170 |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 2¼ |
| Quicksilver pf | 10 | 12 |
| Rens. & Sar | 181 | 186 |
| R., W. & O. | 117¼ | 118½ |
| St. L. & San Fra. | 5 | 5½ |
| St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 13 | 14 |
| St. P. & Duluth | 22 | 28 |
| St. P. & Dul. pf | 83 | 90 |
| St. P., M. & M. | 112 | 116 |
| St. P. & O. pf | 130 | 134 |
| Sil. bull. certs | 64⅞ | 65¼ |
| Third Avenue | 160 | 162 |
| Tol. & Ohio Cent | 20 | 35 |
| Tol. & O. C. pf | 50 | 75 |
| U. S. Express | 38 | 43 |

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $8,108,075. The banks now hold $52,172,525 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

| | Jan. 9. | Jan. 16. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $491,116,200 | $491,399,200 | Inc. $283,000 |
| Specie | 76,893,000 | 77,821,300 | Inc. 928,300 |
| Legal tend's | 104,108,000 | 113,697,800 | Inc. 9,589,800 |
| Net deposits | 548,038,200 | 557,386,300 | Inc. 9,348,100 |
| Circulation | 18,907,800 | 18,743,900 | Dec. 163,900 |

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 2 | $33,286,950 | $19,779,675 | $35,862,050 |
| Jan. 9 | 43,991,450 | 27,183,100 | 41,792,200 |
| Jan. 16 | 52,172,525 | 32,345,550 | 45,465,075 |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | $52,172,525 | 1892 | $24,576,025 |
| 1896 | 32,345,550 | 1891 | 10,183,825 |
| 1895 | 45,465,075 | 1890 | 7,781,125 |
| 1894 | 102,754,450 | 1889 | 18,029,550 |
| 1893 | 15,610,450 | 1888 | 20,914,475 |

## BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 16, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle made the following showing:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $478,368,061 | $498,022,611 | −3.9 |
| Boston | 75,761,656 | 73,044,804 | +3.7 |
| Philadelphia | 51,431,826 | 58,378,168 | −11.9 |
| Baltimore | 12,687,179 | 13,018,246 | −2.5 |
| Chicago | 63,462,914 | 75,663,888 | −16.1 |
| St. Louis | 24,359,086 | 21,912,830 | +11.2 |
| New Orleans | 11,142,580 | 10,146,583 | +9.8 |
| Seven cities, 5 days | $717,212,802 | $750,187,125 | −4.4 |
| Other cities, 5 days | 148,426,217 | 146,019,483 | +2.0 |
| Total, all cities 5 days | $866,139,019 | $896,206,608 | −3.4 |
| All cities, 1 day | 173,981,726 | 166,838,983 | −4.3 |
| Total, all cities, for week | $1,040,120,745 | $1,063,045,591 | −2.2 |

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 9 show, compared with the corresponing week in 1896, a gain of 10 per cent.; with the same week in 1895, a gain of 21.9 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 24.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 2.7 per cent., with 1895, a gain of 7.9 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 17.5 per cent.

## THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following are the bank statements in detail, with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the various banks:

| Capital. | N't Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | Percen'ge of Reserve to Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $1,916,000 | Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A. | $12,430,000 | $2,060,000 | $2,120,000 | $12,950,000 | 32.2 |
| 2,050,000 | 2,146,200 | Manhattan Company | 18,286,000 | 2,682,000 | 3,959,000 | 16,866,000 | 39.3 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,048,200 | Merchants' National | 10,053,600 | 2,778,100 | 3,091,800 | 14,282,000 | 41.1 |
| 2,000,000 | 2,209,400 | Mechanics' National | 8,988,000 | 1,122,000 | 2,311,000 | 9,000,000 | 38.1 |
| 1,500,000 | 2,508,400 | Bank of America | 18,370,800 | 2,356,300 | 2,769,400 | 20,804,200 | 24.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 361,900 | Phenix National | 4,132,000 | 282,000 | 917,000 | 4,064,000 | 29.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 3,582,800 | National City | 28,272,000 | 5,515,500 | 5,835,900 | 29,761,700 | 38.1 |
| 750,000 | 86,500 | Tradesmen's Nat | 2,038,400 | 214,800 | 516,100 | 1,840,200 | 39.7 |
| 300,000 | 7,381,700 | Chemical National | 23,498,400 | 3,732,100 | 4,521,700 | 23,863,400 | 34.5 |
| 600,000 | 185,900 | Merchants' Ex. Nat | 4,410,500 | 827,700 | 639,900 | 5,128,600 | 28.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,648,000 | Gallatin National | 6,045,500 | 584,000 | 1,305,000 | 5,025,100 | 37.5 |
| 300,000 | 209,800 | Nat. But. & Drov | 1,235,000 | 151,500 | 149,300 | 1,183,700 | 25.4 |
| 400,000 | 278,600 | Mech's & Traders' | 1,860,000 | 270,000 | 535,000 | 2,240,000 | 35.9 |
| 200,000 | 158,400 | Greenwich Bank | 933,900 | 100,200 | 188,200 | 882,100 | 32.6 |
| 600,000 | 495,900 | Leath. Manfrs.' Nat | 3,072,000 | 297,800 | 469,300 | 2,691,600 | 28.4 |
| 300,000 | 105,400 | Seventh National | 1,842,600 | 250,900 | 490,200 | 1,957,500 | 37.8 |
| 1,200,000 | 500,900 | State of New York | 3,195,800 | 146,500 | 473,100 | 2,420,500 | 25.6 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,482,100 | Amer. Exc. Nat | 24,072,000 | 1,615,000 | 4,155,000 | 19,007,000 | 30.3 |
| 5,000,000 | 3,672,800 | Nat. Bank of Com | 22,888,200 | 2,043,500 | 4,920,300 | 18,964,700 | 36.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,665,500 | National Broadway | 5,712,700 | 712,300 | 880,400 | 5,034,600 | 31.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Mercantile National | 7,447,800 | 863,400 | 2,326,800 | 8,448,000 | 37.7 |
| 422,700 | 482,500 | Pacific Bank | 2,268,100 | 414,500 | 693,700 | 2,976,400 | 37.2 |
| 1,500,000 | 938,600 | Nat. B'k of Rep | 12,097,100 | 2,402,300 | 1,628,000 | 13,461,600 | 29.9 |
| 450,000 | 980,300 | Chatham National | 5,699,300 | 557,000 | 1,169,200 | 5,804,000 | 29.7 |
| 200,000 | 235,700 | People's Bank | 1,594,900 | 234,300 | 771,900 | 2,661,200 | 37.7 |
| 700,000 | 593,000 | Nat. B'k of N. Am | 5,519,500 | 867,200 | 1,120,700 | 6,126,700 | 32.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,063,300 | Hanover National | 17,098,700 | 4,870,800 | 3,445,200 | 22,707,900 | 36.6 |
| 500,000 | 355,600 | Irving National | 2,883,000 | 269,100 | 621,200 | 2,950,000 | 30.1 |
| 600,000 | 413,600 | National Citizens' | 2,778,300 | 488,100 | 479,900 | 3,354,000 | 28.8 |
| 500,000 | 276,800 | Nassau Bank | 2,288,100 | 186,800 | 681,100 | 3,012,900 | 28.8 |
| 900,000 | 1,026,700 | M'ket & Fult. Nat | 5,641,700 | 586,600 | 970,400 | 5,597,600 | 27.8 |
| 1,000,000 | 105,400 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,254,900 | 423,100 | 500,700 | 3,395,500 | 27.2 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,292,600 | Corn Exchange | 8,914,700 | 1,839,300 | 2,062,000 | 10,938,100 | 31.2 |
| 1,000,000 | 231,800 | Continental Nat | 4,480,200 | 556,000 | 2,310,200 | 6,538,700 | 43.8 |
| 300,000 | 406,800 | Oriental Bank | 1,747,000 | 148,500 | 397,000 | 1,691,000 | 32.2 |
| 1,500,000 | 5,715,300 | Imp. & Traders' Nat | 23,039,000 | 3,169,000 | 6,632,000 | 27,141,000 | 36.1 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,253,500 | National Park | 23,681,800 | 5,896,000 | 8,566,000 | 33,963,200 | 42.5 |
| 250,000 | 141,200 | East River National | 1,144,400 | 152,900 | 397,500 | 1,310,500 | 41.9 |
| 3,200,000 | 2,110,300 | Fourth National | 20,316,500 | 2,780,800 | 5,629,400 | 23,778,700 | 35.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 549,300 | Central National | 8,688,000 | 1,250,000 | 4,218,000 | 12,028,000 | 45.4 |
| 300,000 | 662,600 | Second National | 4,463,000 | 827,000 | 1,506,000 | 6,057,000 | 38.5 |
| 750,000 | 350,100 | Ninth National | 3,698,400 | 367,800 | 1,567,800 | 4,997,600 | 38.7 |
| 500,000 | 7,085,200 | First National | 24,760,500 | 3,541,800 | 4,012,400 | 25,581,300 | 29.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 260,600 | Third National | 8,208,300 | 1,495,000 | 1,305,300 | 9,851,100 | 30.0 |
| 300,000 | 71,700 | N. Y. Nat. Ex | 1,326,700 | 136,100 | 217,600 | 1,245,000 | 28.4 |
| 250,000 | 601,500 | Bowery | 2,857,000 | 410,000 | 525,000 | 3,184,000 | 29.3 |
| 200,000 | 422,700 | New York Co. Nat | 2,524,900 | 589,900 | 294,400 | 3,194,200 | 27.6 |
| 750,000 | 293,000 | German-American | 2,597,900 | 197,000 | 672,300 | 2,617,900 | 33.1 |
| 500,000 | 1,500,000 | Chase National | 15,350,500 | 3,889,600 | 3,693,800 | 20,826,200 | 36.4 |
| 100,000 | 1,087,600 | Fifth Avenue | 7,233,700 | 1,246,100 | 966,900 | 8,121,100 | 27.2 |
| 200,000 | 606,600 | German Exchange | 2,440,900 | 820,900 | 660,400 | 3,120,400 | 31.4 |
| 200,000 | 679,900 | Germania | 3,114,700 | 518,000 | 340,600 | 3,942,900 | 21.7 |
| 500,000 | 589,800 | United States Nat | 5,452,500 | 1,050,000 | 963,500 | 6,363,900 | 31.6 |
| 300,000 | 615,000 | Lincoln National | 5,316,100 | 841,000 | 1,390,500 | 6,440,900 | 34.6 |
| 200,000 | 708,300 | Garfield National | 3,608,600 | 843,600 | 786,300 | 4,685,900 | 34.7 |
| 200,000 | 314,200 | Fifth National | 1,594,700 | 207,700 | 311,100 | 1,726,400 | 30.0 |
| 300,000 | 803,200 | Bank of the Metrop | 4,466,300 | 810,900 | 1,488,800 | 6,411,900 | 35.8 |
| 200,000 | 323,400 | West Side | 2,098,000 | 172,000 | 451,000 | 2,239,000 | 27.8 |
| 500,000 | 301,500 | Seaboard National | 5,980,000 | 749,000 | 1,504,000 | 7,493,000 | 30.0 |
| 200,000 | 347,100 | Sixth National | 1,640,000 | 170,000 | 240,000 | 1,384,000 | 29.6 |
| 2,100,000 | 420,600 | Western National | 11,970,400 | 837,900 | 3,447,900 | 12,953,900 | 33.0 |
| 300,000 | 940,700 | First Nat., Brooklyn | 5,009,000 | 847,800 | 1,163,600 | 5,789,000 | 34.7 |
| 1,200,000 | 581,800 | National Union | 8,627,400 | 1,709,800 | 458,400 | 8,422,200 | 25.7 |
| 500,000 | 236,700 | Liberty National | 2,355,600 | 296,100 | 353,200 | 2,862,800 | 27.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 318,100 | N. Y. Produce Ex | 3,275,600 | 578,500 | 508,500 | 3,021,900 | 35.9 |

Total, National banks: Capital, $49,000,000; net profits, $61,887,900.
Total, State banks: Capital, $10,772,700; net profits, $13,000,200.

### SPECIE IMPORTED INTO DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, JAN. 9 TO JAN. 15, 1897.

| Steamer. | Where From. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Silver Coin— | | |
| Silvia | Belize | $1,280 |
| Madiana | St. Thomas | 1,000 |
| Silvia | Puerto Cortez | 294 |
| Valencia | Colon | 664 |
| Valencia | Vera Cruz | 6,258 |
| American Gold Coin— | | |
| Madiana | St. Thomas | 960 |
| Saratoga | Havana | 1,200 |
| Alleghany | Savanilla | 650 |
| American Silver Coin— | | |
| Madiana | St. Thomas | 90 |
| Silver Ore— | | |
| Valencia | Amapala | 30 |
| Silver Bullion— | | |
| Yucatan | Tampico | 16,287 |
| Saratoga | Vera Cruz | 15,626 |
| Valencia | Colon | 4,280 |
| Gold Bullion— | | |
| Yucatan | Tampico | 933 |
| Valencia | Colon | 3,784 |
| Valencia | Colon | 1,325 |
| Valencia | Colon | 1,540 |
| Valencia | Colon | 750 |
| Valencia | Tumaco | 530 |
| Total | | $57,481 |

Exports of specie from Port of New York Jan. 11 to Jan. 16, inclusive:

| Date. Jan. | Steamer. | Destination. | Character. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Alliança | Colon | Gold coin, (U.S.) | $900 |
| 11 | Morgan City | Haiti | Gold coin, (U.S.) | 12,200 |
| 11 | Spree | London | Silver (other) bars | 117,400 |
| 12 | Paris | London | Silver (other) bars | 247,200 |
| 14 | Ville de Brest | Haiti | Gold coin, (U.S.) | 20,000 |
| 15 | Lucania | London | Silver bars | 344,400 |
| 15 | La Champagne | Havre | Silver bars | 104,000 |
| Total | | | | $846,100 |
| TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT. | | | | |
| 8 | Prins Willem III | Haiti | Gold coin, (U. S.) | 29,000 |
| Total | | | | $875,100 |

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The local market, except in spots, was neglected, but the general tone was strong, and the tendency toward better prices. The traction stocks were fairly active and closed at gains of ⅛ all around, except for Indianapolis, which sold at 23, a decline of 1 per cent. In the industrial specialties the feature was Pennsylvania Heat common and preferred. The former advanced ½, to 14¼, and the latter ¾, to 27. Welsbach gained ⅝, to 46, and Storage common ¼, to 29¼. United Gas Improvement was strong, selling up to 73¼ for fractional lots. Investment buying of Pennsylvania advanced that stock to 52½. Lehigh Valley fell off ⅜. The close was firm.

Closing prices were as follows:

| | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Traction | 17½ | 17⅞ | 17 | 17⅞ |
| Cambria | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| Choctaw | 8 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ |
| Con. Traction stock | 24½ | 25 | 23⅞ | .. |
| Electric Storage | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29¾ |
| Electric Storage pf | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | ¼ | ½ | .. | ½ |
| Hestonville | 50 | 51 | .. | 51 |
| Hestonville pf | 60 | 61 | 58 | 65 |
| Hunt. & B. T., ex div | .. | 24 | .. | 24½ |
| Hunt & B. T. pf., ex div | .. | 50½ | .. | 52 |
| Indianapolis | 23 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 |
| Insurance Co. of N A | 22½ | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 |
| Lehigh Valley | 30⅛ | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| Metropolitan Traction | 109¾ | 110 | 109 | 110 |
| Northern Central | 67½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Pacific | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| Northern Pacific pf | 34¼ | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 52⅜ | 52½ | 52 | 52½ |
| Penn. L., H. & P. | 14⅛ | 14½ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| Penn. L., H. & P. pf | 26⅞ | 27 | 26¼ | 26½ |
| Pennsylvania Steel | 29½ | 30 | 29½ | 30 |
| Penn. Steel pf., $80 pd | 70 | .. | .. | 70 |
| Philadelphia Traction | 69¾ | 69⅞ | 69½ | 69¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 16 | .. | 16 | .. |
| Reading | 13 13-16 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13 11-16 |
| Rochester Railway | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| Union Traction | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10½ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 242 | 242½ | 242 | 242½ |
| United Gas Imp. | 72¾ | 73⅛ | 72½ | 73 |
| W. N. Y. & P. | 2¾ | 3 | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Welsbach | 46 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| Welsbach of Canada | 1⅝ | 2 | 1¼ | 2 |
| Welsbach Commercial | .. | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Welsbach Commercial pf | 61½ | 63 | 61½ | 63 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Indianapolis 5s | 75 | 80 | 75 | 80 |
| N. J. Con. 5s | 87½ | 87½ | 85⅞ | 86 |
| Newark Passenger 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| People's Traction 4s | 97 | 99 | 97½ | 98 |
| Union Trac. 4 per cent | 72¾ | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |

### COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Saturday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .05¼ | .05¼ |
| Anaconda | .92 | .91½ |
| Argentum | .48 | .44 |
| Blue Bell | .06¼ | .06½ |
| Consolidated | .12⅞ | .13 |
| Grouse | .10 | .09½ |
| Elkton | 1.27½ | 1.28 |
| Gibson | .58¼ | .57 |
| Golden Fleece | .65 | .65 |
| Isabella | .52½ | .53⅞ |
| Jefferson | .12⅝ | .13½ |
| Pharmacist | .14⅞ | .14⅞ |
| Portland | 1.31 | 1.34 |
| Rosa | .12 | .13 |
| Union | .30¼ | .30½ |
| Work | .07¼ | .07⅛ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 280 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 17,540 | Am. Sug. Refs. | 114¼ | 117¼ | 114⅛ | 116⅞ |
| 80 | Am. Tobacco | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 350 | A., T. & S. F. | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 10 | A., T. & S. F. pf | 24⅝ | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ |
| 1,820 | Chicago Gas | 78⅝ | 79⅜ | 78⅝ | 79⅜ |
| 930 | C., R. I. & P. | 68⅞ | 70 | 68⅞ | 69⅞ |
| 4,310 | C., B. & Q. | 74⅝ | 76⅛ | 74⅝ | 76 |
| 9,560 | C., Mil. & St. P. | 76 | 77 | 75⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 50 | C., St. P., M. & O. | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 500 | General Electric | 34⅜ | 35 | 34¼ | 35 |
| 1,340 | Louis. & Nash. | 50⅞ | 51⅝ | 50⅞ | 51½ |
| 710 | Manhattan | 91⅞ | 92⅝ | 91⅝ | 92½ |
| 140 | Mo. Pacific | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 10 | N. Y., L. E. & W. | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 2,720 | Phil. & Read'g | 27⅜ | 27⅞ | 27⅜ | 27⅞ |
| 10 | Pacific Mail | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 200 | Tenn. C. & I. | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 80 | Union Pacific | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 20 | U. S. Leath. pf | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62 | 62 |
| 90 | West. Union | 85 | 85⅝ | 85 | 85 |
| 30 | Wheel. & L. E. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 40,780 | | | | | |

### Bonds.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | C. & O. 4½s | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| 4,000 | Mo., K. & T. 5s | 77⅝ | 78 | 77⅝ | 78 |
| 4,000 | Mo., K. & T. 2d | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 4,000 | Wabash 2d | 72¾ | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |
| $14,000 | | | | | |

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANN ARBOR— | | | |
| Mileage | 307 | 307 | 307 |
| 1st week Jan. | $21,162 | $17,902 | $4,656 |
| ATLANTIC & DANVILLE— | | | |
| Mileage | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| 1st week Jan. | $10,282 | $9,808 | $10,398 |
| From July 1 | 551,427 | 565,346 | 341,015 |
| CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 928 | 928 | 922 |
| 1st week Jan. | $62,137 | $64,608 | $52,116 |
| DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC— | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
| Mileage | 579 | 579 | 572 |
| 4th week Dec. | $43,463 | $40,627 | $29,026 |
| Month | 114,143 | 147,064 | 101,817 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,904,543 | 1,811,524 | 1,671,005 |
| EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND— | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
| Mileage | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1st week Jan. | $933 | $981 | $1,072 |
| FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR— | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
| Mileage | 940 | 940 | 940 |
| 4th week Dec. | $46,871 | $42,455 | ...... |
| Month | 172,870 | 154,636 | ...... |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,002,880 | 1,898,464 | ...... |
| FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY— | | | |
| Mileage | 469 | 469 | 469 |
| Month Dec. | $93,821 | $101,761 | ...... |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,004,604 | 1,086,702 | ...... |
| FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE— | | | |
| Mileage | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| Month Dec. | $39,078 | $50,707 | $52,845 |
| From Jan. 1 | 336,511 | 412,091 | 396,514 |
| GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA— | | | |
| Mileage | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| Month Dec. | $77,163 | $79,261 | $87,331 |
| From Jan. 1 | 882,779 | 830,384 | 879,882 |
| GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA— | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
| Mileage | 436 | 436 | 436 |
| 1st week Jan. | $27,024 | $30,650 | $23,149 |
| GRAND TRUNK— | | | |
| Mileage | 3,512 | 3,512 | 3,512 |
| 1st week Jan. | $267,350 | $295,962 | $288,912 |
| INTEROCEANIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 531 | 531 | 531 |
| 4th week Dec. | $44,361 | $37,203 | $45,500 |
| Month | 178,284 | 155,369 | 180,763 |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,290,321 | 2,240,087 | 2,337,116 |
| KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 954 | 954 | 916 |
| 1st week Jan. | $64,115 | $68,616 | $65,283 |
| KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM— | | | |
| Mileage | 276 | 276 | 276 |
| 1st week Jan. | $24,095 | $22,911 | $16,131 |
| LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER— | | | |
| Mileage | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Month Dec. | $32,878 | $34,322 | $35,240 |
| From Jan. 1 | 393,779 | 433,483 | 391,067 |
| LONG ISLAND— | | | |
| Mileage | 378 | 378 | 360 |
| Month Dec. | $242,629 | $251,596 | $262,527 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,935,059 | 4,043,584 | 4,056,189 |
| MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON— | | | |
| Mileage | 330 | 330 | 330 |
| 4th week Dec. | $55,764 | $51,942 | $43,391 |
| Month | 147,084 | 151,954 | 138,216 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,328,163 | 1,266,936 | 1,293,493 |
| MEXICAN— | | | |
| Mileage | 321 | 321 | 321 |
| 4th week Dec. | $64,276 | $61,401 | $60,617 |
| Month | 236,966 | 236,330 | 242,251 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,297,022 | 3,180,396 | 3,120,731 |
| MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE— | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
| Mileage | 1,168 | 1,168 | 1,168 |
| 1st week Jan. | $42,341 | $50,127 | $37,593 |
| MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM— | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
| Mileage | 149 | 149 | 149 |
| 4th week Dec. | $10,553 | $9,016 | $8,300 |
| Month | 37,169 | 34,158 | 36,246 |
| From Jan. 1 | 338,739 | 295,688 | ...... |
| NORTHERN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 5,431 | 5,431 | 5,431 |
| 1st week Jan. | $200,530 | $205,685 | $202,788 |
| From July 1 | 11,044,470 | 12,194,967 | 10,538,404 |
| ST. PAUL & DULUTH— | | | |
| Mileage | 248 | 248 | 248 |
| Month Dec. | $105,222 | $118,846 | $86,664 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,534,572 | 1,508,534 | 1,442,186 |
| SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Month Dec. | $51,181 | $32,623 | $49,111 |
| From Jan. 1 | 744,691 | 811,704 | 827,654 |
| SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Month Dec. | $11,823 | $14,793 | $14,243 |
| From Jan. 1 | 314,943 | 355,335 | 337,807 |

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 371 | 367 | 367 |
| 1st week Jan. | $27,624 | $30,684 | $28,113 |
| From July 1 | 802,257 | 925,591 | 1,122,777 |
| TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| 4th week Dec. | $20,499 | $25,007 | $20,107 |
| Month | 75,665 | 85,438 | 74,852 |
| From Jan. 1 | 944,146 | 991,270 | 893,619 |
| TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY— | | | |
| Mileage | 451 | 451 | 451 |
| 1st week Jan. | $39,152 | $33,912 | $24,225 |
| WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA— | | | |
| Mileage | 643 | 643 | 643 |
| 1st week Jan. | $50,700 | $44,200 | $49,000 |
| From July 1 | 1,486,322 | 1,590,175 | 1,838,700 |
| ATLANTIC & PACIFIC for November— | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
| Gross earnings | 303,586 | 309,450 | 313,656 |
| Operating ex. | 222,876 | 266,598 | 251,661 |
| Net earnings | 80,710 | 52,852 | 61,995 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,332,567 | 1,458,918 | 1,338,138 |
| Operating ex. | 1,022,573 | 1,348,514 | 1,082,613 |
| Net earnings | 309,994 | 110,404 | 255,525 |
| CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 62,946 | 68,994 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 17,923 | 24,658 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 45,023 | 44,336 | ...... |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 748,400 | 702,749 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 230,386 | 219,095 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 518,014 | 483,654 | ...... |
| CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 115,926 | 110,958 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 82,481 | 81,790 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 33,445 | 29,168 | ...... |
| DETROIT & MACKINAC for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 20,003 | 26,470 | 14,310 |
| Operating ex. | 18,899 | 18,794 | 9,534 |
| Net earnings | 1,104 | 7,676 | 4,776 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 118,451 | 149,297 | 86,632 |
| Operating ex. | 95,190 | 109,025 | 55,811 |
| Net earnings | 23,261 | 40,272 | 30,821 |
| FLINT & PIERE MARQUETTE for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 188,225 | 203,554 | 192,270 |
| Operating ex. | 137,308 | 153,772 | 143,200 |
| Net earnings | 50,917 | 49,782 | 49,070 |
| Charges | 50,823 | 49,287 | 48,245 |
| Surplus | 894 | 495 | 825 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,362,952 | 2,296,513 | 2,201,650 |
| Operating ex. | 1,759,089 | 1,704,910 | 1,600,536 |
| Net earnings | 603,863 | 591,603 | 601,114 |
| Charges | 564,205 | 560,696 | 564,056 |
| Surplus | 39,658 | 30,907 | 37,058 |
| FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 134,724 | 124,761 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 72,198 | 92,289 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 62,526 | 32,472 | ...... |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 910,783 | 984,941 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 703,240 | 758,838 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 207,543 | 226,103 | ...... |
| GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,612,509 | 1,621,760 | 1,649,067 |
| Operating ex. | 19,000 | 24,596 | 22,134 |
| Net earnings | 438,252 | 446,014 | 468,936 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 16,925,523 | 16,322,139 | 16,369,151 |
| Operating ex. | 11,802,123 | 11,429,721 | 11,655,094 |
| Net earnings | 5,123,400 | 4,892,418 | 4,714,057 |
| MEXICAN NORTHERN for November— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 36,897 | 54,104 | 51,874 |
| Operating ex. | 19,000 | 25,596 | 22,134 |
| Net earnings | 17,897 | 29,508 | 29,740 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 662,008 | 624,778 | 584,403 |
| Operating ex. | 315,606 | 291,123 | 272,295 |
| Net earnings | 346,402 | 333,655 | 312,108 |
| PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE for October— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 79,247 | 88,649 | 77,051 |
| Operating ex. | 47,165 | 48,876 | 59,559 |
| Net earnings | 32,082 | 39,773 | 17,492 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 715,728 | 756,197 | 706,215 |
| Operating ex. | 508,351 | 517,713 | 515,878 |
| Net earnings | 207,377 | 238,484 | 190,337 |
| WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for December— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 92,547 | 96,100 | 75,494 |
| Operating ex. | 59,605 | 63,631 | 51,765 |
| Net earnings | 32,942 | 32,469 | 23,729 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 586,441 | 616,951 | 554,460 |
| Operating ex. | 388,653 | 397,726 | 370,964 |
| Net earnings | 197,788 | 219,225 | 183,496 |
| WEST VIRGINIA & PITTSBURG for October— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 35,164 | 37,181 | 36,141 |
| Operating ex. | 14,897 | 14,062 | 15,885 |
| Net earnings | 20,267 | 23,119 | 20,256 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 326,826 | 318,757 | 313,486 |
| Operating ex. | 155,853 | 134,593 | 138,704 |
| Net earnings | 170,973 | 184,164 | 174,782 |

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 75 roads for the fourth week of December, 1896, at $9,549,880, an increase of $920,492, or 10.66 per cent.; 135 roads for December, 1896, report $42,893,334, a decrease of $613,886; 205 roads for the year 1896 report $924,359,561, an increase of $3,176,917; 59 roads for the first week of January, 1897, report $4,989,370, a decrease of $215,908.

### THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The copper share market was active, and the tone was more bullish than for a long time past. Montana headed the list, rising 1¼, to 101¾, and closing at 101½. Butte sympathized and jumped ⅝, to 7⅝. Centennial also rose ⅝, to 4. Tamarack advanced 2½, to 101, with the Junior up 2, to 18. Gold mining shares were dull. Bay State Gas was quiet, and up ⅛, to 6, with the seconds 1⅝ higher, at 73⅝. Dominion Coal showed a little activity, gaining ½, to 10. The issue of $2,000,000 of West End Street Railway 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds has been approved by the Railway Commission. The stock sold up ¼, to 65¼. There was a fair demand for home railways. Boston and Lowell sold up 2, to 208, while Boston and Maine was steady, at 165. Fitchburg preferred rose ½, to 92. Chicago Junction was dull and off ¼, at 102½, with the preferred up ½, to 106½. General Electric preferred rose 2¼, to 77½, on one sale. While the strength of the copper shares was due to a certain degree to the exceeding firmness of the metal market, the rise in prices indicates a more confident feeling than has been the case for some time past. Money between banks, 2 per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

| | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND STOCKS. | | | | |
| Anniston City | .. | 22 | .. | 22 |
| Boston | 4½ | 5 | 3¾ | 5 |
| Boston W. P. | 50 | 80 | .. | .. |
| Brookline | 4½ | 5 | .. | .. |
| East Boston | 5 | 5¾ | 5 | 5¾ |
| West End | 2 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| TELEPHONE STOCKS. | | | | |
| American Bell | 210½ | .. | 209 | 209½ |
| Erie | 65⅝ | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ |
| Mexican | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New England | 101½ | 102 | .. | 102 |
| MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. | | | | |
| Dominion Coal | 9½ | 10 | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| Dominion C. pf | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| Gen. Electric pf | 77½ | 78 | 75 | 77 |
| Illinois Steel | 38¼ | 40 | 37 | 38 |
| Lamson Store Service | 22½ | 23 | 22¼ | 23 |
| Philadelphia Co. | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| Reece Button Hole | 11 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11 |
| Westinghouse El. 1st pf | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| Bay State Gas | 6 1-16 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| RAILROAD STOCKS. | | | | |
| Boston & Albany | 209½ | 210 | 210 | .. |
| Boston & Lowell | 207½ | 208 | 207 | 208 |
| Boston & Maine | 165 | 166 | 164 | 165 |
| Central Mass. | 13 | .. | 13 | .. |
| Central Mass. pf | 56 | .. | 56 | .. |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. | 102 | 103 | 102⅞ | .. |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. pf | 106 | 106½ | 105 | 106 |
| Conn. & Pass. | 146½ | 147 | .. | .. |
| Fitchburg pf | 91½ | 92 | 91 | 91½ |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Maine Central | 128½ | 130 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | .. | .. | .. | 177 |
| N. Y. & N. E. pf | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Old Colony | 176½ | 177 | 176½ | 177 |
| West End | 65⅝ | 65¾ | 64½ | 65 |
| West End pf | .. | 88 | .. | .. |
| MINING STOCKS. | | | | |
| Allouez | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic | 23 | 25 | 23¼ | 24 |
| Boston & Mon. | 101½ | 101¾ | 100¼ | 101 |
| Butte & Boston | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7 | 7⅜ |
| Cal. & Hecla | 335 | 338 | 335 | .. |
| Centennial | 4 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 |
| Franklin | 11¾ | 12½ | 11 | 12 |
| Gold Coin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kearsarge | 18¾ | 19 | 18½ | 18¾ |
| Merced | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Osceola | 30½ | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| Pioneer | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quincy | 123½ | 124 | 122 | 123 |
| Tamarack | 101 | 102 | 98 | 100 |
| Wolverine | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9 | 9½ |
| *BONDS. | | | | |
| B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s | 116½ | .. | .. | .. |
| B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s | 105 | .. | 107 | .. |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. c. 5s | 107 | .. | 108¾ | .. |
| East. 1st 6s | 118 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexican C. cn. 4s | 66 | 66½ | 66 | 66½ |
| Mexican C. 1st inc | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mexican C. 2d inc | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7⅝ |
| B. U. Gas 1st 5s | 83 | .. | 81 | 84 |
| B. U. Gas 2d 5s | 73½ | 74 | 71 | 74 |
| UNLISTED. | | | | |
| Ft. Wayne Elect | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| Bay S. G. inc. 7s | 85 | .. | 85 | .. |

*And accrued interest.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 315 | Mercantile | 160 |
| American Exchange | 171 | Merchants' | 140 |
| Broadway | 225 | Merchants' Ex. | 110 |
| Central National | 120 | Metropolis | 425 |
| Chatham | 290 | Nassau | 155 |
| Chemical | 4000 | National Union | 195 |
| City | 500 | New York | 230 |
| Citizens' | 125 | New York County | [illegible] |
| Commerce | 200 | Ninth National | 120 |
| Continental | 130 | Nat. Bank, N. A. | [illegible] |
| Corn Exchange | 280 | New Amsterdam | [illegible] |
| Fifth Avenue | 2800 | Pacific | 170 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | Park | 290 |
| Fourth National | 175 | People's | 245 |
| Gallatin National | 300 | Phenix | 104 |
| Garfield National | 300 | Republic | 148 |
| German-American | 108 | Seaboard National | 168 |
| Germania | 350 | Second National | 400 |
| Hanover | 315 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Im. & Traders' | 530 | Shoe & Leather | 100 |
| Irving | 145 | State of New York | 106 |
| Leather Manufact's | 170 | Third National | 95 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | United States Nat. | 175 |
| Manhattan | 206 | West Side | [illegible] |
| Market & Fulton | 215 | Western National | 116 |
| Mechanics' | 180 | | |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 551,154.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 551 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 541 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date. $185,772
Exports in the same period.......... 102,580
Net imports.......... $83,192
Net exports, 1896.......... 3,231,811
Net exports, 1895.......... 11,667,118
Net exports, 1894.......... 789,377
Net exports, 1893.......... 6,463,056

* * *

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .07, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.25, 100 Lacrosse at .09, 500 Mount Rosa at .12, 200 Pharmacist at .15, and 100 Standard at 1.45.

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of January, 1897:

### CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin.......... $123,241,063
Gold bullion.......... 56,154,240
Total.......... $179,395,303
Net outstanding gold certificates.......... 37,603,319
Balance.......... *$141,791,984
Standard silver dollars.......... $377,013,373
Silver bullion.......... 796,822
Total.......... $377,810,195
Net outstanding silver certificates.......... 359,187,941
Balance.......... 18,622,254
Standard silver dollars of 1890.......... $9,736,511
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost).......... 109,347,769
Total.......... $119,084,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes.......... 119,084,280
United States notes.......... 77,007,737
Net outstanding currency certificates.......... 55,575,000
Balance.......... 21,432,737
Treasury notes of 1890.......... 35,262,226
National bank notes.......... 16,751,424
Fractional silver coin.......... 14,737,842
Fractional currency.......... 55
Minor coin.......... 1,097,052
Deposits in National banks.......... 18,354,885
Bonds and interest paid.......... 15,997,253
Total.......... $100,200,739
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund.......... 8,856,204
Outstanding checks and drafts.......... 6,539,382
Disbursing officers' balances.......... 29,407,986
Post Office Department account.......... 4,795,670
Miscellaneous items.......... 2,467,058
Total.......... $52,066,302
Balance.......... 48,134,436
Available cash balance, including gold reserve.......... $229,981,413

### RECEIPTS.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $438,777 | $6,393,138 | $74,214,820 |
| Internal revenue | 457,253 | 5,841,506 | 83,563,248 |
| Miscellaneous | 23,761 | 1,476,183 | 13,440,363 |
| Total | $919,792 | $13,710,828 | $171,218,432 |

### EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $30,000 | $951,000 | $54,451,474 |
| War | 340,000 | 1,961,000 | 29,462,745 |
| Navy | 70,000 | 2,052,000 | 19,541,075 |
| Indians | 20,000 | 720,000 | 6,911,151 |
| Pensions | 750,000 | 8,773,000 | 80,712,105 |
| Interest | 59,000 | 6,464,000 | 25,252,448 |
| Total | $1,269,000 | $20,921,000 | $216,331,000 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 349,207 | 7,210,171 | 45,112,567 |

### NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | ...... | $1,342,510 | $4,059,847 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | $18,350 | 401,758 | 4,354,784 |

### REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | United States Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $471,453,546 | $86,753,275 | $558,206,821 |
| This fiscal y'r | 46,164,575 | 6,714,965 | 52,879,540 |
| This month | 267,282 | 123,992 | 391,274 |
| This day | 54,937 | 5,040 | 59,977 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $9,426,000; 5 per cents, $15,271,350; 4 per cents of 1895, $38,063,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $154,412,800; 2 per cents, $22,587,650; total, $239,761,350.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $375,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,850,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,145,000; 2 per cents, $1,033,000; total, $15,938,000.

To secure circulation: During the week ended Jan. 15—United States bonds deposited, $261,150; United States bonds withdrawn, $347,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $235,245,340; gold notes, $86,647.

National bank notes: During the week ended Jan. 15—Received for redemption, $3,663,144.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $723,050; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,436,552; to be destroyed and retired, $208,400.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $215,450; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $19,825,435.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $438,777; from internal revenue, $457,253; miscellaneous, $23,761; National bank notes received for redemption, $591,148.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | 99 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 29 |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | 22¼ |
| Cotton, middling | 7¼ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | 10 |
| Flour, Minn. patent | $4.65 |
| Butter, Western, extra creamery | 20 |
| Butter, State, finest creamery | 18 |
| Lard, prime | 4.25 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | 24 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb | 5 |
| Tallow, prime | 3½ |
| Pork, mess | 8.62½ |
| Beef, family | 9.50 |
| Beef hams | 18.00 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4⅝ |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 12.75 |
| Lead | 3.02½ |
| Copper, lake ingot | 11.70 |

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 77⅝@78⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 76½c; No. 2 red, 87¼@89c; No. 2 corn, 22⅝@22⅞c; No. 2 oats, 16¾@17c; No. 2 rye, 37¾@38¾c; No. 2 barley, 35@36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 76@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per barrel, $7.82½@$7.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $3.95@3.97½; short ribs, sides, loose, $3.97½@4.22½; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@4.50; short clear sides, boxed, $4.12½@4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard "A," $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

### COTTON.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6.94 | 6.96 | 6.94 | 6.93@6.95 |
| February | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.95 | 6.98@6.99 |
| March | 7.04 | 7.04 | 7.00 | 7.00@7.01 |
| April | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.07 | 7.07@7.08 |
| May | 7.18 | 7.18 | 7.13 | 7.14@.. |
| June | 7.22 | 7.22 | 7.18 | 7.18@7.19 |
| July | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.23 | 7.22@7.23 |
| August | 7.27 | 7.27 | 7.22 | 7.23@7.24 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | 6.99@7.02 |
| October | 6.94 | 6.94 | 6.94 | 6.90@6.92 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | 6.90@6.92 |

Market closed quiet at 4 to 5 points decline. Transferable notices, 695. Total sales, 52,200 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, 1-16c lower. Middling uplands, 7¼c; middling Gulf, 7½c. Sales, 384 bales, including 84 bales spinning and 300 bales export.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton, small inquiry; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,300 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Futures sellers at 1-64d decline; closed quiet; 2 points net decline; January, 358s; January and February, 357½s; February and March, 357½s; March and April, 357½s; April and May, 358s; May and June, 358½s.

June and July, 359s; July and August, 359½s; August and September, 358v; September and October, 353.

The statistical position, as made up by The Chronicle, is as follows:

| | This week. | Last week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply.. | 4,165,333 | 4,220,087 | 4,065,002 |
| American ....... | 3,819,787 | 3,321,533 | 3,627,302 |
| Crop in sight... | 6,661,398 | 6,493,778 | 5,293,908 |
| In sight during week..... | 167,620 | 203,747 | 139,675 |

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 13,457 bales; gross, 13,955 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,110 bales; to the Continent, 625 bales; coastwise, 3,852 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 406,774.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,025 bales; exports, to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 1,513 bales; sales, 124 bales; stock, 36,492 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,469 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,745 bales; sales, 728 bales; stock, 150,990 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 280 bales; gross, 530 bales; shipments, 2,354 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 164,673 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—Cotton nominal; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,621 bales; exports, coastwise, 583 bales; stock, 38,660 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 3,101 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 83,715 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 1,043 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,752 bales; stock, 13,655 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c bid; net and gross receipts, 330 bales; exports, coastwise, 731 bales; stock, 38,190 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 27,415 bales.

## FUTURES.

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| Jan. ...... | @.. | ..@.. | ..@.. | 89⅜@.. |
| March ... | 90⅛@.. | 90⅜@.. | 90⅛@.. | 90⅜@.. |
| May .... | 86⅝@.. | 86⅞@87 | 86⅝@.. | 87 @.. |
| July .... | 83¼@.. | 83½@.. | 83¼@.. | 83½@.. |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Jan. ...... | @.. | ..@.. | ..@.. | 29⅛@.. |
| May ... | 30⅛@30⅝ | 30⅝@.. | 30⅛@30⅝ | 30⅝@.. |
| July ... | @.. | ..@.. | ..@.. | 31⅝@.. |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Jan. ...... | @.. | ..@.. | ..@.. | 22⅛@.. |
| Feb. ...... | @.. | ..@.. | ..@.. | 22⅜@.. |
| May ... | 22⅞@.. | 22⅞@.. | 22⅞@.. | 22⅞@.. |

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 77¾@.. | 78⅝@.. | 77¾@.. | 78⅝@.. |
| May .... | 80⅛@80¼ | 81 @81⅛ | 80⅛@.. | 80⅝@.. |
| July .... | 76 @76⅛ | 76⅞@.. | 76 @.. | 76⅝@.. |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 22⅝@.. | 22¾@.. | 22⅝@.. | 22⅝@.. |
| May .... | 24⅝@24¾ | 24⅝@24⅞ | 24⅝@24¾ | 24¾@.. |
| July .... | 25⅜@25⅝ | 25⅞@26 | 25⅜@.. | 25⅝@.. |
| Sep. .... | 26⅜@26⅞ | 26⅞@27 | 26⅜@26⅞ | 26⅞@.. |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 16¼@.. | 16¼@.. | 16⅛@.. | 16⅛@.. |
| May .... | 18⅝@18¾ | 18¾@18⅞ | 18⅝@18¾ | 18¾@18⅞ |
| July .... | 19⅝@.. | 19⅝@.. | 19⅝@.. | 19⅝@.. |
| Mess Pork, per bbl.— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | $7.80 | $7.80 | $7.80 | $7.80 |
| May ...... | 8.00 | 8.05 | 7.95 | 8.05 |
| Lard, per 100 lb.— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.95 |
| May ...... | 4.07½ | 4.10 | 4.07½ | 4.10 |
| Short Ribs, per 100 lb.— | | | | |
| Jan. ...... | 4.05 | 4.07½ | 4.05 | 4.07½ |
| May ...... | 4.07½ | 4.12½ | 4.07½ | 4.12½ |

## BREADSTUFFS.

### Wheat.

The market was very dull and weak. Bradstreet's exports for the week were liberal, amounting to 2,948,000 bushels, against 3,108,000 bushels the previous week and 3,202,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 97,442,000 bushels, against 71,808,000 bushels last year. Primary receipts of wheat for the week show an increase of about 200,000 bushels over the previous week, amounting to 1,643,000 bushels, against 2,730,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week are practically the same as last week, amounting to 794,000 bushels, against 1,287,000 bushels last year. The exports of flour have been 284,000 bbls, an increase of 60,000 bbls, against 284,000 bbls total last year. The future market closed firm, at ½@¾c net advance. On the curb a still firmer feeling prevailed, with moderate local business, May selling at 87@87¼c, closing at 87 3-16c. Cash wheat was inactive. No. 2 red was quoted at 12c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 87c; No. 1 hard, 10c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, 4c over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Quotations from Liverpool were ¼d higher. Exports for the week from both coasts were heavy at 2,984,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances for twenty-four hours aggregated 269,084 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 40 cars and 137,743 bushels were withdrawn from store. The Northwest had 294 cars, against 174 last Saturday and 409 a year ago. Closing Continental cables were generally lower. May wheat opened from 80⅛c to 80⅛c, advanced to 81@81⅛c, closing at 80⅝c, ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½@⅝c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 313,611 bushels; shipments, 124,165 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 71,222 bushels; shipments, 123,864 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Wheat held all through the session above the closing price of yesterday to-day. The market was not active, but it was on a more encouraging basis. May opened at 78c, advanced to 78⅝c, and closed at 78½@78⅝c. July closed at 79½c, against 78⅞c yesterday. Cash wheat—Soon after the opening 1c under May was paid for spot offerings of No. 1 Northern, but soon afterward it was difficult to obtain above 1¼c under May. No. 2 Northern sold early at 1½c under No. 1, and later at 2c under. No. 3 ranged from 3c to 8c under No. 1. Receipts, 256 cars; shipments, 36 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16.—The market was dull. It opened ¼c up at 80⅝c on stronger cables. The close: Cash—No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72¾@74¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅝c; May No. 1 hard, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Wheat opened steady. May opened at 80c, rose to 81c, and closed at 80⅝c. Sample wheat firm and ¼c higher.

### Corn.

The market for corn was very quiet. Foreign reports were quiet. Argentine exports for the past week were 640,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 3,757,000 bushels, against 4,819,000 bushels last week and 3,336,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 72,680,000 bushels, against 45,088,000 bushels last year. Interior receipts of corn for the week were 364,000 bushels more than the previous week, amounting to 2,555,000 bushels, against 3,974,000 bushels last year. Exports from the principal ports for the week decreased 190,000 bushels, and were 3,633,000 bushels, against 2,351,000 bushels last year. The market closed dull, at unchanged to ⅛c decline. On the curb the market was unchanged, at 30⅝c. Spot corn was quiet, with sales reported of 16,000 bushels for export on private terms, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 30c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels steamer at 28c, elevator. No. 2 was quoted at 29c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Corn—Trade showed no improvement. Business was lifeless. East-bound rates on corn were reduced from 20c to 15c last night, that having a tendency to steady prices for this grain. Receipts were 261 cars, and 26,402 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were unchanged. Exports from both coasts for the week were heavy at 3,757,000 bushels. Export clearances for twenty-four hours at the Atlantic seaboard were 207,690 bushels. May corn opened at 24⅝@24¾c, sold at 24¾@24⅞c, closing at 24¾c, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm, with no particular change in prices quotable. Receipts at principal Western points, 441,361 bushels; shipments, 121,219 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 290,807 bushels.

### Oats.

Dealings in oats were very small. The market closed nominally unchanged. Receipts of oats at Western points for the week decreased 660,000 bushels, amounting to 1,780,000 bushels, against 2,485,000 bushels last year; exports decreased 70,000 bushels for the week, and were 671,000 bushels, against 106,000 bushels last year. The cash market was inactive, but steady. Sales were 22,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 3 oats, 20½c, and 20,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20 to 30c, as to quality. No. 2 oats quoted at 22¼c, elevator; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Oats derived benefit from the improvement elsewhere. Receipts were 233 cars, and 41,780 bushels were withdrawn from store. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm. Trading was at steady prices, with a shade better nominally quotable at the close.

### Flour.

The market for flour was dull, with only a little demand. Total sales were only 3,600 pks, including 750 bbls Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; 300 sacks extra 1s, $3.40; 2,650 bbls Spring patents, $4.50@$4.65; 900 bbls Spring clears, $3.95@$4.05.

### Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market quiet. Car lot, State 42@44c; No. 2 Western quoted, 48@48½c, free on board, afloat.... BARLEY—Market steady; feeding quoted 29@29½c, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo, May; spot, 30c. free on board, afloat; sales, 30,000 bushels, private terms, export. Malting quoted 38@46c, as to quality.... BUCKWHEAT—Market dull, quoted 35@36c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; quoted nominally at $1.20@$1.25 for spot.... RYE FLOUR—Quiet; sales, 300 bbls, at $2.70@$2.95.... CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $1.90@$2.10.... BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white and fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 60@62c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Rye was dull and slow. Receipts were 11 cars, and 11,950 bushels were taken from store. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 37¾@38¼c, and No. 3 at 36½@37c. May was 41c, bid, 41¼c, asked. January was nominally 37¾@38c. Barley was firm, especially for low grades, which were in excellent demand. Receipts were 43 cars. The range was from 26c to 34c for common to choice, and fancy was quotable at 35@36c.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10. BEEF—Steady; quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Unchanged at $17.50@$18. DRESSED HOGS—Held higher; quoted: 160-lb, 5@5⅛c; heavy to light, 4¾@5⅛c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, quiet at 4@4½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders, steady at 4½c; pickled hams, steady at 8½@9c. TALLOW—Steady at 3½c asked. STEARINE—Firm; lard, 4½c; oleo, 4⅝c. LARD—Steady; prime steam closed at 4.25c asked; city, 3.85c; refined quiet; South America, 4.80c; Continent, 4.60c; compound, 4@4¼c; options closed at 4.25c asked for January.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 62s 6d; prime mess firm at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 26s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 27s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 53s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 19s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Provisions—Trading was moderate, and there was no feature of interest. The improvement in wheat extended aid to product late. At the close May pork was a shade higher than yesterday; May lard and ribs unchanged. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was firm, with a good demand prevailing.

## COFFEE.

Hamburg closed with a partial gain of ¼ pfennig, and Havre opened ¼ higher, but lost it. The local market closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged to 5 points net advance. Total sales were 1,000 bags. Rio, No. 7, exchange, standard, at 10$350; Exchange, 8 11-16d; receipts, 3,000 bags; clearances for United States, 5,000 bags, and for Europe, 11,000 bags; stock, 319,000 bags; market steady. Santos receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 548,000 bags; market quiet. Good average Santos, 11$700. The statistical position of Brazil coffee is as follows: New York stock, 320,612 bags; Baltimore stock, 21,093 bags; New Orleans stock, 47,727 bags; stock at all ports, 389,432 bags; New York deliveries, 10,126 bags; Baltimore deliveries, 500 bags; New Orleans deliveries, 428 bags; total deliveries, 11,054 bags; afloat, 346,000 bags; visible supply, 735,432 bags.

The street market is dull and nominal; Rio 7s, spot, quoted at 10c, and No. 8 at 9½c. Mild coffee steady but quiet.

## HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts are not large, but, with advices of liberal shipments in transit, the market is weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@80c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@70c; do, shipping, 55@60c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

## WOOL.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Business in the wool market has been quiet throughout the week. The imports for the week have been: From New South Wales, 27,431 bales; Queensland, 654 bales; Victoria, 10,274 bales; South Australia, 2,233 bales; New Zealand, 23,931 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 5,391 bales; Germany, 1,045 bales; other points, 253 bales.

## OILS.

The customary Saturday dullness was apparent in the cottonseed oil market, and prices were held on the old basis, the tone being fairly steady.

## NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 50,572 bags; spirits of turpentine, 1,494 bags; tar, 1,664 bags. Market generally steady but quiet. Resin quoted at $1.70@$1.72½ for common to good strained. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28¼c. Tar—Regulars, $1.65@$1.75; oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25⅝c; sales, 510 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

## SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar is very quiet, but there is a steady tone. Centrifugal, 96° test, 3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, 2 13-16c, and 89° test molasses sugar, 2 9-16c. Refined sugar quiet, with prices unchanged. Granulated quoted at 4⅝c. The London sugar market reports cane quiet, with prices nominal, and Java quoted at 11s 3d. Fair refining was quoted at 9s 9d. Beet was dull and rather easier, with present and next month quoted at 9s 3¾d. Sales in the local market were 210,500 bags San Domingo centrifugal, about due, basis 96° test, at 3 3-16c; 341 bags Jamaica on spot, basis 89° test, at 2 13-16c, landed, and 500 bags San Domingo molasses sugar, about due, basis 89° test, at 2 9-16c, ex ship.

## LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

BEEVES—Receipts, 39 cars, or 617 head, all consigned direct to exporters and city slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed native beef sides slow at 6½@8¼c per lb. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef weak at 8½@8⅝c per lb; American live cattle firm at 10½@11½c, dressed weight, and live sheep firm at 9@10c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 52 head, and 50 head were held over yesterday. Veals were rated weak and lower; Western calves firm and higher. All sold at $7@$7.25 for fair to good veals, and at $4.12½ for a car of Western calves. No barnyards offered. Dressed calves quiet at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals; 7@10c for country-dressed, and 5@6c for little calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 18 cars, or 3,666 head—2 cars for butchers direct and 16 cars for the market, making, with 6 cars held over, 22 cars on sale. Sheep were slow, at barely steady prices; lambs unchanged, with possibly a trifle firmer feeling for choice fresh stock. Two and a half cars unsold. Common to very choice sheep sold at $3@$4.25 per 100 lb; good to choice lambs at $5@$5.60. Dressed mutton weak at 6@7½c; dressed lambs slow at 8@9½c per lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 3,922 head, all for slaughterers. None for sale on live weight. Nominally steady at $3.75@$4.20; pigs at $4.20@$4.40; country-dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

—CHARLES L. FAIR.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution from Kings County against Charles L. Fair for $669, in favor of Edward H. Garrison.

—JOHN A. EHLER.—John A. Ehler, hotel and saloon keeper at 357 Rivington Street, made an assignment yesterday to Peter Henry Ehler, giving a preference for $500. He has been in the liquor business for the past seven years at various localities.

—AUGUST L. IHLENBURG.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an attachment against August L. Ihlenburg, liquor dealer at 740 Eleventh Avenue, for $1,880, in favor of H. Koehler & Co., which was obtained on the ground that he was about to dispose of his property. He is reputed to own the business premises. He started the saloon in August last and mortgaged it to the brewer for $1,850.

—HUGH LAMB.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson has received an attachment against Hugh Lamb, architect, of 35 Nassau Street, for $1,842, in favor of Harry C. Perrine of South Amboy, N. J., which was obtained on the ground that he resides at East Orange, N. J. The claim is on a note dated Oct. 7 last, payable three months after date, made by Mr. Lamb and indorsed by several other parties. Mr. Lamb was interested in the erection of the Syndicate Building at Nassau and Liberty Streets.

—JAMES CASHIN.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received three executions against James Cashin, liquor dealer at 571 Eighth Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, aggregating $1,222, the largest being in favor of Walter C. Truman of Buffalo for $633 and Moore & Sinnott for $502. The place was found closed and nothing there to levy upon. He gave a bill of sale of the place on Dec. 31 for $3,500. Mr. Cashin bought the place in April, 1893, it was said, for $10,500, of which $6,000 was borrowed from the brewer.

—FREDERICK R. PHILLIPS.—Frederick R. Phillips, manufacturer and dealer in tin plate, iron, and metals at Philadelphia, trading in his own name and as the Phillips Tin Plate Company, at 1,021 Susquehanna Avenue and 918 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, and at 542 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, filed an assignment here yesterday to W. Vernon Phillips. He had previously made an assignment in Philadelphia, where he has been in business many years. He has had a sales agency in this city for about a year.

### Out of Town.

—ASMAN & BEARD.—Asman & Beard, retail dealers in dry goods and carpets, at Port Huron, Mich., yesterday filed a blanket chattel mortgage to Charles D. Thompson, trustee for creditors, for $57,000.

STACEY H. SCOTT.—Ex-Judge Stacey H. Scott of Burlington, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Howard Flanders, his attorney, for the benefit of his creditors. His assets amount to $5,500, and his liabilities to $3,600.

—STANDARD SHOE COMPANY.—The Standard Shoe Company, one of the largest companies employing convict labor, and doing business in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, made an assignment Friday. The total liabilities will probably reach $75,000. The company was organized about fifteen years ago, with a capital stock of $85,000, all paid in.

THE I. M. BURTON COMPANY.—The I. M. Burton Company of Mount Vernon, one of the largest lumber and milling companies in Westchester County, has made an assignment to Theodore H. Henry, assistant manager of the mills. The assignment is said to be due to poor business and inability to collect outstanding claims. A meeting of the creditors will be held next week, when Mr. Burton says matters will be amicably arranged, and all the creditors paid in full. The company will probably be reorganized, with James D. Burton, a son of I. M. Burton, as President. The total liabilities of the company cannot be learned, but they are believed to be less than the assets.

### Judgments.

| | |
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## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendar for Monday, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—9829—Meuss vs. Robertson. 17394—Batjer vs. Erhardt. 18233—Downing vs. same. 18109—Brigg vs. same. 11712—Ridgely vs. Hedden. 11709—Herrmann vs. same. 14790—Druckliеb vs. Magone. 14624—Sternbeck vs. same. 17617—Napier vs. Erhardt. 17648—Downing vs. same. 14520—Sing vs. Magone. 14146—Denison vs. same. 13948—Brigg vs. same. 13954—Graf vs. same. 14358—Wilkinson, Jr., vs. same. 13498—Azema vs. same. 11869—Dingelstedt vs. Hedden. 12182—Dieckerhoff vs. Magone. 10007—Dunham vs. Robertson. 10008—Ferris vs. same. 11424—Same vs. Hedden. 13065—Meyer vs. Magone. 13650—Same vs. same. 14512—Syndicate Trading Company vs. same. 10136—Budd vs. Erhardt. 11539—Ferris vs. Magone. 16219—Marquand vs. Erhardt. 17527—Same vs. same. 11393—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18261—Von Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12564—Same vs. Magone. 12094—Same vs. same. 12865—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13043—Von Cleff vs. Magone. 12556—Same vs. same. 12430—McCoy vs. same. 16712—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. Erhardt. 17313—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. Erhardt. 18866—Abegg vs. Magone. 18901—Wimpfheimer vs. same. 18002—Same vs. same. 10595—Arnold vs. Robertson. 11030—Passavant vs. Hedden. 18490—Oberteuffer vs. Robertson. 18770—Arnold vs. Magone. 3655—Lewis vs. Miller. 3685—Wilkens vs. same. 2806—Davis vs. same. 3263—Same vs. same. 3264—Victor vs. same. 3265—Adams vs. same. 3833—Heinze vs. same. 3839—Adams vs. same. 4068—Lowrey vs. same. 2805—Delins vs. same. 3561—Victor vs. same. 3756—Davis vs. same. 4663—Horseman vs. same. 2817—Napier vs. same. 5303—Nesbit vs. same. 5219—Same vs. same. 5406—Same vs. same. 6542—Yard vs. Merritt. 2683—Arnold vs. Miller. 8064—Meyerheim vs. Robertson. 8747—Wheeler vs. same. 9320—Blumenthal vs. same. 9762—Walter vs. same. 9857—McLeod vs. same. 9943—Matheson vs. same. 11218—Mills vs. Hedden. 11218—Ryer vs. same. 11279—Morrison vs. same. 11234—Strauss vs. same. 11641—Merian vs. same. 11930—Anderson vs. same. 15527—Steinhardt vs. Erhardt. 9876—Saenger vs. Robertson. 12104—Herrmann vs. Hedden. 13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 17876—Downing vs. Erhardt. 17878—Tonk vs. same. 17138—Steinhardt vs. same. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 16445—Von Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17920—Irwin vs. same. 17939—McCoy vs. same. 17759—Blumlein vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. Magone. 13062—Farmer vs. same. 13631—Stein vs. same. 14173—Downing vs. same. 15080—Neuberger vs. Erhardt. 14889—Campbell vs. Magone. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 15134—Borgfeldt vs. Magone. 15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt. 12667—Hammel vs. Magone. 11803—Zimmerm vs. Hedden. 11829—Same vs. Magone. 11912—Laurencot vs. same. 13135—Hammel vs. same. 10091—Sussfeld vs. Robertson. 15785—Zimmerm vs. Erhardt. 12272—Hammel vs. Magone. 9348—Locke vs. Robertson. 9389—Jaffray vs. same. 12067—Duke vs. Magone. 12229—Douglas vs. same. 11954—Pullman vs. same. 12148—McCutcheon vs. same. 12211—Constable vs. Hedden. 15168—Napier vs. Erhardt. 15169—Pullman vs. same. 12273—Lykke vs. Magone. 11420—Hardt vs. Hedden. 11876—Mueller vs. same. 11879—Oelbermann vs. same. 11536—Ryer vs. Magone. 11571—De Forest vs. Hedden. 12013—Erstein vs. Magone. 14363—Wallis vs. same. 14357—Same vs. same. 12744—Openhym vs. same. 10028—Megroz vs. Robertson. 7563—Toplitz vs. Robertson. 11417—Muser vs. Hedden. 17149—Albert vs. Erhardt. 15423—Same vs. same. 15979—Same vs. same. 14377—Albert vs. same. 11984—Same vs. same. 11119—Same vs. Hedden. 12680—Same vs. Magone. 12038—Muser vs. same. 15516—McCoy vs. same. 15279—Same vs. same. 12363—Levy vs. same. 12439—McCoy vs. same. 11875—Levy vs. Hedden. 14015—Aronstein vs. Magone. 12863—Wiebusch vs. same. 12207—Shugio vs. same. 13721—Raymond vs. same. 16325—Druckileb vs. Erhardt. 18217—Welsh vs. same. 14914—The Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14915—The Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 14916—Same vs. Erhardt. 16831—Same vs. same. 14256—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14255—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 15331—Zimmerm vs. same. 18263—Hahn vs. same. 15620—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 17874—Graf vs. same. 17316—Cochran vs. same. 17367—Graf vs. same. 12095—Wiebusch vs. Magone. 17783—Johnson vs. Erhardt. 4840—Dietz vs. Miller. 12734—Stein vs. Magone. 13785—Rossbach vs. same. 12964—Heasty vs. same. 14631—Hunter vs. same. 10523—Levy vs. Robertson. 16379—Strauss vs. Erhardt. 10249—The Scoville Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 8664—Meyerhein & Co. vs. same.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Hughes vs. Hughes. 2—Brauns vs. Roe. 3—Kellogg vs. Wood and Parker Lithographing Company. 4—Merriam vs. same. 5—Napheys vs. Krause. 6—Albertson vs. Albertson. 7—Matter of Faber. 8—Matter of Namee. 9—Raunheim vs. Robinson. 10—Neuberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Plapinger. 12—Matter of Fairmount Gas Coal Company. 13—Ross vs. Baptist Mission. 14—Lehmaier vs. Buchner. 15—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 16—Oriental Bank vs. Dahlman. 17—People, &c., vs. Dauson. 18—Same vs. Stern. 19—Breckenridge Company vs. Perkins. 20—Dunham vs. Lemert. 21—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 22—Matter of Stayner. 23—Makert vs. Hassey. 24—Cohen vs. Bliss. 25—Matter of Pisceotta. 26—Clark vs. Farrell. 27—Field vs. Meinhard. 28—English vs. Kimball. 29—Heckman vs. Heckman. 30—Bibbins vs. Copeland. 31—Whulock vs. Judson. 32—Asendorf vs. Johnson. 33—Horton vs. Horton. 34—Matter of Buckley. 35—Armstrong vs. Dove. 36—Keith vs. Keith. 37—Anderson vs. Anderson. 38—People ex rel. Tyson vs. Controller of New York City. 39—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 40—Leavy vs. Weinstein. 41—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 42—Matter of Abrams. 43—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 44—Padavin vs. Smith. 45—Kissam vs. Ditman. 46—Rottenberg vs. Hockstein. 47—Lord vs. Bawyer. 48—Norton vs. Matthews. 49—People ex rel. Howard vs. Board of Police Commissioners. 50—Pauling vs. Hasell. 51—Matter of Higgins. 52—Matter of Hulbert Brothers & Co. 53—Matter of Francis. 54—Burns vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 55—Shaikewitz vs. Finkel. 56—Robinson vs. Foster. 57—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 58—Stiefel vs. New York Novelty Company. 59—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 60—People, &c., vs. Grobsesky. 61—Deans vs. Lawson. 62—Murray vs. Johannesen. 63—Matter of Archer & Pancoast Company. 64—Brown vs. Vanderbilt. 65—Colt vs. Blake. 66—German Savings Bank vs. Farmer. 67—Stockler vs. Tuska. 68—Matter of Gas Engine Power Company. 69—Matter of Henry. 70—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Hayward. 71—Engelke & Feiner Milling Company vs. Rose. 72—Cudahy Packing Company vs. same. 73—Trepaquier & Brothers vs. same. 74—F. A. Lambert Company vs. same. 75—Pfeifer vs. same. 76—People, &c., vs. Bermuth. 77—Arnold vs. Hammerstein. 78—Wharton vs. Siglin. 79—Gray vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 80—Wolf vs. Hitkoff. 81—Horton vs. Horton. 82—Davies vs. Zimmermann. 83—People, &c., vs. Richardson. 84—Matter of Dougherty. 85—Taylor vs. Haverly. 86—English vs. McIntyre.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Matter of School Site, (Broome Street.) 2—Day vs. MacGregor.

Demurrers.—181—Bangs vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. 163—Ernst vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Company.

Preferred Causes.—3679—Juilliard vs. Jaffray. 3606—Clyde vs. Barker. 3607—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. same. 3608—International Navigation Company vs. same. 3609—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. same. 3279—New York Real Estate Association vs. same. 4135—North New York City Traction Company vs. Southern Boulevard Railroad Company. 4075—American Type Founder Company vs. Barker. 4076—H. McShane Manufacturing Company vs. same. 4077—Hawley Box and Lumber Company vs. same. 4078—Yellow Pine Lumber Company vs. same. 4093—Chesley vs. Morton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3520—Burns vs. Dempsey. 4020—Stewart vs. Bonnell. 4065—Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Legal Surety Company. 4089—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg. 4092—Coleman vs. Bellis. 4120—Mayer vs. Donohue. 4082—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Ferrara. 4096—Ross vs. Hinsdale. 4060—Armstrong vs. Dove. 4067—Di Salvo vs. Di Salvo. 4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 4094—Barnett vs. Reardon. 4127—Union Stove Works vs. Hunter. 4133—Richardson vs. Richardson. 4178—Hunt vs. Maguire. 4186—Armstrong vs. Dove. 4189—Maher vs. Maher. 4216—Meehan vs. Emigrant Savings Bank. 4217—Same vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 4218—Same vs. Excelsior Savings Bank. 3731—Fieltman vs. Lichtenstein. 3152—Clark vs. Clark. 3949—Heilbroner vs. Uhlfelder. 4040—Wright vs. Weisel. 4053—Bock vs. Bohm. 4054—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Hubert. 4061—Coffman vs. Coffman. 4099—Myers vs. Solomon. 4109—Robert C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 4116—Sullivan vs. Clark. 4123—Muller vs. Muller. 4124—Goodbody vs. Hatton. 4129—Froment vs. Keogh. 4181—Schmitt vs. Schmitt. 4182—Murphy vs. Murphy. 4194—Howman vs. McClenahan. 1616—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 3161—Mallett vs. Goodrich. 2765—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2795—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10054—C. C. Electric Company vs. Sawyer. 9687—Bucher vs. Pryibil. 8988—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9881—Cullam vs. McKelvey. 9454—Kitzinger vs. Warner Brothers Company. 9781—Harris vs. Zemach. 9505—Steinweg vs. Rork. 10303—Will of Mauritz F. De Haas. 9253—Atlantic Trust Company vs. Edwards. 9726—Manufacturers' Paper Company vs. Noble. 9629—Patterson vs. Hochster. 9605—Eversman vs. Bassford. 10503—Rosenwold vs. McKeever. 5305—Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, Conn., vs. Hagemeyer. 5306—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. same. 10354—Emanuel vs. Norwood Insurance Company. 9380—Ewing vs. Loper. 8729—Adsit vs. General Fire Extinguisher Company. 10648—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. 10649—Same vs. same. 10650—Same vs. same. 10651—Same vs. same. 10652—Peck vs. same. 10653—Same vs. same. 10654—Same vs. same. 10397—Swartwout vs. Reilly. 10496—Meyer vs. April. 10624—Carroll vs. Barber-Pritchard Coal Company. 10657—Dixon vs. Seymour. 10675—Wently vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

4559—Macombrey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3311—Pierce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5499—La Barbara vs. Lennon. 5625—Cumberland Paper Company vs. Case. 5700—Musso vs. Moss. 5918—Hackett vs. Wigman. 5926—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 5943—Danenfeld vs. Bauman. 5977—Thomasson vs. Noyes. 3198—Goetting vs. Sohn. 4615—Schramme vs. Cleland. 9857—Excelsior Steam Power Company vs. Halstead. 4460—Clume vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4152—Letsky vs. Davenport. 6377—Hamilton vs. Gorman. 5690—Poesche vs. Jones. 6735—Flaschner vs. Weill. 6752—Grotsch vs. Steinway Railroad Company. 6753—Grotsch vs. same. 6759—Baker vs. Subert. 6762—Bates vs. Cook & Bernheimer Company. 6823—Hoffman vs. Thompson. 6824—Smyth vs. Bartmann.

Inquests.—6343—Wood vs. De Garmo. 6444—Hoenighaus vs. Levy. 5984—Gargiulo vs. Societa Italiana Lauraness, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

3484—McHugh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4761—Lindenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 3063—Loughlin vs. Krauss. 4651—Kaiser vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5225—Levy vs. Shapiro. 5391—Weyth vs. Woolsey. 5393—Wamsley vs. Meehan. 5543—John Chatillon & Sons vs. Bruens. 5608—Turveson vs. Johnson. 5733—Percival vs. Gilman. 5750—Collins vs. Mooney. 5902—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c. 1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 3408—First Congregation Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 3000—Peck vs. Hepter. 4585—Gall vs. Gall. 6495—Feeter vs. Arkenburgh. 6530—Schmidt vs. Maupal. 6533—Kapler vs. Scholle. 6547—State National Bank vs. Weed. 6082—Shea vs. Muller. 6053—Motley vs. Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company. 6676—Lyon vs. Flanagan. 6679—Valis vs. Vanderbilt. 6686—Williams vs. Halstead.

Inquest.—6536—T. C. Lyman & Co. vs. Kopp.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Emma Appell, Elizabeth A. Wright, Marie R. Brady. At 2 P. M.—Bridget Harris.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1241—William Campbell. 1153—Annie Crowe. 1189—Michael Murphy. 1243—Annie Stern. 1247—Elie Charlier.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

3337—Walker vs. Johnson. 1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschmofsky. 1050—Matthews vs. Muller. 510—Boderich vs. Clason. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1444—Muir vs. Harlem. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 527—Smith vs. Panama Railroad Company. 3904—Reisman vs. Jacobowitz. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrup. 135—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 134—Weaver vs. same. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1407—Herzberg vs. Westerfeld. 1451—Norrison vs. McKelvey. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1471—Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1472—Sutton vs. Berry. 558—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 66—Aaronson vs. Greif. 1337—Koeller vs. Dietz. 241—Murphy vs. Kierns. 402—Radesky vs. Eppers. 1390—Hardt vs. Stern. 1206—Swiepelman vs. Lieber.

4,466,300 | 810,800 | 1,488,800 | 6,411,900 | 35.8

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

854—Frees vs. Terminal Warehouse Company. 1289—Matlach vs. Connelly. 1295—Loew vs. Morgan. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 605—Bradley vs. Casino Company. 550—Hettinger vs. Diehl. 1145—Rosenfeld vs. Warner. 1221—Feierstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1063—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1067—Same vs. same. 1085—Murphy vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 856—Ahrens vs. Zimmermann. 252—Lippman vs. Clancy. 253—Cohen vs. Freedman. 388—Welsh vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 487—Suter vs. Huessler. 922—Cilento vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1255—Kershaw vs. Chittenden. 298—Bendetel vs. Sonneberg. 1241—Eben vs. Brown. 599—Whitlock vs. McGlincey. 1370—Compton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 279—Goldsmith vs. Jakowsky. 306—Weiger vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 310—McNeary vs. Leary. 819—Zamowsky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 882—Henry Huber Company vs. Union Railroad Company. 893—Edelstein vs. Stern. 940—Roessle vs. Schoenfeld. 934—Patterson vs. Nesbit. 1371—Hill Brass Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 941—Rosenblatt vs. Van Schaick. 2950—Stoeppler vs. Calgut. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1376—Lautenschlager vs. Koster. 1379—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 867—Simonowich vs. Adler. 708—Pomeroy vs. Leavitt. 733—Jenkins vs. Yeandle. 738—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1214—Hoeffel vs. Macy. 772—Goldinger vs. Allen. 505—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 675—Tessler vs. New York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 961—Schmidt vs. Stein. 766—Kerr vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 340—Reed vs. Klein. 853—Ralli vs. Hillier. 842—Same vs. Johnson. 846—Same vs. Smith. 847—Same vs. D. Tallmadge's Sons. 848—Same vs. Montgomery. 686—Same vs. McEneury. 684—Same vs. White. 688—Same vs. same. 689—Same vs. same. 687—Same vs. McEneury. 685—Same vs. Palmer. 803—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 838—Ralli vs. Bingham. 850—Ralli vs. Meyers. 1391—Corr vs. T. New Roofing Manufacturing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4258½—Gillin Printing Co. vs. McLellan. 4151—Sondinsky vs. Nile Tobacco Works. 4030—McAllister vs. Hoadly. 4153—Buttenhausen vs. Weeden. 3780—Ridley vs. Ives. 4192—McLean vs. Ehrman. 4187—Donnerlein vs. Stein. 3952½—Hungerford vs. Jackson. 4204—Caster vs. Empire Typesetting Machine Company. 4191—Plummer vs. Riverhead Investment Company. 4076—Hathaway vs. Whiteman. 3909—Simberland vs. Theiss. 4120—Wells vs. Huser. 4206—Wilson vs. Overin. 4202—Hastmayer vs. Gray. 4207—Spielman vs. Rozinski. 4208—Same vs. Goldstein. 4196—Muxlow vs. Healy. 4197—Muxlow vs. McGilig. 229—Corwold vs. King.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases—Called at 1:30 P. M.—218—McKenzie vs. Kutzner. 252—Mooss vs. Javiss. 241—Deady vs. Lutz. 246—Simonson vs. Kelly. 3521½—Whalen vs. Gorton. 239—Engel vs. Bechterman. 159—Patterson vs. March. 230—Ceva vs. Brand. 236—McHugh vs. Holloran. 257—Burke vs. Martin. 193—Schmohl vs. O'Brien.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1478.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Louis Holmes. 2—Robert H. Clark. 3—Robert Powers. 4—James McKinley, James Mitchell, alias James Donohue. 5—Charles Lissner. 6—Philip Brown. 7—Dong Gin, George Chung, Lung Yon, Lee Hee, Wong Hong, Honie Hong. 8—William Zahn. 9—Robert Troeger. 10—Luigi Flora. 11—Henry Pifer. 12—Mamie Ryan. 13—Philip Bean. 14—Andrew Witt. 15—Mary Mendel. 16—Abraham Kutner. 17—Frederick Oetting.

Pleadings.—1—Joseph McCann, Benjamin Hodder. 2—Harvey S. Chestfield. 3—William Renfrew. 4—Warren A. Southerland, Stephen R. Southerland. 5—Mary Wilsey. 6—John Reilly. 7—Salvatore Gresafi. 8—Henry Porter. 9—Henry A. Hartzell. 10—Charles B. Combs. 11—Celia Plimmer. 12—Patrick Sullivan. 13—Jefferson Hale. 14—Louis Alexander. 15—Jacob Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Howard Scott. 2—William S. Fender, Walter D. Valentine, Edward Croker. 3—Belle B. Clifford. 4—James Twine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welch for the People.

1—John Carlton. 2—John Sargent and Henry Welch. 3—Jacob Fichtman. 4—Charles Smith. 5—Thomas Kane. 6—Otis S. Regna. 7—John Dennaker. 8—Valentine Schultz. 9—Charles Sing. 10—Lucinio Biondi. 11—Chung Chuck and Ah Sam. 12—Ah Fee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—William Kelly. 2—William Johnson. 3—Thomas Noon, Joseph O'Connor, and Dennis Redmond. 4—John Bradley. 5—Joseph P. Fox. 6—George Smetand. 7—George Shea. 8—Florence Irving. 9—Max Muller. 10—Charles G. Taylor. 11—Joseph Silberstein. 12—Louis Ferris. 13—John Longaine and Marie Longaine. 14—Francesco Mattesso, Casper Sissis, Rocco Maustro, and Salvatore Verbaro. 15—Louis Csemiczky. 16—William Wilson. 17—Charles Warren. 18—Joseph Keve, Abraham Keve, and Victor Keve.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Panama Railroad Company vs. Bowdin—Charles F. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Metcalf vs. Ryman—William F. Moore.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.—Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 2, 6, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.—Part III.—Keogh, J.—Part IV.—Maddox, J.—Part V.—Smith, J.

Nos. 6363, 2447, 4861, 1543, 1567, 2090, 3416, 6037, 3578, 3586, 3587, 3601, 3604, 3616, 3620, 2871, 3630, 2514, 2607, 3218, 2521, 1132, 3320, 3656, 3656, 3657, 3657½, 3684, 3667, 3677, 4573, 2692, 3683, 3691, 3692, 3704, 2424, 3579, 5344, 6230, 6239, 6241, 2697, 2757, 6503, 6513, 6573, 6651, 6610, 2938, 6659, 3559, 3308, 3708, 3711, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730.

Highest number reached on regular call is 3730.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Nos. 711, 690, 923, 843, 737, 672, 921, 924, 400, 938, 897, 679, 775, 937, 940, 941, 943, 944, 910, 29, 945, 262, 873, 947, 950, 952, 95, 957, 958, 857, 907, 972, 917, 926, 942, 680½, 631, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 974, 977.

Every case on the January (1897) calendar has been reached.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 625, 133, 96, 50, 53, 54, 99, 73, 659, 636, 105, 665, 650½, 215, 210, 255, 692, 693, 694, 644, 290, 676, 47, 117, 291.

Highest number reached on regular call is 694.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Robert Newell, Susan Walsh, Minna Weller, Christian E. Moor, Mary McLaughlin, Mary V. Lynch, Charles F. Folger, John Bronner, John Hollaran, and Rose J. Brophey.

The accounting in the estate of Darius Howland and Marie Zanes.

The estate of Martha Rarke.

The administration of James A. Christian.

Contested Calendar, at 10:30.—5—The will of Stephen Nichols. 2—The will of Margaret Young.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### BUSINESS AND BUILDING PROPERTY ATTRACT BUYERS.

### An Improved Market at Private Sale —Purchase of Sixth Avenue Property—High Building Agitation —Some Lessees Too Grasping.

The brokers were either more energetic or unusually fortunate last week, and the result of their efforts was an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of sales negotiated at private contract. Among them were seven with considerations ranging between $100,000 and $375,000. The bulk of the business transacted, however, was due to sales and deals involving minor properties.

Interest in the wholesale dry goods district appears to have revived in a mild sort of way, and a number of desirable parcels within its limits will, it is announced, soon experience changes of ownership. Purchases of building sites by builders have been many in the past six days, but the demand for up-town improved property gave some indications of buyers having relapsed into the condition of indifference that has been characteristic of them at irregular intervals for twelve months or more.

A movement that began immediately after the Presidential election, with an occasional purchase in the old German district, on the east side, north of Canal Street, with a view to improvement, sees to gather new force every week. Recent sales thereabout have been reported for some time with unfailing regularity, and as each is the forerunner of a new five or six-story tenement, building in that section of the city should be unusually brisk this year. The inducement to improve is not alone the crowded condition of the population of New York's most densely settled locality, but the fact that good accommodations there attract as tenants people who can be relied on to pay rent promptly.

#### Fifth Versus Madison Avenue.

The inroads business houses have made and are making on Fifth Avenue below the Park are constantly causing removals of old-time residents who, tiring of the hubbub due to trade, betake themselves to neighborhoods that are still exclusively residential. The latest reported is that of James Speyer of Speyer & Co., bankers, who has finally decided to give up his house on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, and settle at 257 Madison Avenue, between the same streets, where, it is announced, he has bought, at a high figure, a large residence, which will undergo extensive alterations before being occupied by the new owner.

Some parts of Madison Avenue hold their own against the invasion of business in a masterly manner, owing to the existence of restrictions. There is perhaps no more convenient or select place of residence in the town than on that Avenue between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Streets, and, what is more, it is likely to remain so. The only other sale of a high-priced house in the past week was that of 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, with stable in the rear, on Thirty-fifth Street, sold for Thomas H. Barber by George R. Read, for $135,000.

Renting in the down-town office section is beginning to give some evidence of an activity that will no doubt become more pronounced with the passing of each week from now to May. The tall buildings are not unexpectedly steadily attracting new tenants, who secure at slightly higher rates accommodations which in many cases are more restricted in area, but so superior to those left behind that they wonder how there could have been any contentment in their dusty and musty old quarters. Well-located old office buildings in any kind of fair condition do not on that account lack tenants, however, the only complaint their agents make being founded on necessary reductions occasionally made on rates in new leases. The antiquated structures that have stood forty years or so are the sufferers.

#### Sixth Avenue Property.

One of the most significant sales of property in Sixth Avenue was that, reported a few days ago, of the old edifice, 50 by 80, on the southeast corner of Fifteenth Street by the Trustees of St. Paul's German Lutheran Evangelical Church to Boehm & Coon, builders and operators, for $190,000—significant because it practically settles the fate of that part of the avenue, as a building to be erected after Aug. 1, when possession of the site will be given, has been leased in advance to a furniture firm for a long term of years from May 1, 1898.

Another furniture firm, located on the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, has through leases recently executed added so largely to its possessions that it controls the half block on the avenue and about 250 feet on the street, all of which it is intended shall eventually be utilized as the site of a big store and warehouse.

With two large firms established so near each other and another already on the opposite side of the way, where almost a whole block is devoted to the business, the avenue between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets will naturally become a furniture centre, not unlike the shopping district north of it.

Of course, the house furnishings sold there will not be of the best quality in the world, but as they will take with the less exclusive class of housekeepers, there will be patrons in plenty, and that after all is the culmination sought by all merchants, large and small.

The rate per square foot that Boehm & Coon have contracted to pay for the old church property is $47.50, and it compares more than favorably with accepted quotations of the value of property in the vicinity. The price paid for it and adjoining land by the church in 1842 was at the rate of 90 cents per square foot.

The Trustees of the church and sellers of the above-mentioned parcel have bought of F. W. Herter, at $54,400, as a site for a new edifice, 313 and 315 West Twenty-second Street, a plot, 59.4 by 96 feet, with old buildings.

#### The High Building Question.

The present agitation of the proposition to secure the enactment by the Legislature of a law limiting the height of future skyscrapers has caused a flurry among owners of sites that might be utilized for the erection of tall buildings. A new crop of plans can be confidently looked for at the Department of Buildings, designed for approval in advance of the passage of such a law, but many of them drawn with no intention of taking advantage of the approval, if obtained, for a long time, which in some instances will grow into years.

In fact, two proposed buildings, 16 to 20 stories each, have already been heard of, and their sites, while wide apart, are so inappropriate for modern big office structures, that it hardly seems possible their construction is being seriously considered. The tallest is to rear its height on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and the other is to become a landmark in Liberty Street, between Church and Greenwich Streets. The fate of the latter, if ever erected and brought into competition with the [illegible] buildings now existing on and near Broadway to be built this year on that thoroughfare, is not difficult to foresee.

It is not unlikely that the two seemingly impossible projects mentioned will be duplicated by others just as improbable unless the intention is to discount the future for twenty years or more. Their only effect will be, however, to startle the real estate world by their very boldness, but sober second thought will unfailingly reveal the transparency of all such chimerical schemes. Others will, no doubt, soon be heard from that have some claim to legitimacy, inasmuch as they will be projected for neighborhoods that are or will be in a short time ripe for improvements of the sky-scraping kind.

#### Tenants Who Are Avaricious.

The obstinacy of lessees who acquire exaggerated ideas of the value of their agreements when informed of a sale or contemplated sale of the old building they occupy is always a fruitful topic with the real estate broker. Probably none exists who has not some bitter experience to relate in connection with stubborn tenants. The sales they have broken up are numberless. But the biter is occasionally bitten, and the foolish tenant who, refusing an opportunity to make a reasonable profit on his holding, suddenly discovers that his interest as lessee has through his own actions become unsalable would have to look far for sympathy.

A case in point was one that delayed until about two weeks ago a sale agreed upon some time previously, conditionally on satisfactory terms being made with tenants whose agreements would not expire for a year or more. The building, an old, ramshackle five-story structure of ancient date, is on Broadway, and isolated for all practical business purposes, as it stands between a vacant plot of 200 feet frontage on one side and a wide lot with uncleared fire ruins on the other. Moreover, this has been its unattractive position for nearly two years, and it has long required but half an eye to observe that passers-by were remarkably few at that particular point. Another reason for that side of the way being avoided was the carrying on of extensive building operations nearly all through the past twelve months.

When the tenants were sounded as to the conditions they woud accept to surrender their leases, they to a man surprised the questioning broker by asking sums that would keep each in opulence for a year or more. Argument did not avail, and the effort to buy them out was abandoned. The adjoining site, with the fire ruins, was secured under contract, but the buyer, a builder, being dissatisfied with the size of his plot, decided to begin negotiations for a property adjoining it on the other side.

They proceeded successfully and would have resulted in a sale had not the disappointed tenants of the property first selected heard of the possible transaction. They then put their heads together, and, concluding that a half a loaf, or even less, was better than no bread at all, became humble at once, and finally accepted terms for their interests much lower than the broker had offered at the beginning. The sale was closed at once, and the second property also found a buyer.

An analagous case was that of a Lower Broadway corner wanted by an insurance company with adjoining property not many months ago as a site for an office building. The tenant in possession, a corporation, sublet the greater part of the old building, and, hearing of the proposed sale, the details of which were all agreed to, fell back on a privilege of ten years' renewal and demanded $56,000 to vacate. That was a preposterous amount to ask, and after a proposition to pay about one-half of it was declined, the purchase was declared off. This same tenant recently refused to take advantage of the privilege unless at a reduced rental, and the consequence is the building has been leased for a long term of years to another party.

#### The Business at Auction.

There were few places in town duller than the auction rooms last week. The only notable sale was by Philip A. Smyth, on Thursday, of the Conner estate property. Executors and heirs of estates appear to be afraid to subject property to the test of public competition. At least two recent occurrences would seem to indicate such a disinclination on their part. The executors of the estate of Joseph Hewlett decided almost at the last moment to withdraw a number of minor parcels that had been listed as an auction offering for last Thursday. Later in the same day, the announcement was made by A. H. Müller & Son of a withdrawal from the sales of Wednesday next of 85 Fifth Avenue and 3 East Sixteenth Street, the proposed auction of which had been extensively advertised by order of the heirs of Lorillard Spencer.

There will be some property presented at sales of a voluntary description this week, but by far the greater number will be the familiar foreclosure sales.

William Kennelly will sell to-morrow, for the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, pursuant to foreclosure decrees, the three fine five-story brick store and flat property 1,624 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and 1,626 and 1,636 Amsterdam Avenue. As the amount due on each leaves a good margin of value, the sale should attract more than the average attention.

#### Sales at Private Contract.

Two builders—Francis J. Schnugg and Thomas J. McLaughlin—have agreed to an extensive trade. The former will sell at $116,000 twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 150 feet east of Lenox Avenue, and take in exchange the four new flats, 100.11 by 95, on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

The six-story flat, 25.5 by 100, on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, has been sold by the Lawrence estate for about $72,000.

Weil & Mayer are reported to have sold to a builder who will erect a business structure the property 85 Spring Street, 25 by 94 feet, secured by them through a trade consummated a few days ago.

Herman Wronkow has bought of Frederick Moeller the two five-story stores 113 and 115 Mercer Street, 50 by 100, at a price considerably more than $100,000.

Thomas M. P. Mills has purchased the six-story modern business building 235 Mercer Street, 25 by 100, from Benjamin Wechsler, and will give property on Amsterdam Avenue in part payment.

John Heyman has bought from the Augusta Perry estate the four-story buildings 163 Bowery and 133 Chrystie Street, on plot about 23.7 by 126 feet.

Charles H. Meyer has bought as a site for a five-story stable 480 Water Street, 41 by 140 feet, running through to Cherry Street.

Jung & Mohr, builders, have purchased from the Bernheimer estate five lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 475 feet west of Columbus Avenue, and will erect four five-story flats.

Peter Duffy has sold to John Schubach three lots, with two-story brick stables, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Robertson & Gammie, builders, have bought of Jared W. Bell, with a building loan, three lots on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

Cumming & Ferguson, builders, have secured from Isaac A. Lawrence, for immediate improvement, a plot, 116 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

Walker & Lawson have bought from a corporation four lots on the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-third Street.

John Weber has sold two lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The Home Circle Loan Association has bought of D. Werdenholven, at $48,000, the five-story flat on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

George Mangold has purchased from William Neckermann, at $26,500, the new five-story flat 10 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Herman Muller has bought of Mrs. Julius Frohman, at $26,000, the four-story flat 333 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Isaac Bitterman has sold to Mrs. Tillie Bernstein the four-story King model house on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at $35,000. The same house sold for $37,500 about one year ago.

The list of conveyances published yesterday showed Thomas B. Keogh, builder, to be the buyer of the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson Streets. The property was taken in trade for a parcel in Great Jones Street.

Archibald D. Russell is the purchaser of 436 and 438 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, the sale of which was reported Friday. The contract price is under $375,000.

Fitzsimons & Smith have leased to Ignazio Allegretti of Chicago, for a term of years, at the annual rental of $12,000, the five-story building 927 Broadway. The building will be used by the Allegretti Chocolate Cream Company as its New York manufactory and salesrooms.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $567,819. Last year in the corresponding week they were $834,129.

There were recorded last week 356 mortgages, for $2,622,617, of which 186, for $1,-

[illegible],937, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $602,[illegible], were at more, and 25, for $362,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 302 mortgages, for $9,025,034, of which 127, for $2,152,480, were at 5 per cent.; 116, for $514,850, were at more, and 59, for $3,357,695, were at less.

## AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

### To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,978.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 72 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 28 by 148.1½, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and two three-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $1,431.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,636 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,156.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,511.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 1,626 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,093.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 245 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $20,651; subject to other mortgages for $73,900.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, referee, Eleventh Street, south side, about 100 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, 100 by 105. Due on judgment, $571.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898; subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 55 East Eighth Street, (St. Mark's Place,) north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 85.11, four-story brownstone-front house, with basement store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George B. McClellan, referee, 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 150 by 98.9; also, 514 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, eight-story brick piano factory; also, 526 and 528 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; also, 532 and 534 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $108,895.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 329 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 310.11 feet east of Second Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 331 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 328.10 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.1 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executrix's sale, 157 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 165.7½ feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.10½ by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, 4 Bedford Street, northeast side, between Downing Street and Cottage Place, 22 by 97 by 12 by 86, four-story brick tenement; also, 158 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; also, 2,113 Madison Avenue, east side, 59.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 1,094 and 1,098 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bristow Street, 25 by 100 each, two three-story frame tenements.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 112 to 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 111 to 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, 100 by 201.10, leasehold, five-story brick stores and theatre, entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and three and four story brick Columbus Theatre, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Due on judgment, $6,091.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, northeast corner of Bethune and Greenwich Streets, 53.8 by 68.1½ by east 67.1¼ by south 34.7 by west 10.9 by south 4.2½ by west 2.9 by south 16.1 to Bethune Street, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,276; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100.11 by 108, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $58,044; subject to first mortgage for $90,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 184 South Street, north side, 103.1 feet west of James Slip, 33 by 76.1 by 32.9 by 76.1, five-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $22,407.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 10 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By William W. Fogg, trustee's sale, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story and attic brick-front frame buildings and one five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 319 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 195.1 feet east of Second Avenue, 20½ by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

FRIDAY, JAN 22.—By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, northwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, all right, title, and interest.

## PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The contract for the erection of the temporary quarters to be used by the officials and employes of the Tombs Prison while the new City Prison is in course of construction has been awarded to J. A. Rennie. The new quarters will consist of a long, shed-like structure, built in the yards adjoining the prison, on Elm and Leonard Streets. It will be constructed of wood, covered with corrugated iron, and will cost $12,226. Entrance to the temporary quarters will be from Leonard Street. Withers & Dickson are the architects.

At the office of the Roebling Sons Company it was said that the Roebling estate will not erect a sixteen-story office building at 117 to 121 Liberty Street, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Edward Wenz, architect, has plans for a six-story warehouse, to occupy the plot, 20 by 95 feet, 28 Thompson Street. The specifications include elevators, electric wiring, and steam heating apparatus. Peter Muller is the owner and builder.

A plot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, west of West End Avenue, is to be improved by the owner, Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., who has had plans drawn by S. B. Ogden & Son for a six-story apartment house, to be built on the site. The building will have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 88 feet, and will cost $75,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25.2 by 80, by John Hickey of 83 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

Boulevard, west side, 75.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 27.3 by 76.9, by William H. Jackson of 825 Madison Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clinton Street, northwest corner of Stanton Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25 by 70, by Abraham Cohen of 232 Henry Street, owner; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 81.5 by 95, by John Robertson of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street and William Gammie of 364 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owners; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.3, by George Robinson of 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $45,000.

Ogden Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45.9; E. O. Smith of 572 Mott Avenue, owner; C. H. Montanye, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 496 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50, by Mary Costello of 2,685 Third Avenue, owner; A. J. Connell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Westchester Avenue, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 41; John Gormley of 335 Lenox Avenue, owner; A. Spence, architect; cost, $1,000.

King's Bridge Road, near Southern Boulevard, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 46.6 by 19 by 35; John F. Dowd, owner; Ellsworth Burger, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 225 West Fiftieth Street, alterations to a one-story brick factory and warehouse, by estate of J. G. Wendel of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; Thona & Wilson, 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 421 First Avenue, alterations to a five-story and attic brick hotel and tenement, by John Funk, 423 First Avenue, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; Jacob Wagner, lessee; cost not given.

Eighty-fourth Street, northwest corner of the Boulevard, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling, by William H. Jackson of 825 Madison Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 447 to 453 West Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory, by the John Trageser Steam Copper Works, 447 West Twenty-sixth Street, owners; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, alterations to a seven-story brick workshop and stores, by B. Lichtenstein, 36 West Seventy-second Street, owner; Baker, Smith & Co., 79 West Houston Street, builders; cost, $600.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 86.11 ft n of 15th St, 20x72.4; Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, to Alleine Lee | $17,000 |
| AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 26.11 ft s of 185th St, 26.6x100; Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., to Douglas Robinson and another, trustee | 4,100 |
| AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 185th St, 26.11x100; same to Fanny M. Robinson | 6,100 |
| AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 53.5 ft s of 185th St, 26.6x100; Edward D. O'Brien to same | 3,850 |
| ALEXANDER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Mary Dempwoolff to Sarah Gerth | 23,000 |
| 206TH ST, s s, 287.1 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; William R. Travers and others, executors, &c., to John De Hart | 820 |
| MINERVA PLACE, n w corner of Anthony Av, 100x50; Eliza C. Webster to Florence A. Morrison | 1 |
| 12TH ST, s s, north one-half of Lot 304, map of Unionport; Frank M. Clendenin and wife to Theresa Trass | 2 |
| 26TH ST, 308 West; Franklin R. Hogelboom to M. G. Honeyman | 1 |
| WEST HOUSTON ST, 52; also n e s of Bond St, part of Lot 75, map of Samuel Jones; also 56 West Houston Street; Bremer Av, e s, Lot 36 to 40, map of Devoe Farm, (one-half part;) Franklin G. Beach to Elizabeth Beach | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Catharine Bagot to Franklin G. Beach | 17,950 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Hoehm and others to Theresa Ruckert and another | 1 |
| 60TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 10th Av, 27x100.5; John M. Ruckert, executor and trustee, to Margaretha Rothenbach | 1 |
| 7TH ST, s s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10; William Finberg and Joseph Polstein to Theresa Weil | 1 |
| AVENUE A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, 20x75.6; Frederick W. Kisler to Franz Kalb | 1 |
| 29TH ST, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; Charles P. Northrop to Frank Felhell | 1 |
| WEBSTER AV, n s, 135 ft w of 205th St; William R. Travis and others, executors of Maria L. Travis, and others to Michael J. Gilhuly | 1,620 |
| NORWOOD AV, s w corner of 205th St, 63.4x112.6x74.2x112; same to same | 2,130 |
| 33D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Arthur D. Williams, referee, to David Lawson | 10,000 |
| WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,075 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x80.6; William R. Travers and another, executors of Maria L. Travers, and others to Mary F. Renshaw | 695 |
| WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,100 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x80.6; same to same | 630 |
| HULL AV, e corner of 205th St, 32.5x100x37x101; same to David Rosenbaum | 1,060 |
| LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Martha Stenger | 1 |
| LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; same to Joseph and Anna Schwartz | 1 |
| LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 25.11x105; same to Conrad R. Gross and another | 1 |
| 131ST ST, s s, 86.2 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 28x77 to centre of Old Byrd St x25 x65; Daniel Carroll and wife to John and William H. Carroll | 20 |
| 5TH AV, s e corner of 118th St, 50.5x110 x50x—; Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener and wife to Theodore A. Cordler | 1 |
| MONROE ST, 86; executors of Henry R. Remsen to Nicholas Kane | 5,450 |
| HENRY ST, s s, 23.9 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x90; Samuel Levy to Annie Levy | 1 |
| AVENUE C, e s, 49.9 ft s of 11th St, 25 x83; John M. Ruckert and another, executors, &c., to John M. Ruckert and another | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Hoehm and others to same | 1 |
| MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 739, map of Section C of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William J. Tucker | 1,400 |
| 60TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John M. Ruckert and another, executors of John L. Ruckert, to Louise A. Ruckert and another | 1 |
| 60TH ST, 206 West; John M. Ruckert and others to Mary B. Hoehm | 1 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| BAGOT, Catharine, to George H. Beyer; e s of Bremer Av, Lot 36 to 40, map of Highbridgeville, note | $7,500 |
| SAME to the H. B. Claflin Company; n s of West Houston St, 75 ft e of Wooster St, secures note | 5,190 |
| SAME to Elizabeth Beach; n e s of Bond St, part of Lot 75, map of Samuel Jones, and 56 West Houston St; also Wooster St, 172 and 172¼, 2 years | 2,000 |
| SAME to Mary J. Bagot; 52 West Houston St, all title; also n e s of Bond St, Lot 75, map of Samuel Jones, and 56 West Houston St, 172 and 172¼ West Houston St; Bremer Av, e s, Lot 36 to 40, map of Devoe Farm, one-half part, demand | 950 |
| SAME to Elizabeth J. Bagot; same property, demand | 4,000 |
| SAME to Alice J. Bagot; same property, demand | 4,000 |
| BLAIR, Caroline, and another to Mary E. Cairns and another; e s of Clinton St, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 1 year | 3,750 |
| BOHEMIAN GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION Sokel to Vaclav Nemecek and others; s s of 71st St, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100.5x irregular, secures bond | 1 |
| BEACH, Franklin G., to Catharine Bagot; 52 West Houston St, all title, and n e s of Bond St, Lot 75, map of Samuel Jones property, one-half part; West Houston St, 56, and 172 and 172½ Wooster St; Bremer Av, e s, 566 ft n of point between Lots 36 and 52, map of Highbridgeville, one-half part, 3 years | 14,950 |
| FERRELL, Frank J., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 29th St, Lot 80, map by R. Spencer, 23.5x98.9, 1 year | 3,000 |
| FERRELL, Frank J., to Estelle Hasberg; n s of 29th St, Lot 60, map by R. Spencer, 23.5x98.9, installments | 1,000 |
| DE HART, John, and wife to William R. Travers and another, executors, &c.; s s of 206th St, 287.11 ft w of Perry Av, 1 year | 492 |
| MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to H. C. Bennett; s s of 122d St, 332 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year | 20,000 |
| POZNANSKI, Harris, to Catharine C. Middleton; s s of 25th St, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years | 1,000 |
| ROSENBAUM, David, to William R. Travers and another, executors; e corner of Hull Av and 205th St, 1 year | 636 |
| RENSHAW, Mary F., to same; s s of Webster Av, 107.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year | 417 |
| SAME to same; s s of Webster Av, 1,110 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year | 378 |
| STENGER, Martha, to Conrad R. Gross and another; w s of Lexington Av, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, installments | 4,600 |
| SCHWARTZ, Joseph, and wife to Theodore A. Cordler; w s of Lexington Av, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 2 years | 4,000 |
| TUCKER, William J., to William R. Ross, trustee, Lot 739, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 2¾ years | 2,750 |
| SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Minford Place, Lot 789, map of Section C, Vyse estate, installments | 900 |
| VAN SICLEN, Sarah J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 27th St, 62 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year | 3,750 |
| VAN GELDER, Jennie, to Cornelius Mead; s s of 75th St, 100.2 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years | 6,500 |
| KIRCHNER, Michael, to Samuel Kind; n s of 148th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year | 500 |
| GILHULY, Michael J., to William R. Travers and another, executors; n s of Webster Av, 135 ft w of 205th St, 1 year | 972 |
| GERTH, Sarah, to Mary Dempwolff; w s of Alexander Av, 50 ft s of 134th St, 3 years | 2,700 |
| GILDERSLEEVE, George, to Melvina G. Honeyman; n s of 27th St, 281.10 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years | 6,700 |
| BEACH, Franklin G., to Catharine Bagot; 52 West Houston St, and other property, 2 years | 14,950 |

### Assignments of Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| ATWELL, Josephine B., and another, executors, to Josephine B. Atwell | $1 |
| ATWELL, Josephine B., to Sophia Henckens | 1,800 |
| BROWN, Annie E., to Constance De H. Carr | 1 |
| BROWN, J. Romaine, to same | 1 |
| BOYD, John, to Pauline Hahn | 6,000 |
| CORDLER, Theodore, to Conrad R. Gross and another | 4,000 |
| GREACEN, Robert A., and another, executors, to Helena R. Havilland | 3,880 |
| LAMSON, John L., to Anne W. Lamson | 1 |
| MILLER, Matilda E., and others, executors, to Ida McDowell and others | 4,000 |
| POWELL, Sarah H., to W. M. Powell, guardian, (two assignments) | 3,104 |
| ROSENBAUM, Sigmund D., to J. J. Frank | 25,500 |
| SCHLEDORN, Charles, to Johanna Schledorn, (two assignments) | 2 |
| THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORphan Asylum to Edward Kaufman | 6,000 |

### Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x75; John M. Bowers, executor, &c., against John J. Frech and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

5TH AV, 2,186 to 2,190; also, 2 and 4 West 134th St; Charles Heck and another against Gunder Johnsen and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Alfred Beinhauer against Robert S. Lloyd and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien, &c.)

94TH ST, n s, 102.4 ft e of 5th Av, 24.10x100.7; Louise Punnett and others against Francis J. Schnugg, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WALKER ST, 117; George P. Chappell against Emma J. Keller and others, (to enforce lien.)

35TH ST, 306 East; Department of Buildings, City of New York, against Lewis Z. Bach, (violation building law.)

130TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Sarah M. Disbrow against George A. Disbrow and another, (to debar claims.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

| | |
|---|---|
| UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32; August Kirchner against Thomas W. Murray, owner; Nicholas L. Demarest and William M. Walsh, contractors | $40 |
| 40TH ST, 456 West; Purie L. Harnett against Julia Schneider owner; Woods & Hutton, contractors | 70 |
| WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 110 ft w of Wales Av, 50x75; Duncan Black against Annie Haenschen, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor | 75 |
| LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 38x100; John W. Moran against William J. Corrigan and Edward T. Rutan, owners and contractors | 540 |
| 87TH ST, 318 West; John Klein against Emma Bickerton, owner and contractor | 38 |
| 26TH ST, 119 West; Daniel McFadden against Meyer L. Sire, owner; John Meyer, contractor | 38 |
| 87TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38x100; John W. Moran against William J. Corrigan and Edward T. Rutan, owners and contractors | 540 |
| 40TH ST, 456 West; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Julia Schneider, owner; Woods & Hutton, contractors | 408 |

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

| | |
|---|---|
| 26TH ST, 119 West; J. Meyer, on Meyer L. Sire, to Daniel McFadden | 69 |

## TWO TRAINS IN COLLISION.

### The Passengers Escape, but Four Railroad Men Badly Injured.

TRENTON JUNCTION, N. J., Jan. 16.—A local train that left Philadelphia at 6:10 o'clock this evening and the Royal Blue Line Flier of the Baltimore and Ohio came into collision at 7:10 o'clock three miles north of Skillman, a station eighteen miles east of here. Four railroad men were severely hurt. Two or three of them are probably fatally hurt. Those most severely injured were:

BEAL, GEORGE, of Bound Brook, engineer of the local train.

CLAPP, CHARLES, engineer of the Royal Blue Line.

MAHLON, DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, baggage master of the Royal Blue.

REEVES, CHARLES, Fireman of the Royal Blue.

The Bound Brook train struck a carriage just beyond Skillman. Two men and two horses were killed. The train stopped and there was several minutes delay. The engineer knew that the Blue Line train was close behind him. He went ahead and ran upon a long switch to get out of the way as the Royal Blue train appeared in sight. In the excitement the engineer made a miscalculation. The engine, tender, and mail car ran from the switch back upon the main track just in time for the mail car to get in the way of the Royal Blue train. The engineer of the Royal Blue train saw his danger. He blew for brakes. Both the engineer and fireman staid at their posts. The distance was too short. The locomotive struck the mail car with a tremendous crash. Locomotive and mail car were completely wrecked and derailed.

They rolled into a ditch. The locomotive of the local train broke from the mail car and shot ahead. Its engineer was hurled from his cab. The fireman maintained his place and stopped the engine. The passengers of both trains, much frightened and jarred, rushed out of the cars. It was soon learned that none of the passengers was severely hurt. All went to work to rescue the injured. The engineer and fireman of the Royal Blue train were found fifteen or twenty feet from the track and near the wreck of the locomotive.

Both were scalded and cut. The engineer became delirious. The engineer of the local train was found at the side of the track cut and bruised. The mail agent was rescued from the ruins of the mail car. Word was sent to Skillmans. The local train locomotive ran to a near-by station and sent word for help. A wrecking train arrived from this place. It was 10:30 o'clock before the track was cleared so that the Royal Blue Line train could continue its journey.

The wreck of the mail car caught fire and was almost entirely consumed, with most of its contents. The locomotive of the Royal Blue train was piled in shapeless wreck in the ruins of the mail car. The tender of the local train was derailed and damaged.

The passengers of the Royal Blue train were loud in their praise of Engineer Charles Clapp of the Royal Blue train. But one physician arrived at the scene of the wreck until the removal of the wounded. Engineer Clapp, in his delirium, raved in lamentation of the accident.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Eastern Chemical Works of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000.—Directors: Samuel N. Berlin, Bernhard Trosley, and Oscar E. S. Wiessner of Brooklyn.

—United States Loan Association of New York City; capital, $25,000.—Directors: Josiah Siegel, Harris Siegel, and Solomon Siegel, all of New York.

—The Lloyd Fire Works Company of New York; capital, $20,000.—Directors: Thomas Lloyd, Paterson, N. J.; Maurice J. Kraus, Max R. Revels, and Minnie Culin, New York City.

—Demets Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $10,000.—Directors: Malvina A. Demets and George Demets of New York City, and H. Andral, Newark, N. J.

—The Miner & Fish Company, Rochester, dealers in bicycles; capital, $25,000.—Directors: Albert Fish and E. L. Miner, and F. T. Milbaum, Rochester.

—A. E. Blunck Company, Johnstown, N. Y., to publish The Johnstown Daily Republican; capital, $40,000.—Directors: A. E. Blunck, John H. Drevenstedt, Albert R. Harth, John A. Hagadorn, George Mead, and Edward Bartlett of Johnstown, and John B. Rogers of New York.

—The Tilden Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District of New York City, to spread the National Democratic Party principles.—Directors: Henry Furey, Joseph Murray, William Chandley, John J. McGlynn, James Furey, Terence McGeough, and Michael J. Cruise of New York City.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The members of the National Guard have hopes that the present administration will bring about the much-needed reform regarding the reorganization of the force on a more satisfactory military footing, and the Governor, both in his message and in General Order No. 1, gives evidence that he believes in reform, and that he intends to improve the efficiency of the Guard. The appointment of a permanent Board on Uniforms was a very important step, and was one of the earnest recommendations of ex-Inspector General McLewee. The suggestion of the Governor that the chief executive officer of the National Guard should not be changed at every political election, and that he be free from political control, is one that will be universally indorsed. The National Guard, however, wants its chief executive to be a Division Commander, and, as the bulk of the force, comprising all the regiments in the State but two, as well as all the cavalry, and three out of the five batteries, is in New York City and Brooklyn, the sentiment is that a division headquarters should be established in New York City.

⁂

As no legislation is required to form the Guard into a division, under a permanent Major General, and as, under the Military Code, the Governor has full power in the matter, it is hoped he will speedily recognize the necessity of a reorganization.

⁂

The two most likely officers mentioned for Major General are Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the First Brigade and Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of the Third Brigade. These officers have seen more practical and distinguished service than any other Brigadiers in the State and have served as officers during the war of the rebellion in various grades.

⁂

There is some talk that ex-Major Gen. McAlpin may try—or have some of his political friends try for him—for the appointment. In this event the scheme would be most bitterly opposed.

⁂

The companies of the Seventh Regiment that receive the highest rating in the report of Gen. McLewee are B, F, and I, the latter being taken as the model. This is what the report says, verbatim:

"Company B, Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt—The general appearance of this company at inspection was very good. Improvements can be made in the care and adjustment of equipments, and some few uniforms, or parts of same, need renovating or replacing with new. Books neatly and accurately kept. Average percentage of attendance at drills from Oct. 3, 1895, to May 1, 1896, (thirty events,) 94.59, a remarkably fine exhibit, and this company has the honor of leading the regiment in this respect. Percentage present at muster, 100.

"Company F, Capt. George W. Rand—For ten years in succession this company has paraded at the annual inspection a maximum company, all present; a truly remarkable record. The general appearance on this occasion was very good. Some improvement can be made in the care of some parts of equipment and the adjustment of same, and some few uniforms, wholly or in part, need renovating. The books of this company are now in excellent condition. Average percentage of attendance at drills from Oct. 1 1895, to April 26, 1896, (thirty-two events,) 92.47; excellent. Percentage present at muster, 100.

"Company I, Capt. Francis Griswold Landon—The general appearance of this company at inspection was excellent, and by far the best in the regiment, and it is taken as the standard upon which the criticisms of all the other companies are based. Great credit is due the officers and members of this company for the very fine appearance they made upon this occasion. All uniforms and equipments, and particularly the adjustment of the latter, were first-class, no detail being overlooked to bring about this very gratifying condition. All books are very neatly and accurately kept, showing decided improvement over last inspection. Average percentage of attendance at drills, from Oct. 3, 1895, to May 20, 1896, (thirty events,) 93.82; excellent; second best in the regiment. Percentage present at muster, 99.03.

⁂

As the report of the ex-Inspector General was thrown out from the records of the State, the above information should prove of particular value to the members of the companies concerned.

⁂

Membership in the Seventh Regiment has always been characterized by loyalty, enthusiasm, and devotion to military duty, and to this fact must be attributed the remarkable success and great reputation of that corps. Many ex-members, whose service terminated many years since, retain their youthful interest in the regiment, cherish the good comradeship, which is one of its attractive features, and encourage, by gracious deeds, those who are now responsible for its good name. The graduates of the Seventh Regiment who have been distinguished for long and faithful service always hold "Alma Mater" in fond remembrance. The loving cup presented to the Sixth Company by one of its most prominent ex-members, Edward Kemp, Esq., who served in its ranks before and during the civil war, is an appropriate emblem of loyalty and affection. The loving cup was made by Tiffany & Co.

⁂

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, Secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association to secure moneys to erect a monument to the late Gen. Josiah Porter, reports to date that the sum of $1,020 has been subscribed. A miniature statue and bust of Gen. Porter will be exhibited at the convention of the association in Albany, to be held on Wednesday next.

⁂

The question as to the attendance of the Twenty-second Regiment at the inaugural ceremonies in Washington next March will be decided at a meeting of officers to be held in the armory to-morrow night.

⁂

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will make his first review at the Eighth Regiment next Friday night. During the ceremonies the State medals for long service will be presented as follows: Fifteen years' service, Commissary, David P. Arnold, staff; ten years' service, Regimental Sergt. Major Eben E. Acker, non-commissioned staff; Battalion Sergt. Major Jesse Collins, non-commissioned staff; Corp. Alvah Lally, Company B; Private H. Levy, Company F, and Private D. O'Brien, Company D. There will be exhibition drills by Companies B and E, and a reception will follow the military events.

⁂

To Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment a dinner will be given by his officers next Saturday night, in honor of his completion of twenty-five years' service. A series of battalion drills will be ordered, to commence Jan. 25.

⁂

Albany will be the Mecca of National Guard officers on Wednesday next. They will go to attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association.

⁂

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a review and reception in its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 28. Ex-Col. Dowd will be the reviewing officer. Capt. W. Content of Company H has been elected Major.

⁂

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has established his official office and home station at Auburn, N. Y., where all communications of a personal nature should be addressed. To facilitate the important work of the Department of Rifle Practice, Gen. Kirby has established a branch office in New York City in charge of Major N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, in the armory of which the branch office is situated, and where all routine and office business will be transacted. Major Thurston is one of the most accomplished officers in the Guard, and his appointment by Gen. Kirby will give great satisfaction. He is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the service, and has been connected with the important duties of rifle practice for many years.

⁂

The Seventy-first Regiment has abandoned its intended Washington trip in March next. This was thought wise in view of the fact that its members will have to devote considerable time to other duties, and also of the great expense of the trip. The First Battalion of the regiment will be reviewed by Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Eighth Regiment to-morrow night at the armory, and a reception will follow. Company H, Capt. Joyce, has made elaborate preparations for its entertainment and reception at Central Opera House next Thursday night. The romantic military drama, "The Midnight Charge," will be presented, and dancing will follow. The Arlington Dramatic Society will assist. Col. Greene has approved a new blue-cloth collar invented by Private Dunlap of Company D. The collar is to be worn on the blouse, and adds immensely to the appearance of the men, as under the regulations white collars cannot be worn, and the new cloth collar takes away the bareness around the neck so common to those wearing the blouse. Company F, Capt. Wells, had a very enjoyable entertainment and dance last Monday night. The Board of Officers has elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: Adjt. William G. Bates, Secretary; Major C. H. Smith, Treasurer.

⁂

Squadron A, aside from its interesting drills, has now taken up practice for its "Mounted Tournament," to be held in the armory on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, next. The event, which is now an annual one, is eagerly anticipated by the many friends of the squadron, and it is always of unusual interest. The programme in full is as follows: First—Troop drill of thirty-two men, in command of Major Roe, which includes a silent sabre drill and a charge. Second—Head-cutting with hurdle; horses to be ridden bareback, and six jumps to be made in all; a fight out against cavalry is to be made, at the same time taking hurdle. Third—Potato race. Fourth—Riding double; one man to be mounted, the other to mount in rear of the first at a walk, trot, and gallop. Fifth—Mounted exercises by a selected squad of men under Major Roe, who will saddle up, give an exhibition of Cossack riding, jumping hurdle, standing in stirrups, throwing their horses, and firing over them. Sixth—Over the hurdle, back to back. Seventh—Low reach at a gallop, in which troopers will pick a handkerchief from the ground three times. Eighth—Novelty race, in which the troopers will dismount, pick up dress-suit case, mount, and ride to north end of armory, dismount, open dress-suit case, and put on robe, mount and ride to south end of armory, carrying dress-suit case closed, dismount, place dress suit on the ground, put on hat and open umbrella. The trooper will then mount with hat on and umbrella open, and carry dress-suit case closed, and the one who reaches the north end of the armory first will win the race. Ninth—Mêlée, twelve men on a side. The preliminaries for all the competitive events, will be run off on Saturday evenings, Feb. 6 and 13.

⁂

The Ninth Regiment will celebrate the formal opening of its fine new armory on the evening of Feb. 18 next, by a grand review and reception, tendered to Mayor Strong and all the city officials. The veterans of the regiment have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commandant—George A. Hussey; Vice Commandant—James Slater; Junior Commandant—Valentine Marsh; Surgeon—Sol F. McFarland; Chaplain—Alfred C. Roe, D. D.; Quartermaster—William G. Kirkland; Adjutant—Jacob Riteschy; Historian—William Brockner; Trustees—Samuel Berry, Joseph A. Bluxome, James S. Burtis, Joseph T. Hallock, and William Scott; Sergeant at Arms—Frank C. Martin.

## THIRD DE COVERLEY DANCE.

### Cotillion Enjoyed by a Large Gathering at Sherry's Last Night.

An enjoyable cotillion was the third of the series of De Coverley dances in Sherry's gold ballroom last evening. It was attended by a very large gathering of young men and women. It was led by F. Raymond Lefferts. The favors were silver trinkets and boutonnières. The dance stopped promptly at midnight, when the guests were served with supper at small tables. The music was furnished by the Hungarian Orchestra.

The patronesses are Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. George M. Groves, Mrs. E. L. Keyes, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Clements Cleveland, Mrs. Williston B. Lockwood, Mrs. H. Blanchard Dominick, Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, on behalf of whom the guests were received by Mrs. H. Blanchard Dominick and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes.

Among those present were Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Katherine Clark, Miss Angelicat S. Church, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Elsie Cleveland, Miss Pauline Cory, Miss Florence Baker, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Fannie Foote, Miss Marion Groves, Miss Adeline Fox, Miss Louise M. Grace, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss May Harper, Miss Pauline Ives, Miss Mattie Janeway, Miss Eleanor Keyes, the Misses Lockwood, Miss Nettie Maclay, Miss Alice McBurney, Miss Hattie Norris, Miss Anna Riker, Miss May Riker, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Edith Root, Miss Arno Schwab, Miss Bessie Stokes, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Hannah Willis, Miss Kate Bissell, Miss Edith Benedict, Miss Eleanor Bowers, Miss Vernam Brown, Miss Carlotta Cowing.

Miss Carolyn De Billier, Miss Floy Davis, the Misses Edey, Miss Mary T. Gibson, Miss Cornelia Hall, Miss Florence Jacquelin, Miss Martha Jakob, Miss Adele Katte, Miss Hazel Kelly, Miss Lillie Lefferts, Miss Marion Lindley, Miss Elsie Lefferts, Miss Bertha Munde, Miss Grace E. Meeker, the Misses Owen, Miss Edith Plummer, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Grace H. Stanton, Miss Elsie Stanton, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Annie Sampson, Miss Adel Skiddle, Miss Rosalie Starr, Miss Helen Sahler, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Lucy Talmadge.

T. M. Adams, F. Batcheller, Harry Batcheller, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., the Messrs. Brookfield, H. K. Bird, Elliot Benedict, C. N. Bliss, Jr., Heath Bartow, H. S. Borden, Charles D. Cleveland, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Elliot D. Curtis, H. L. Crawford, H. B. Cannon, Jameson Cotting, J. Bayard Clark, Hugh N. Camp, G. Corning, C. A. Comstock, Edward H. Childs, Bayard Dominick, La Mont Dominick, Lyman T. Dyer, Walter Dyett, Rene de Russy, William R. Grace, Jr., Joseph Grace, Morris Groves, G. N. Gardiner, Jr., A. Graver, Rich Hoffman, Jr., Emory Hawes, B. H. Houston, Richard Hoe, Hugh Inman, John H. Iselin, E. L. Keyes, Jr., Thomas Kelly, Edwin Katte, F. Raymond Lefferts, J. D. Layng, Harold C. Mathews, Arthur Murray, Leon Mortimer, A. G. Milbank, W. H. Maclay, George More, F. P. Moore, Acosta Nichols, Grosvenor T. Nicholas, Garrett R. Pier, John F. Plummer, Jr., J. Metcalfe Polk, Hugh Potts, Wolcott P. Robbins, E. T. Rice, Jr., Henry Roland, Dr. H. H. Rodman, T. C. Richardson, J. S. Stout, Jr., and Henry Sampson, Jr.

## MRS. HARD'S CLASS DANCES.

### Members and Guests Have a Jolly Evening at Sherry's.

A jolly dance was the fifth of the series organized by Mrs. Anson W. Hard, which was given in Sherry's pink ballroom last evening. The cotillion was led by Lawrence Ellimore. The guests were received by Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Duncan R. Harris, Mrs. Morgan Dix, and Mrs. Anson W. Hard. Supper was served at midnight.

Among those present were Miss May Tiffany, Miss Julia Post Hard, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Julia Post Brown, Miss Laura Hard, Miss Harriet Louise Biddle, Miss Rose de Goricouria, Miss Dix, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Carrie Bogert, Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Ethel Barnes, Miss Nathalie Harris, Franklin Batchelor, Linsley Tappin, John Dix, Miss Beales, Miss Lucy Pooler, Miss Caroline Duer, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, J. Harry Masson, Bancroft Gherardi, Frederic Harriman, Bryant Smith, Goelet Gallatin, William Patterson, Robert L. Livingston, Miss Delafield, Miss Pooley, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Marie Corson, Miss Emily Beales, Percy Rockefeller.

Miss Frances Pell, Miss Draper, James Brown, Robert Thomas, Starr Taintor, W. R. Thurston, Clark G. Voorhees, Charles Draper, Henry Wilmerding, Frederick Van Buren, Frederick Woodruff, James Beales, T. Draper, Carl Woodruff, Linsley Williams, Blair Williams, Elijah Woodward, Harvey Williams, John T. Williams, and Dr. F. D. Zabriskie.

### Schools Closed by Scarlet Fever.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 16.—Scarlet fever has broken out again at Stafford Springs with renewed vigor. The lower grades of the public schools are all closed and houses where cases exist in various parts of the town have been quarantined.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

ESTATE OF ASA HALL, DECEASED, under the direction of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1897

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York,

120, 122, and 124 West 17th Street;
177, 179, 181, & 183 Chambers St.;
185 Chambers St. & 287 Washington St.
(being the northeast corner);
58 Dey Street;
214 Greenwich Street;
36 East 21st Street.

Loans of sixty per cent. of the purchase money will be provided by parties in interest on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for one, two, or three years.

Titles guaranteed by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. free of charge to the purchasers.

Maps and further particulars of Referee, 120 Broadway, or Auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Thursday, Jan. 28th, 1897

At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of Chas. Hanselt, dec.

The plot of land, 518x100 ft, with the 5-story brick factory and 1-story frame factory thereon,

Southwest Corner of 3D AVENUE AND 13TH STREET, BROOKLYN,

(Now occupied by Bay State Shoe & Leather Co.)

The factories are supplied with an artesian well of very large capacity, and three new boilers, with 180-horse power engine; also two freight elevators, etc.

ALSO.

The 3-story brown-stone-front dwelling with lease of lot,

NO. 361 WEST 55TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Maps and particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, sells WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Executor's Sale—M. Lowenstein Estate,

8th Ave. & 55th St., N. W. Cor.

Magnificent 5-story stone flats and stores—Plot 50x85—sold separately, possession May 1.

8th Ave., bet. 52d & 53d Sts.

No. 873, west side, fine 4-story b. s. business building, 22x76x80, possession May 1st.

MOSES HERRMAN, Esq., Attorney, 229 B'way.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

Pursuant to several decrees of foreclosure, the Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank will sell at public auction on

MONDAY, January 18, 1897,

at 12 o'clock noon, At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The three following properties:

1624 AMSTERDAM AVE., cor. 140th St., the desirable five-story apartment house, with stores, 25x100.

1626 AMSTERDAM AVE., five-story apartment house, with stores, size 25x100.

1636 AMSTERDAM AVE., five-story apartment house, with stores, size 25x100.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for SPENCER TRASK, Esq., and MILES M. O'BRIEN, Esq., Receivers, 30 Broad St., or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on

Tuesday, January 26th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Sale—In Foreclosure, CHARLES H. BLAIR, ESQ., REFEREE, the

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND ON Fort Washington Avenue, extending through to Boulevard Lafayette;

being part of the Lucius Chittenden property, at Fort Washington.

For maps, &c., apply to Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1897.

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE, BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

The 5-story brick, stone, and iron building, with lot of land,

No. 21 Walker Street,

between West Broadway and Church St. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT. PARTITION SALE.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.

will sell at auction, (by order of Daniel P. Ingraham, Esq., referee,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, at noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

390, 392, 394 and 396 Grand St. and 36, 38, 40 and 42 Suffolk St.

Two and three story brick and frame Buildings, with stores; size of plot, 75x100 feet.

Messrs. Goodrich, Deady & Goodrich, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall St. Maps and further particulars at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A Few OFFICES To Let in

The Cable Building,

611-621 BROADWAY, CITY.

THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS NOW RUNNING.

SERVICE EVERY BUSINESS DAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

ALSO LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES IN

THE LEXINGTON BUILDING,

LEXINGTON AND THIRD AVS.; 25TH AND 26TH STS.

For particulars apply to H. S. BEATTIE, Treasurer Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at the Cable Building.

REVILLON BUILDING,

13-15 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO RENT.

3D AND 4TH LOFT, 4,000 SQ. FEET.
5TH LOFT, FRONT, 1,500 SQ. FEET.
OFFICES FROM $20 PER MONTH.

Janitor service, elevators, electric lights, steam heat, and all improvements; no extras. Inquire on premises.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CORNER LODGE room; steam heated; light and airy; convenient to all car lines; one fare to any part of city. American Hotel, cor. 41st St. and 8th Av.; open Sunday.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD shipping facilities if necessary; commodious, plenty of light, good locality, ground floor. THE CASTLE BRAID CO., 13-17 Mercer St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED

Apartments to Let,

PEABODY, 102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $75 per month.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND, 136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.

ST. CLEMENT, 365 West 23d St.
3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.

ST. HONORE, 1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.

225 and 237 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 to $52.50 per month.

269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $42 to $50 per month.

278 West 138th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.

267 West 139th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $55 per month.

Apply to

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 WEST 138TH ST. Telephone 647 Harlem.

THE PARK MADISON,

25 MADISON AVE., COR. 25TH ST. Facing Madison Square Park.

Now ready for occupancy. Fine Apartments, en suite. Advantageous terms until Oct. 1.

THE RUTLAND, B'way & 57th St.

Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to superintendent, at office on premises. G. W. BASHFORD, Agent.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent only $1,500; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

THE GORDON, 126 W. 45TH ST. A very superior apartment on second floor to let, comprises the whole floor, has light and air from all four sides, also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent, $1,200. G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

A FIRST FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, HOUSE-keeping apartment at the RUTLAND, Broadway and 57th St., suitable for small family of two, physician or bachelor. Apply direct to Superintendent at office on premises.

112 W. 40TH ST., TO LET. Studio, with northern skylight, rent $35; small rear office, rent $15; tailor, dressmaker, or milliner's store, rent $40. Apply to JANITOR on premises.

THE WIESBADEN, 110 WEST 40TH ST.—TO let—One large single flat, third floor, rent $75; only to families of refinement having undoubted references. Janitor will show.

A FIRST FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, BACHELOR apartment to let at the RUTLAND, Broadway and 57th St. Apply direct to the Superintendent at office on premises.

200 WEST 107TH ST.—Largest and lightest rooms in the market; hot water; gas ranges; extra plumbing; hallboy. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED APARTments for rent; immediate possession; eleven rooms, two baths; best location on 58th St.; rent, $500 per month. Inquire GEORGE READ, 9 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Desirable Dwelling Houses for Sale by GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE.

MURRAY HILL—Full-size, low stoop, modern.
MAD. AVE., near 38th St.—Extra wide, D.-R. Ext.
46TH ST., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—Medium size, B.-P. Ex.
48TH ST., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. (leasehold)—Bargain.
49TH ST., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.—In fee, medium size; good order.
52D ST., near 5th Ave.—D.-R. Ext.
56TH ST., n. 5th Ave.—Full size; good house to alter.
55TH ST., n. 5th Ave.—Full size, American basem't.
56TH ST., n. Mad. Ave.—Medium size; perfect order.
62D ST., near 5th Ave.—Extra wide, D.-R. Ext.
67TH ST., near 5th Ave.—Full size, D.-R. Ext.
72D ST., e. of 5th Ave.—Full size, American basm't.
76TH ST., e. of 5th Ave.—22 feet, D.-R. Ext. (new.)
77TH ST., adjoining 5th Ave.—Full-sized, (new,) American basement and high stoop; perfectly planned; well built.
80TH ST., adjoining 5th Ave.—Full-sized, D. R. Ext.; perfect order.
82D ST., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.—Full-sized, Am. basm't, (new.)

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine and 509 5th Ave.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

72D STREET, WEST.

3 MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.

Nos. 233 and 235. American Basements.

No. 241, High Stoop, Dining Room Extension.

Values the highest; prices reasonable.

CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect, 264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

Desirable Moderate Priced Dwellings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th St., nr. 3d Av. | $25,000 | 28th St. nr. Lex. av. | $15,000 |
| 14th St., nr. 8th Av | 26,500 | 34th St. nr. Lex. av. | 30,000 |
| 15th St., nr. Irv. Pl. | 22,000 | 49th St., nr. 5th Av | 45,000 |
| 19th St., nr. 2d Av. | 12,000 | 2d Av, nr. 12th St. | 12,000 |
| 19th St., nr. 9th Av | 17,000 | Lex Av. cor. n. 34th | 64,000 |

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

$300 CASH, $500 MORTGAGE.—Must sell immediately; worth $1,300; city lots; Manhattan Island, above Fort George; two blocks of station, Hudson River, school, church, and trolley. Owner, 110 West 38th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

The following elegant three and four story high-stoop and American basement houses; possession immediately:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,382 7th Av. | $900 |
| 2,376 7th Av. | 1,000 |
| 219 West 139th St. | 1,050 |
| 271 West 138th St. | 1,000 |
| 212 West 138th St. | 1,200 |

These houses can be seen by applying to

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St., near 8th Av.

TO LET,

1,024 Park Av.

A four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; handsomely decorated and in thorough order.

APPLY TO

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 WEST 138TH ST.

77TH ST., 21 EAST.—TO LET, UNFURNSHED, to strictly private family, this small house; contains many rooms, is modern, handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent $1,800; any broker. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,000; open for inspection, without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# QUAY AND HIS PROMISES

## PENNSYLVANIANS WATCH BOTH WITH MUCH INTEREST.

### Propositions for Municipal and Civil Service Reforms That the Quay Legislature Will Be Forced to Pass upon—Quay on Trial as a Reformer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay will have ample opportunity at the forthcoming session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which, it is assumed, he will control as he has those for a dozen years back, to demonstrate what his conversion to reform a year ago really means. It will be recalled that in August, 1895, he had to make what may not inaptly be called "the fight of his life" for his continued supremacy in Republican politics. He won it, but among other promises he made at this time was one committing him to civil service and municipal reform. He had the Republican Convention, which he controlled, adopt reform planks, pledging the party to a most commendable reform policy. These worthy sentiments were reaffirmed at the Republican Convention in April last, when a Civil Service bill and several other reform measures were specifically indorsed.

Since then the various reform associations in the State have been at work drafting legislation intended to incorporate some much-needed changes in the present laws. The Municipal League of Philadelphia has prepared seven bills, six amending and extending the present charter of the city, popularly known as the Bullitt bill, and the other an entirely new bill relating to franchises.

The present law, under which the municipal affairs of Philadelphia have been administered during the past decade, has in the main proved to be satisfactory, but experience has demonstrated that in certain important particulars it needs amendment to secure the full measure of good government originally contemplated. The civil service provisions have proved to be inadequate. At the most they only serve to keep out of the municipal service the very worst applicants. Then, as to the two highly important subjects of the constitution of the legislative branch of the City Government and of municipal franchises the Bullitt bill is silent, not because its distinguished author was not fully aware of the need of legislation thereon, but because at the time he prepared the charter bearing his name, he was convinced that no satisfactory legislation on these two subjects could be carried through the Assembly, nor was public opinion at that time awakened to the necessity of limiting the grant of municipal franchises. Experience has further demonstrated that the evil of one man holding several offices under the city is one that should be remedied, but this is not fully covered by the Bullitt bill.

With these facts before them, the Board of Managers of the League felt that the time was ripe and the opportunity present for a strong and successful effort to secure the enactment of laws remedying the defects thus disclosed, especially as the Senatorial investigating committee had expressed its determination to report amendments to the charter and desired the support and suggestions of the reform bodies.

**Proposed Reforms for Philadelphia.**

The first bill prepared by the league deals with municipal franchises. It provides that all franchises hereafter granted by any city in the State shall be for a definite period, not longer than thirty years; that a reasonable compensation, in the form of a percentage of the gross receipts, shall be paid to the city; that all structures along, over, upon, or under the public streets shall revert to the city at the expiration of the grant; that every franchise granted shall be subject to reasonable regulations as to the manner in which it shall be exercised. Provision is also made that the opinion of the City Solicitor must be had in all cases before any ordinance relating to the grant or extension of a franchise shall become law.

The second league bill deals with the constitution of the Municipal Legislature. The upper branch of the present body is composed of one Select Councilman from each of the thirty-seven wards; the lower branch is composed of one Common Councilman for every 2,000 voters in a ward and has 133 members. The league proposes to have the Select Council composed of fifteen members elected on a ticket at large, and a Common Council on a basis of 1 to every 6,000 voters, but each ward must have at least one member.

The third bill regulates the eligibility of members of councils and municipal officers, making it illegal for such to hold more than one office under the city; or to hold office simultaneously under the city and State or National Governments. It also forbids persons having interests in contracts, and at the same time serving in councils. This bill is greatly needed, as Philadelphia at the present time is greatly afflicted with what are known as "double headers." For instance, the Selectmen from the Second and Fourth Wards are also Real Estate Assessors; the Selectman from the Eleventh Ward is Harbor Master; a Common Councilman from the Thirtieth Ward is also a Mercantile Appraiser and a member of the Board of Education, and so we can go on down the list. The league has been proceeding against some of the "double headers" that come within the present laws, having succeeded in unseating one, A. J. De Camp, who was a Common Councilman and Secretary of an electric lighting company having a contract with the city. A suit is now pending against Select Councilman Clay on somewhat similar grounds.

Two other acts extend the civil service sections, providing for a civil service commission in place of the present board made up of the heads of departments, and bringing a larger number of officers, including those of the Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes, under the operation of civil service rules.

The sixth bill is somewhat of an omnibus bill, and is intended to cure several minor defects, as well as to prevent a recurrence of what is locally known as the Queen Lane scandal, where after a contract was awarded on certain estimates and specifications, the latter were changed at the request and in the interests of the contractors, and without the knowledge of the public or the Councils, and when the changes were made the original estimates were not to be found. It is also intended to do away with executive legislation.

The seventh bill prohibits, within certain limits, the soliciting or collecting of political contributions from or by officers or employes. It provides that no officer or employe of the city shall directly or indirectly demand, solicit, collect, or receive, or be concerned through a committee or otherwise in demanding, soliciting, collecting, or receiving any payment or contribution for political or partisan purposes.

**New Charter for Pittsburg.**

The Municipal League of Pittsburg also proposes to take advantage of Senator Quay's reform predilections, and will work for certain greatly needed amendments to the charter of the city. D. D. Bruce, the President of the league, and also a member of the committee appointed by the Republican State Convention to draft reform bills, will in all likelihood prepare a bill embodying a new charter for Pittsburg. Mr. Bruce believes in a concentration of authority and responsibility in the hands of the executive head, and in curtailing the power of Councils to strictly legislative work. He has not made this proposed charter public as yet, preferring to wait for a while, hoping he may be able to secure sufficient encouragement to have it made general in its terms and apply to all cities of the State.

Pennsylvania has not suffered as has Ohio through lack of uniformity in municipal government, and therefore the sentiment in favor of a uniform municipal law is not very general. Indeed, there are many who believe that a great city of nearly 1,250,000 inhabitants has problems and needs which require special attention, and which could not be reached by a law applicable to a city of 80,000, like Scranton, or 30,000, like Erie. Yet if all cities were to be included in one class, the law would have to be based primarily on the needs and requirements of the smallest city. This would of necessity result in such general legislation that it would prove non-effective for the larger cities.

The Pittsburg league has placed great dependence upon Quay's pledges, and has been working in much closer relations with him than the other reform bodies of the State. If he controls the next Legislature, and is sincere in his reform plans, it should have a strong influence. It has announced its intention of urging and working for the passage of all reform legislation, whether introduced as a party measure or by individuals.

**Quay's Reform Measure.**

The Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania is advocating two reform measures, one a civil service bill, the other to prevent corrupt practices at elections. The former is the bill prepared by Quay's reform committee, of which Silas W. Pettit, Esq., was Chairman. This measure, which was based on the association's bill, has been indorsed in the following resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association has noted with deep satisfaction the action of the recent Republican State Convention in approving the draft of a civil service bill as presented by the State Executive Committee. While the association, after an examination of the proposed measure, is of the opinion that some amendments are necessary, which amendments will be presented to the Legislature when it meets, the committee is happy to give its cordial approval to the main features of the act and to express the hope that it will meet with support from the people of the Commonwealth."

The Corrupt Practices bill is based on the Missouri act, but is much more comprehensive, and many of the latter's defects are remedied. Should this bill be enacted into law it would to a considerable extent, if not entirely, do away with much of the bribery and corruption incident to primary and general elections. It deals not only with the use of money, but with the procurement of offices or employment, public or private, when votes are sought to be influenced thereby; also with intimidation of voters, personation, and repeating. It also provides for full publication of all details concerning expenditures.

The Quay Reform Committee drafted, in addition to the Civil Service bill, one "to prohibit the payment of any occupation or poll tax assessed for State or county purposes of any elector by any person other than the elector against whom such tax is assessed, except upon the separate written and signed order of such assessed elector; another to protect the free exercise of the right to suffrage at primary and general or special elections, and to prohibit interference with the right to vote at primary elections and meetings for party purposes." The fourth is to "prohibit assessments of and demands or requests for contributions from the officers and employes of this Commonwealth, and of any county or city therein."

To these Senator Quay is definitely pledged. They have been indorsed by the State Convention and by the Republican City Committee of Philadelphia. Senator Quay has expressed his determination to remain in Harrisburg after the opening of the session, until they are all on their way to the Governor for Executive approval.

**Reforms for Minor Cities.**

In addition to all this proposed legislation, the City Solicitors of third-class cities have prepared three bills. One deals with the civil service of such cities, the others with several much-needed amendments to the act of 1887. Many of the provisions are in the line of those suggested for cities of the first class, such as forbidding officers, Councilmen, agents, or employes of the city to be interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase, use, lease, occupation, or enjoyment of any of the works, material, or property of the city.

With all these proposed bills before them and a further one prepared by the Ballot Reform Association, to amend the present very unsatisfactory ballot law and give to the State a genuine Australian ballot, some good should be achieved.

It is yet too early to predict what the coming session will bring forth, but I do not think it will be a rash prophecy to assert that reform measures will have a better opportunity in 1897 than they have had for years.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

# NORMAL COLLEGE CROWDED.

### The Number of Students to be Admitted This Year Limited to 600.

The Principals of the female grammar schools of this city met at the Normal College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning, and decided to limit the number of students to be admitted to the college next June to 600. After the meeting Dr. Hunter, President of the Normal College, said:

"The meeting of the Principals with the President of the college was necessitated by the overcrowding of the college last year. At the last June examination 895 candidates passed the examination, which overcrowded the college greatly. At this morning's meeting the Executive Committee directed me to notify the School Commissioners that next June not more than 600 applicants would be admitted. They will be chosen in the order of merit at the examination.

"This condition of things naturally led to some modifications of the methods of examination which the Principals of the public schools should be made acquainted with. The general opinion which prevailed at the meeting was that a greater number of questions should be given and a longer time for writing, in order to ascertain what the candidates know, rather than by a small number of questions, to ascertain what they do not know. Certain plans were agreed to which would make the future examinations inure to the benefit of the pupils, the schools, and the college.

"All those who pass the examination, but cannot be accommodated in the college, will be sent to the new high school, which opens next September."

# MR. OLCOTT'S APPOINTMENTS.

### A Bill Providing for a Special Civil Service Examination of Applicants.

District Attorney Olcott, Edward Lauterbach, and Abraham Gruber consulted yesterday upon the bill, which Mr. Lauterbach has prepared, and which provides for a special civil service examination for applicants for office under the District Attorney.

The bill practically provides for an Examining Board within the District Attorney's office, to consist of three members, designated by the District Attorney. One of the members is to be chief examiner and the others are to be assistant examiners. It is also said that there is a provision in the bill that the entire eligible list of the regular local civil service board may be used in selecting appointees of the District Attorney.

Mr. Olcott said, after the conference, that the draft of the bill is not complete, and that what he especially desires is that some measure should be enacted without delay so that he can make his appointments.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he would consult further with Mr. Olcott. "I hope, however," he said, "to have the bill in proper shape for presentation to the Assembly on Monday night."

Abraham Gruber is said to be delighted with the measure, in that it follows his so-called "progressive" civil service ideas. Mr. Gruber thinks all heads of city departments should say what sort of questions should be asked of applicants for appointment under them.

The progress of this bill will be watched carefully, for it may establish a precedent through which attacks will be made by the machine politicians on the present civil service system.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Association, said yesterday that he could not say what action the association will take in the matter until the members see the bill. "If it provides," said he, "that an assistant and two deputy assistants be designated by the District Attorney to constitute the Examining Board, it seems to me to be radically wrong."

District Attorney Olcott, in mapping out his work, has determined to dispose of all current cases before he begins work on the 4,000 "pigeon-holed" cases, which mostly concern violators of the old excise law. His idea is to clear up all of the cases that are presented day by day under his own administration first, and to take up the heritage of "pigeon-holed" cases as time may allow. He also proposes, if possible, to have one of the parts of the Court of General Sessions set aside for the trial of ball cases.

**Vital Statistics of a Week.**

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 700 deaths in the city, of which 222 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 6; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 7; typhoid fever, 5; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 4; diarrhoea, 11; heart disease, 64; croup, 7; bronchitis, 26; pneumonia, 89; phthisis, 80; Bright's disease, 56; violence, 36; influenza, 2; other cases not given.

# TROUBLES OF MARKET MEN

## THEY SEND A COMMUNICATION TO THE CONTROLLER.

### Washington Market Dealers Complain of the Licensed Sidewalk Men and of Meat Dealers Who Sell Poultry and Game.

A number of the older stall holders in Washington Market have taken a decided stand against the vendors who have been granted licenses to do business on the sidewalks. Not only do they want the sidewalk merchants removed, but they want more stringent rules governing the dealers who have stands inside the building.

Several days ago a communication was addressed to Controller Fitch pointing out the necessity of reform in the government of the market. This communication was the result of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Washington Market Association.

According to the statement of one of the members of the association, the communication was handed personally to Mr. Meakim, one of the Controller's deputies, who held a consultation with the Controller on the matter. The latter sent the communication back to the association with the request that it be signed by some of the old market men, and then he would give the matter his attention. Accordinly, twelve market men, including several officers of the association, signed the communication and mailed it to the Controller on Friday.

The communication sets out at length what are regarded as existing abuses. In substance, the signers ask that men who hold meat licenses be prohibited from selling poultry and game, and that the merchants who do business on the sidewalk be prohibited from giving short weight and selling goods that are detrimental to the public health. They also ask that sets of rules and regulations governing the stallholders be posted in conspicuous places and strictly enforced.

**Poultry and Game Men Complain.**

The men who are engaged exclusively in the poultry and game trade are the ones who object the most strenuously to the existing conditions. They say that men who are engaged in the meat business have their licenses fixed so that they sell poultry during the holidays and thereby take the bread and butter out of the mouths of the men who pay higher rents and deal exclusively in poultry the year round.

M. J. Biggane, who has been a poultry dealer in Washington Market for about twenty-five years, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The present regulations benefit one class of dealers and ruin another which has been a source of greater revenue to the city. During the holidays I counted forty-five stands, inside and outside of the market, where poultry was being sold. Now there are less than twenty legitimate dealers in the market.

"This ought to be enough to show that our request for protection is perfectly reasonable. We cannot compete with the sidewalk dealers, who are not careful about the stock they carry, and who have frequently been detected in selling at short weight. I know of cases where these outside men have bought poultry for a shilling or 14 cents a pound, paid the cartage, and sold it from their stands at exactly the same price they paid for it. Now, how can they do it, if they give honest weight?

"Two gentlemen who live in Orange told me the other day that they bought turkeys at 16 cents a pound from one of these outside men. When they got home they found the poultry in such a condition that they were compelled to bury it. This is only one of many similar instances which come to our ears every day. These outside dealers get hold of poultry which has become sour from being heated in packing, fix it up so that it looks all right, and sell it at prices which we cannot compete with.

"Just before Christmas I had a large stock of turkeys which cost me 13½ cents a pound. I will pledge you my word that I did not sell six of those turkeys in four hours because men on the outside were selling at 10 cents. I was finally compelled to reduce the price to 10 cents to get rid of my stock. Certainly this is not fair treatment to the men who have been doing a legitimate business in the market for many years.

**The Old Rules.**

"In the old market the stall holders were held strictly to the business for which they were licensed. If a man was caught deviating from the straight line he was reprimanded, and for a second offense he was expelled from the market. Then we had a chance to make some money, but if we make a decent living now we are doing well. Every one knows there are dull seasons in our trade, as well as in any other line, and we expect to get even on the holiday trade, but we cannot do it and compete with these outside dealers.

"I have visited public markets in Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other large cities, and in all of these places the number of stalls occupied by dealers in one class of goods is limited, and the stands are distributed among dealers in different classes of goods. In none of the places I visited were merchants allowed to conduct their entire business on the sidewalk. I have a space 8 by 22 feet, and in proportion to its size I pay a larger rent than is charged for any store on Broadway, yet I am often compelled to sell my stock at a loss to get rid of it."

William Wentz, another poultry dealer who has had a stand in the market since 1861, with the exception of one year he spent in the navy, spoke in the same strain. "Our business is being ruined by these outside people," said he, "but we have no redress whatever. If a customer does get past these outside men and comes inside the market he has been poisoned by the people on the outside, who have inferior goods, and can offer them at cheaper prices. I know of one dealer who complained of a neighbor who was offering stuff that was totally unfit for use. He was told to attend to his own business. That is about all the satisfaction we can get. It is time the Health Department took hold of this matter and dealt with it summarily."

# SENATOR FORD'S CHANGE.

### The Error Among Mr. Choate's Friends as to His Position.

The action of State Senator John Ford in voting for Thomas C. Platt for the United States Senate, after having so bitterly opposed Mr. Platt last Summer and up to a few weeks ago, has resulted in some severe criticisms from the managers of the Choate movement.

Paul D. Cravath and William D. Guthrie, with the other advocates of Mr. Choate's election, went to Albany with the belief that Mr. Ford would vote for their candidate. The day before the caucus they learned that Ford was being counted upon by the Platt men. Then Mr. Cravath interviewed Mr. Ford, but without effect, because Mr. Ford cast his vote for Mr. Platt next day.

It is now said that the advocates of Mr. Choate, in going to Albany with the idea that Ford would vote for Mr. Choate, did not know what nearly every one else interested in the Senatorial fight knew.

Ford was a most bitter opponent of Mr. Platt last Summer and during the early Fall, and went so far as to send out printed circulars charging Platt with about everything politically iniquitous. But Mr. Ford had a change of heart, shown Dec. 31, when he wrote a letter to a prominent member of the Mount Morris Republican Club, which is in his district, the Nineteenth. In this letter he said that he had noticed in the newspapers that the club had passed resolutions indorsing Platt, and that he did not think it proper for him to act against the wishes of his constituents. "I have no right," he wrote, "to vote my individual convictions if they are contrary to the sentiment of the district I represent."

This letter was made public through the newspapers, and a few days later Senator Ford gave out a statement at Albany, which was published in this city, in which he said he preferred Mr. Platt to Mr. Choate, because Mr. Platt was a hard worker—he worked all the year round—while Mr. Choate was enjoying himself with yachting and other pastimes.

# HE FELL EIGHT STORIES

## CHARLES ROTHCHILD'S SUICIDE IN THE CABLE BUILDING.

### Plunged Down an Airshaft and Died Immediately—Was Despondent Over His Ill Fortune.

Charles Rothchild, a cloak manufacturer, plunged head foremost from the eighth floor to the bottom of the light shaft in the Cable Building, at Broadway and Houston Street, at 10:30 yesterday morning.

Rothchild's skull was fractured by the fall, and his bones and flesh were mangled. Death was instantaneous.

A year ago Rothchild was in the employ of Benjamin & Caspary, cloak manufacturers at 502 Broadway. He was a contractor for the firm, and made from $50 to $75 per week. He lived happily with his wife and four children at 426 Hart Street, Brooklyn, and managed to save considerable money. Last year he started in business for himself at 464 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was considered one of the best workmen in the trade, and did fairly well. The season, however, was disastrous, and, after spending most of his savings, Rothchild gave up the business three weeks ago.

Owing to the dull trade, Rothchild was unable to secure his old position, and for a few days he was disheartened. Gaining spirit, he became a sort of agent, and took contracts for making cloaks and sublet them to small east-side makers, realizing, as a rule, a small percentage. This was very small as compared with his former earnings, and Rothchild became more despondent. Friday he called at the office of Felsenheld & Hirschbein, dealers in cloaks on the fourth floor of the Cable Building. From them he secured an order to make up a lot of cloaks and suits. He turned the order over to a firm on the east side, but the firm was unable to make up the goods. Rothchild told his wife of this Friday night, and said he would try to induce the dealers to change the design of their cloaks. If he could not do this, he did not know what he would do.

When he left his home yesterday morning he was very much depressed. His wife gained the idea that he might harm himself, and she followed him. Rothschild was at the office of Felsenheld & Hirschbein at 10 o'clock. They agreed to change the design of cloaks in the order, and Rothchild left, apparently contented. He visited the offices of several other cloak manufacturers in the building, but what success he had is unknown.

Just before 10:30 o'clock, Edward Lynch, an employe of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was looking into the liftshaft from the east side, when he saw Rothchild at the western window. The man cast aside his black derby and then looked down the shaft. Then he disappeared, and was next seen at the southern window, which opens from a corridor crossing the lightshaft. Rothchild raised the window, and, without looking out, jumped through the opening. Lynch cried out. Many persons who have offices abutting the shaft were attracted by the yells of Lynch, and saw Rothschild falling.

Mrs. Rothchild had been at the offices of Felsenheld & Hirschbein, and reached the hall just as a crowd of excited tenants were trying to peer down the lightshaft. She screamed:

"It is my husband," and ran toward the nearest window. A Mr. Katinweiler, a cloak dealer, caught her and tried to prevent her looking out of the window. He told her it was not her husband, but a Mr. Smith. Several tried to hold her. She broke away, and, running to the window, looked down the shaft. She became violently hysterical, and finally started to climb out of the window to kill herself. She was overpowered and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and later she was removed to her home by her brother-in-law. The body of the suicide was also taken to Brooklyn in the afternoon.

# SHERIFF SUSPENDS WARDEN.

### And Two Keepers of Ludlow Street Jail—Not Keepers Enough, He Says.

Sheriff Tamsen made a statement yesterday evening in regard to the recent escape of the prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail. He directed the suspension of the Warden and the two keepers, Rumpf and Finkelstein, who were in charge of the prisoners. He appointed Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney as Acting Warden and Deputies Kaiser and Engel as temporary keepers.

The prisoners, the Sheriff says, were in the most securely built part of the jail, but none of the cell doors has improved Yale locks, and there is not a window bar that could not have been sawed through as easily as was the wrought-iron bar in this instance. This was the first case of such desperate chances to escape in the thirty-five years of the jail's existence. Yet any criminal, resolute and desperate enough to attempt such a means of escape, might succeed if in his preliminary work he can evade the watchfulness of a keeper.

The number of keepers is by law limited to seven. One of them must keep the street door. There are left two relays of three each, of which relay one man has to attend to the staircase, leaving only two keepers for actual duty, having in charge fifty to sixty persons. The keepers have to serve meals to the prisoners in two different parts of the prison, the civil prisoners and the criminal prisoners.

The keepers work twelve hours a day, and the four floors of the jail have to be watched day and night. Watching the civil prisoners is easy enough, but there is difficulty in regard to the criminal prisoners, for the United States Marshal is the only authority to issue visiting permits and passes to this class of prisoners, and the Sheriff is bound to permit the Marshal to take them there.

The Sheriff says he long since called the attention of the Department of Public Works to the fact that the window bars of wrought iron were not sufficient, and asked to have them replaced by bars of chilled steel, and the ironsmiths called by the Sheriff to examine the windows testified that bars of steel could not have been sawed through.

The Sheriff adds that if the result of the investigation now going on shall show that any of the officers now suspended or any other Sheriff's employe has contributed by any act of negligence to this escape, he will take immediate steps to secure his punishment.

The statement winds up with the Sheriff's theory of how the criminals must have escaped.

**Great Promises of the Arion Ball.**

Sixteen hundred of the most active and energetic members of the famous Arion Society have been for over seven months vigorously pushing the arrangements and details for their grand annual masquerade ball and carnival, which will take place Feb. 11, in Madison Square Garden. No economy has been exercised in designing and perfecting many novel features. The society's architects designed the handsome and costly decorations on the floor, its own skillful artisans will build the floats used in the allegorical pageant, and its own costumers will supply the rich dresses worn by members and young ladies who typify elfs, gnomes, goddesses and sprites. The pageant this season will be even finer, and more expensively gotten up than ever before, and will contain upward of a thousand men, women, and children, all beautifully and artistically costumed and placed on gorgeous floats.

**Attractions of the Purim Ball.**

The Purim ball Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be opened at 10 o'clock sharp, with tableaus, ballets, and processions, arranged by Stage Manager William Parry, who has several novelties in reserve, and has secured an unusual number of pretty girls to represent several operatic characters. This part of the entertainment will last until 11:15, when the maskers will take possession of the floor. The entire opera house, except the boxes, will be free to ticket-holders. No tickets will be sold at the door. The proceeds of the ball will benefit the non-sectarian Mount Sinai Hospital.

# A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

## DRESSED AS A WOMAN TO ESCAPE THE DETECTIVES.

### The Strange Story of Wilbur Fawcett, Accused of Murder, How He Was Captured, and How He Committed Suicide.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 16.—"I can tell you a little incident that happened on the historic island of Put-in-Bay in Lake Erie some years ago, and as the narrative leads up to a sensational and tragic climax and has never appeared in print, it would perhaps make interesting reading," remarked Mr. John J. Rice, a traveling man for a New York house, to-day. "It occurred at the time the old Put-in-Bay House was in the zenith of its glory. It was in August, at the height of the season, and the hotel was crowded to its fullest capacity with pleasure seekers. One day one of the clerks was taken suddenly ill, and as the entire office force was rushed with business the loss of the services of a clerk just at that time was quite a serious matter.

"I had had some experience behind the desks of hotels in the East, a fact which was known to the hotel people at Put-in-Bay, and the second day after the clerk was taken ill I was appealed to by the head clerk to take the sick man's place until he recovered sufficiently to resume his labors. As I was away on a vacation I rather disliked to go to work, but the inducements offered me were first class and I finally consented. I was to go on duty at noon and remain until midnight.

"The second day I was behind the desk a rather tall lady, of aristocratic bearing and heavily veiled, arrived at the house, entered one of the reception rooms, gave a bell boy her card, with instructions to take it to the clerk, ask him to register her name, and assign her a pleasant room in a quiet portion of the house. On the card was the name 'Clara R. Opdyke,' in print, and below that was written in pencil in a small, cramped hand, 'Baltimore, Md.' I registered the lady and sent a boy to show her to her room, to which her baggage, a medium-sized sole-leather trunk, was soon sent. The lady informed us by the bell boy that she desired to have her meals served in her room. I had no idea then that she meant she did not intend to go down to the dining room at all during her stay. I supposed she was tired, and intended to have only one or two meals served in her room. She also asked the boy to bring her a note from the clerk advising her as to the rates for board by the day and also by the week. I wrote the rates on a card and sent it to her. She sent the boy back with a twenty-dollar bill, telling him to inform me that she would perhaps remain a week, but if she did not, the house could take its pay out of the $20, and give her the remainder when she left.

**She Proved to be a Man.**

"After she had been there three days without going to the dining room, having all her meals carried to her, I sent her a note informing her that we would have to charge her $1 a day extra for meals sent to her room. She made no reply to the note.

"That evening when the head barkeeper turned over his receipts to the hotel office he had, as usual, several slips of paper on which certain guests, designated by their room numbers, were charged with drinks, and one of these slips bore the number of the room occupied by Clara R. Opdyke, her room being charged with two drinks of whisky, a brandy smash, and two cocktails. I asked the barkeeper if he wasn't mistaken about the number of the room, but he said he was not, and while we were talking over the matter another order was brought by a bell boy for a whisky punch to be delivered at that room.

"I was beginning to get suspicious, and I made up my mind that I would find out whether the woman was drinking the liquor or was entertaining a thirsty gentleman in her room. I told the bell boy that I would deliver the liquor myself. The barkeeper mixed the drink, and I took it up stairs, knocked at the door of the woman's room, and was told to 'come in.' I opened the door and saw the woman sitting at a table with her back toward me. She did not turn her face, but simply said: 'Put the liquor on the stand.' I placed the glass on a small stand, and then remarked:

"'I beg your pardon, but it is in violation of the rules of this house to serve whisky to ladies. Of course we have very few calls for it from ladies,' and I laid special emphasis upon the last word. 'An exception has inadvertently been made, however, in your case, but'—

"Before I could finish the sentence the woman sprang to her feet and grasped me firmly by both arms, and, trembling violently, fairly hissed in my face: 'Don't dare to cry out. I am desperate, and if you betray me I will kill you! I am not a woman; I'm a man!'

**Killed a Man in a Duel.**

"I must confess that I realized from the instant I felt the grasp upon my arms that the person who held me so firmly was not a woman. The grip was like that of a vise, and it would have been folly for me to try to release myself. 'I will not betray you,' I said. 'Loose your hold on me; you are hurting my arms.' The man let go of me, and as he did so, I moved toward the bell button. He anticipated me, however, and, taking a step toward me, and with fire fairly flashing from his eyes, cried, 'Don't touch that bell!' There was something in his voice that convinced me that if I wanted to remain on earth I would better let that bell alone. As I turned squarely toward him I noticed that he held a revolver in his hand, half concealed by the folds of his dress.

"'I don't want to commit another murder,' said he, 'but I shall have to if you continue to show a disposition to give an alarm, and thus intentionally jeopardize my personal safety.'

"I had been away from the hotel office about fifteen minutes and I was afraid that I might be wanted there," continued Mr. Rice, "so I explained the matter to the man, and after exacting from me a solemn obligation to reveal nothing that I had seen or heard in the room, I left him to go back to the office, promising to return to his room when I got off duty at midnight. I wasn't afraid of the man. His whole bearing, despite his disguise, betokened the man of polish and refinement, and, judged by his conversation, he was a person of good education. I was convinced that he was neither crazy nor drunk, and there was something about him which not only excited my curiosity, but gave me confidence that he really meant no harm if I kept my own counsel about him. The mystery surrounding him interested me, and I decided to learn more about him.

"At midnight I returned to his room. He was waiting for me and welcomed me in an exceedingly pleasant and genial manner, although I could not help noticing that he was very nervous and ill at ease. After we had exchanged a few remarks he rather reluctantly confided to me his secret, which was, in short, that he had killed a German army officer in a duel in which it was claimed that the requirements of the code had not been scrupulously complied with, and that the affair, for that reason, had assumed the character of a murder.

"I had noticed that he had copies of all the daily papers received at the island sent to his room immediately after the various steamboats arrived. He picked up one of these papers, and, pointing to an item, told me to read it, which I did. The item was a cable dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the German authorities had been advised that Wilbur Fawcett, who had killed a German army officer, had escaped to the United States.

"'I am Wilbur Fawcett,' said the man, 'and I have been hunted by detectives ever since the occurrence of this miserable affair referred to in this newspaper. I feel positive that I narrowly escaped arrest upon landing in the United States, and it seems to me as if my footsteps have been dogged from New York to Washington, thence to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, where I firmly believe I barely eluded my pursuers by assuming this disguise, which I have since maintained. I can't dispossess myself of the feeling that somehow or other it has been discovered that I have left Cincinnati for some point in the northern portion of the State. They would never think of looking for me, however, at a Summer resort. I had hoped to get a little peace and rest here, but my craving for liquor in my present nervous condition has betrayed me, as you would not have suspected me had it not been for my indiscretion in having drinks sent to my room. I want to leave here now and I want you to help me get away. I am becoming afraid of my own shadow. I must leave the United States, and I think I had better go across the lake to some small, quiet town in Canada. I have therefore determined to hire some man to take me to the Canada shore from here under cover of darkness in a small boat, and land me at some isolated spot where there are no customs officers to interfere with me. You must engage me a boat and a discreet man to take me.'

B. Altman & Co.

FURS.

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS,
Value $245.00 $155.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS,
Value $165.00 $89.00

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES,
30 inches long, superior quality,
$22.50

REMAINDER OF
MUFFS, SCARFS, CAPES,
IMPORTED FUR GARMENTS, &c.,

AT PRICES TO ASSURE A READY SALE.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

**To Canada, Where He Was Caught.**

"I disliked to engage in a transaction of that sort," continued Mr. Rice, "but Fawcett pleaded with me so earnestly that he awakened my sympathy, and I finally consented to send him a man with whom he could make such arrangements as he wished, which I did, and in good time Fawcett was alnded on the Canada shore, and a certain Put-in-Bay boatman was $50 richer than before the trip.

"After remaining in Canada a couple of years, Fawcett attended an ice carnival at Montreal. There was, as usual, a great gathering of 'crooked' men at the carnival, and many detectives were in attendance to look after the fellows. One of these detectives arrested Fawcett for a crime of which he was not guilty, but the arrest, unfortunately for Fawcett, developed certain facts which disclosed his identity, and resulted in his detention on a charge of murder, the affair, it appears, as he intimated at Put-in-Bay, having been nothing less than a capital offense, Fawcett's killing of the officer being held to be without that justification which, in dueling countries, a strict compliance with the requirements of the code affords.

"Fawcett, it appears, had become despondent and utterly reckless as to his fate. Life, as a fugitive from justice, had no further charm for him, and he offered no resistance to his removal from Canada to the United States, en route to Germany. He was taken from Montreal at night. He had previously, of course, been deprived of his pocket knife, and all else of his personal belongings that it was thought could by any possibility be used in any manner to aid him to defeat the ends of justice. While lying on his seat in the passenger coach he managed, unobserved, to break one of the lenses of his eye glasses, and with a desperation born of despair he hacked his neck with a sharp piece of the broken glass, puncturing his jugular vein, and was soon thereafter found in a comatose condition, from which he never rallied, and died shortly afterward. The fact of his death was, of course, noted in the newspapers at the time, and I was startled one morning upon reading it, but none of the papers ever happened to get hold of the story in its more interesting details."

# FAMOUS FIRE HORSE HURT.

### "Baby," the Pet of the Department, May Not Recover.

"Baby," the greatest favorite and the most famous horse among all those of the Fire Department, has been sent to the horse hospital.

He was as gentle as a kitten, quick as a cat, erudite as a lawyer, and as full of tricks as Herrmann the magician. He was not only the pet of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, on Fulton Street, but of the entire population of the city south of Hubert Street.

His number on the horse list was 624, and he came into the department Nov. 25, 1889. He was broken into the business as a fire horse by Capt Dinns of No. 10, and has latterly been driven by George Burns. He is a dappled gray, 16 hands high, and was picked up at the horse market at Bull's Head Tavern. He soon showed not only a remarkable aptitude for the work he was destined for, but an exceedingly affectionate nature, and a quickness to learn that endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was a privileged character, and for several years was not even tied in his stall, but left free to wander about the hook and ladder house at his own will. He was never behindhand when the alarm bell sounded, and was always in place under the yoke at the signal, and as impatient to reach the fire as his Captain or driver.

On Wednesday night, in response to a call from Station Box 32, corner of Greenwich and Albany Streets, "Baby" was in the rush, and was pulling his share of the truckload on the keen gallop, but in turning a corner he slipped and fell. When they finally got him to his feet again his friends found he was seriously injured. They took him out of the harness and led him slowly and painfully back to the house. They nursed him tenderly, bathing the injured hip with hot water and liniment, but he did not mend. The veterinary surgeons decided that "Baby" must go to the hospital, and expressed the fear that he might be incapacitated for future service.

When removed in the ambulance yesterday, the animal seemed to realize he was mortally hurt, and was to be taken away from the home he loved. He moaned like a human being, while his eyes looked in a mute appeal to his old friends. The parting was too much for some of the firemen, and they broke down and cried like children.

George Burns, the driver, said yesterday: "It will he hard to get another horse like 'Baby.' I like the other horses well enough, but I'd rather see 'em all drop dead than lose 'Baby.' Why, that horse knew more than most of us fellows in the department. We never kept him tied, and sometimes he would go up to the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street and tackle the candy and fruit stand there and help himself to all he wanted. We paid the bill without a grumble. He would come out in the night watch and lick our faces like an affectionate dog, and try to chew the buttons off our coats. He would have got up on our laps like a pet cat if we would let him. All of us had a piece of sugar or an apple in our pockets for 'Baby' when we came in.

"I'm afraid he is too badly hurt ever to come back to us. My only consolation is that I was not driving him when he fell."

B. Altman & Co

RUG DEPARTMENT.

The increased demand for Rugs as a floor covering has made it necessary for us to devote a much larger space to this department. We have, therefore, greatly enlarged our stock and are now showing a very complete line of both

MODERN AND ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS,

consisting of choice examples of India, Persian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets, and shall offer this week, beginning to-morrow (Monday), a

SPECIAL SALE OF

100 pieces Antique Carabaghs and Kazaks, sizes 3 to 4 feet wide, 5 to 8 feet long, regular values $12.50 to 16.00, at

$9.75.

100 extra fine genuine Antique Kazaks, Guenjes and Cabistans, sizes 3 feet 8 to 5 feet wide by 7 feet 6 to 9 feet long, regular value $17.50 to 22.50, at

$14.75

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & Sixth Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow (Monday),

LACE DEPARTMENT.
PLAIN CHIFFON DRAPERY,
heretofore 65c. yard, 48c. yd.

Also,

Platte Valenciennes Laces,
6c., 11c., 16c., 19c. & 24c. yd.
One-half actual prices.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

# FUNERAL OF DAVID J. DEAN.

### It Was Attended by a Large Number of His Friends.

An impressive funeral service was held yesterday at Calvary Baptist Church over the body of David J. Dean, who died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 10. The personal and professional friends of the deceased attended in large numbers, and four clergymen who had been his pastors during his long membership of St. James Church eulogized his life and character.

Mr. Dean served for twenty-five years as Assistant Corporation Counsel.

The pall bearers were Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and James A. Deering and five of Mr. Scott's predecessors in office, under whom Mr. Dean had served as assistant—Justice George P. Andrews, Federal Judge E. Henry Lacombe, Justice Henry R. Beekman, William H. Clark, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. The attachés of the Corporation Counsel's office entered the church in a body and were assigned to seats nearest the bier.

The Trustees and official board of St. James's Church, numbering twenty-five, also attended the funeral in a body, and L. H. Rogers, President of the board, read a resolution of regret at the death of their associate. Mr. Dean was a member of St. James's Church thirty years. The Methodist Social Union and the United States Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Dean was a Director, also sent delegations.

The ushers were all members of St. James's Church and close friends of the deceased. They were William A. Martin, William A. Martin, Jr., Anthony Smyth, Walter S. Adams, and Warren A. Leonard.

The Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes, pastor of St. James's Church, opened the service by a brief address, in which he referred to the strong Christian character of Mr. Dean, and his labors in behalf of the church during the speaker's pastorate. He said that while Mr. Dean was in Texas, confronted by the certainty of immediate death, he had written cheerful and spiritual advisory letters to the church officials, and had many times referred to his death as a blessed privilege, which he welcomed and did not fear.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker of Newark and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price of Sing Sing, both former pastors of St. James's Church, described their acquaintance with Mr. Dean and his services to the church under their guidance. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia sent word yesterday morning that he could not be present, as expected. The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Church, made the closing prayer.

Among the lawyers present were Joseph H. Choate and John Procter Clark.

The interment will be private. It will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery this morning. Mr. Dean was sixty years of age and leaves a wife, Mrs. Ophelia Dean, two sons, Isaac and William, and a daughter, Miss Frances Dean.

**Tattersalls to be Sold.**

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order on the application of William Grahame Ross, as trustee, directing Julius F. Workum, the receiver of Tattersalls (Limited) to discontinue the business of the corporation and sell its leasehold interest in the premises, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and to collect the assets as soon as possible. The application was granted on an affidavit by the receiver, in which he says that the business of the company is rapidly on the decrease, and the possibility is that the loss in carrying on the business will be increased instead of diminished. In the past nine months ending Sept. 30, 1896, he says, the losses have been $16,000, and the income has been insufficient to pay the rental of the premises, which amounts to $4,500 a year.

**Congratulations on the Treaty.**

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following answer yesterday to the cable congratulation from the London Chamber of Commerce on the signing of the arbitration treaty:

"New York Chamber of Commerce sends reciprocal congratulations to London Chamber of Commerce, and trusts that the treaty will tend to perpetuate existing conditions of amity between Great Britain and the United States."

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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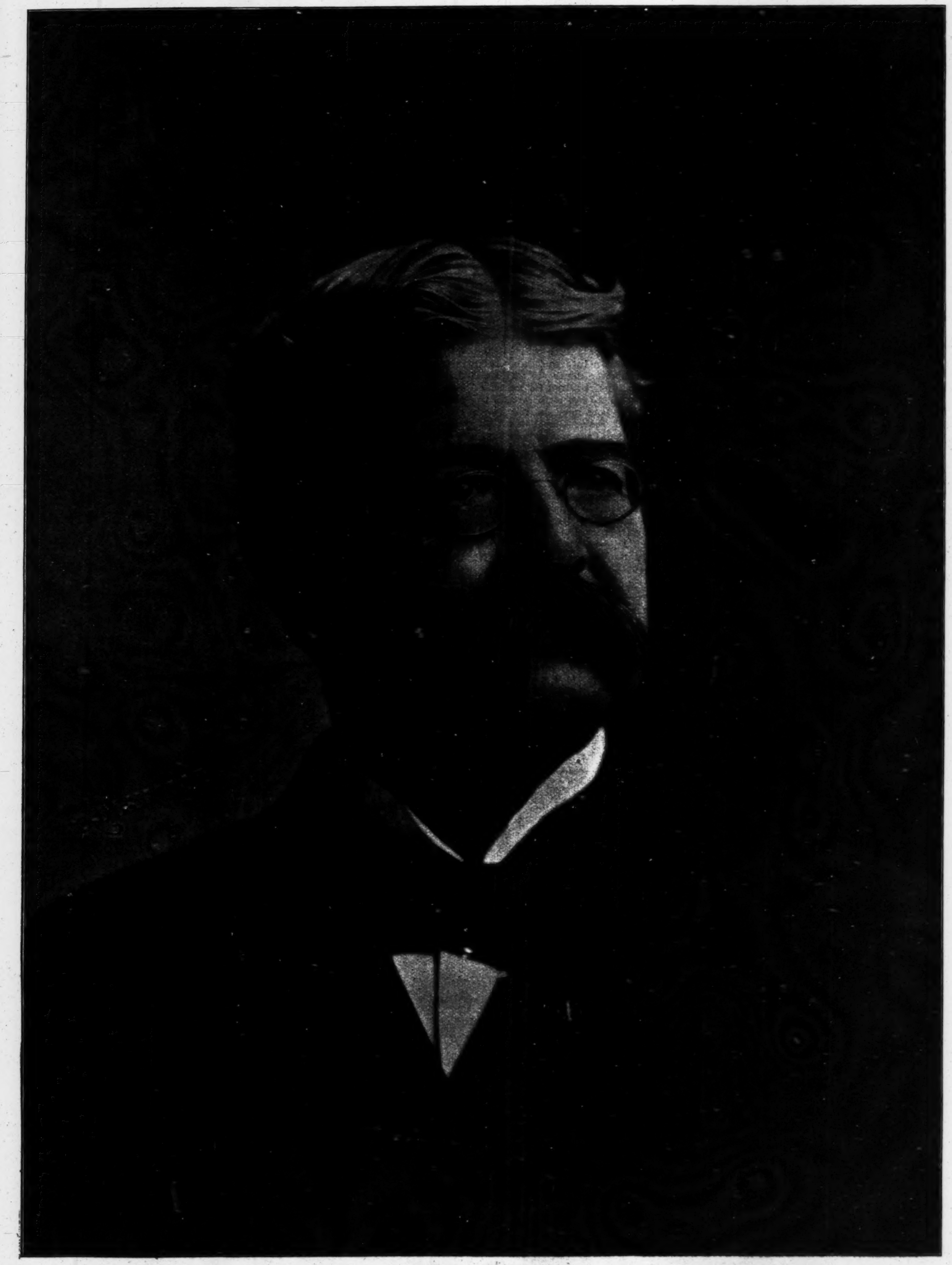

GEORGE S. GREENE, JR.
**CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.**

## FLOATING DOCKS OF NEW YORK.

THE docks of the City of New York on the North River front from Barclay Street to Thirty-fourth Street, so far as they are built, are floated on a mass of mud from 80 feet to 200 feet in depth. Whatever docks shall be built in the future within this range of some three miles must be floated in the same way. This statement, which to most New Yorkers may well seem startling, is the brief and literal rendering of the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers made in February last. This board, consisting of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and Mr. George S. Morison, engineer of the Cairo Bridge over the Ohio, and Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia College, says:

"The physical characteristics of the North River must regulate the class of construction which can be put there. At the Battery, rock is found at comparatively moderate depths (less than fifty feet) below mean low water, and the depth to rock does not change materially below Barclay Street; above Barclay Street the rock becomes deeper, but continues at a depth not far from 80 feet at the bulkhead line and somewhat less on the pierhead line to Leroy Street; the depth there increases; it is 124 feet at Christopher Street, and nearly 200 feet at Fourteenth Street, and these extreme depths continue to Thirty-fourth Street; above Thirty-fourth Street the rock rises rapidly on the bulkhead line, but continues very deep on the pierhead line. Over this rock is a deposit, which, though it contains in some places fairly good sand, may generally be described as mud; it has, practically, no carrying capacity, and any weight resting on its surface sinks into it at once. Any construction built along the North River, from Barclay Street to Thirty-fourth Street, must be built in this mud. It is entirely a case of mud flotation: the structures can be sustained only by making them a part of the mud."

This is the problem that presented itself to Mr. George S. Greene, Jr., the Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks a score of years ago. It was eminently a "condition and not a theory that confronted him." The condition was made by forces that had been at work countless ages before Hendrik Hudson sailed past Manhattan on his search for a passage to the Orient, the forces that made of the Hudson River and its tributaries the only passage across the Appalachian Mountain barrier, and rendered possible the commercial metropolis of New York.

When the Hudson emerges from the narrow and winding pass of the Highlands, it spreads out in a broad and full, but relatively slow-flowing, stream through the Tappan Zee, narrows again below that noble expanse until it strikes the basaltic wall of the Palisades which bounds its current on the west, and so downward until, below the lower end of the Palisades, it widens again and enters the upper bay. As the rapid current that passes out of the Highlands widens, it meets twice a day the incoming tide from the ocean, the tide being stronger and the current less strong as it approaches the outlet. Borne in the stream is the vast mass of suspended mineral and earthy matter that has been, quietly or fiercely, but always resistlessly, torn from its banks and its bed from the moment of its start in the Adirondacks; and to this is added like matter from all its tributaries. When the flow of the current is checked by the rising tides, and in the ratio that it is checked, this suspended matter is released from its grip and settles on much the principle that the bicycle tends to fall with the loss of momentum. If the matter were taken from sandy banks, or from clay banks, or from these two alone, it would probably form as it comes to a rest and is incessantly rubbed or patted or pounded by the passing waters a bottom of considerable firmness, tenacity, and stability. In large part in the Hudson River, suspended matter consists of an indescribable blending of soils, and these form the mud bottom to which reference has been made. In and on this mud Mr. Greene had to build or, rather, float his docks.

The Board of Engineers says that the problem was "very difficult," "only to be solved by care and experience, no formulae or mathematical rules being available," that "the solution" was "satisfactory," "unique," and "remarkable for its originality and the excellence of its results."

The problem, in brief, was to build along the water front of the city, on the outer edge of the marginal street, a bulkhead or river wall with a vertical face, extending down into the water far enough to furnish the depth (15 feet below mean low water) required for vessels, and strong enough to act as a retaining wall that would both sustain the vertical weight and resist the horizontal thrust. The consulting engineers say: "To build a retaining wall on solid foundation is a simple problem. To build a wall to carry vertical weight only, on a soft foundation, is more difficult. To float a wall in mud, when that wall must also take a horizontal thrust"—that is the problem to which Mr. Greene addressed himself, with the result which the engineers report. The problem was one "of mud flotation"; the structures "could be sustained only by making them a part of the mud."

If the reader will examine the sketch that is given with this article he will note first the granite wall, which is all that is visible above the surface of the water. This granite wall is 12 feet in depth, going about 2 feet into the water below mean low tide. It rests on a series of enormous concrete blocks, 13 feet in depth and 7 feet in thickness at the base and 12 feet in length. These blocks weigh 70 tons each, and rest on four rows of three piles each. Back of these are six longitudinal rows of piles extending downward from the mean low-water level. Crossing these vertical piles diagonally, and fastened to them at the tops of the rear three rows, are three rows of piles projecting outward at the base, acting as a brace to the whole structure. The whole system of piles, with the concrete blocks, the granite blocks, and concrete backing to these, constitute what may be called the mechanical structure of the dock, or, strictly speaking, of the retaining wall to the "marginal street, wharf, or place."

The original feature of the work, however, which gives it its stability and enables it to perform the task for which it was intended, is the mass, the section of which is roughly a truncated triangle of stones, partly round cobble stones in the centre, and outside of these the cheaper broken stone or "rip-rap." The angle formed by the sloping surface of this mass with the bottom of it is the real secret of the success of Mr. Greene in dealing with the problem presented to him. It is "the angle of repose" for the material, that is to say, the angle at which the material poured upon a substantially level surface would come to a rest and remain there. The long heap of stones, 34 feet at its greatest depth and about 100 feet broad at the base, through which the piles are driven, with the concrete and granite wall resting on them, is the essential part of the retaining structure made up of all these elements combined. By this, in the words of the Consulting Board of Engineers, the whole is practically floated in and upon the mass of mud.

Necessarily the mass will sink somewhat, gradually less and less, until the limit is reached at the maximum of some three feet. That, says the board, "is exactly what was to be expected; it is no proof of weakness or instability; the wall is simply the finished edge of the 250-foot marginal way, and the whole has settled together; so long as it performs its duty of furnishing practically a vertical surface on the water side of the way, it is perfectly successful."

Let us turn from the larger characteristics of this admirable work, to note an ingenious detail in its way not less admirable. The reader will notice at the bottom of the concrete block, where it rests upon the three outer piles, a thin layer of material pressed down between the piles. This is what Mr. Greene calls his "mattress," and a mattress it literally is. When the upper ends of the piles are sawed off it is found practically impossible to have them exactly on a horizontal plane; only the three highest out of the twelve under each concrete block would receive its weight. In order to make a perfectly even and stable bearing on the tops of all the piles the mattress was invented. Through the sides of a frame of beams just fitting over the bottom of the block are passed a series of lines back and forth each way, like old-fashioned bed-cord; on these is stretched a covering of cheap burlaps; on this is deposited a layer three inches thick of slow-setting cement mortar, and covered with another sheet of burlaps; the frame is lowered until the mattress of cement rests on the piles that are to sustain the concrete block; the cords are cut, the frame raised, the mattress left in place, the huge concrete block is lowered upon the mattress, and by the time the cement is set every pile is bearing its full and equal share of the weight. When on one occasion a concrete block was moved by collision from a vessel, it was found that the mattress had become a rock, perfectly conforming to the plane surface of the concrete block on the upper side and to the top of every pile on the lower, while each pile, set in a slight depression as in a cap, was the more firmly bound with all the others.

In closing this brief story of a great work, it is worth noting that the plan on which it has been done was devised by Mr. Greene more than twenty years ago, and that when the distinguished Board of Consulting Engineers reviewed the work from the very beginning and reported suggestions for change in the use of the North River front, they added that these did "not involve any changes in the methods of construction now in use." That is a judgment at once conclusive and of great significance.

EDWARD CARY.

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## A BALLADE OF BYGONES.

Into what dim, unlettered night
  Do our romantic idols stray?
Whither has Trilby taken flight
  And where does Ben Hur's chariot sway?
The Little Minister is gray;
  No more does Robert Elsmere pose;
Where do the favorites delay?
  Nay, where is yestermorning's rose?

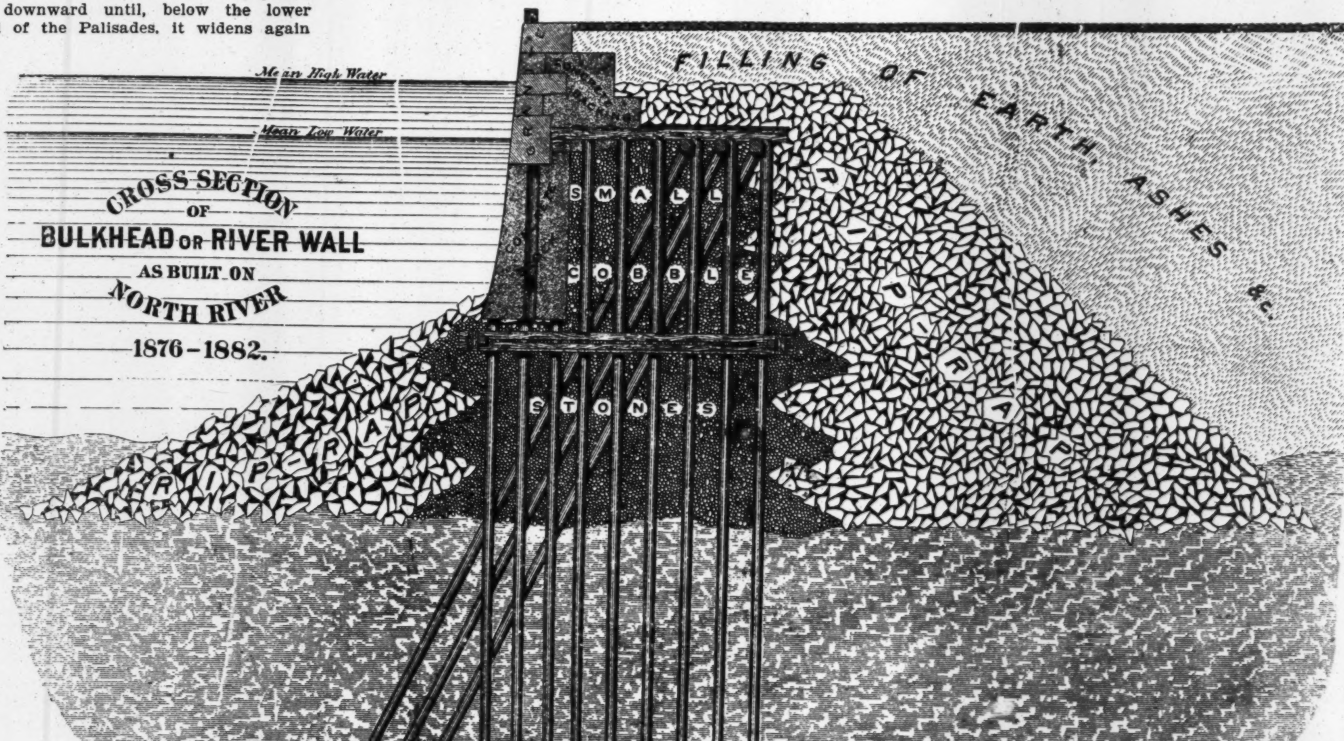
Forgotten is The Manxman's might;
  And what of Tess do bookmen say?
The Prisoner of Zenda's plight
  Is one with Fauntleroy's at play.
Mulvaney, Ortheris! Where are they?
  On Sherlock Holmes the shadows close;
Why do their memories decay?
  Ah, where is yestermorning's rose?

They walked Romance's flowery height,
  Nor Howells' self could them dismay;
Made all of sweetness and of light,
  For which Philistines loved to pay.
Now each his unlamented way
  To libraried oblivion goes,
And on their tombs we toss a spray
  Of yestermorning's faded rose.

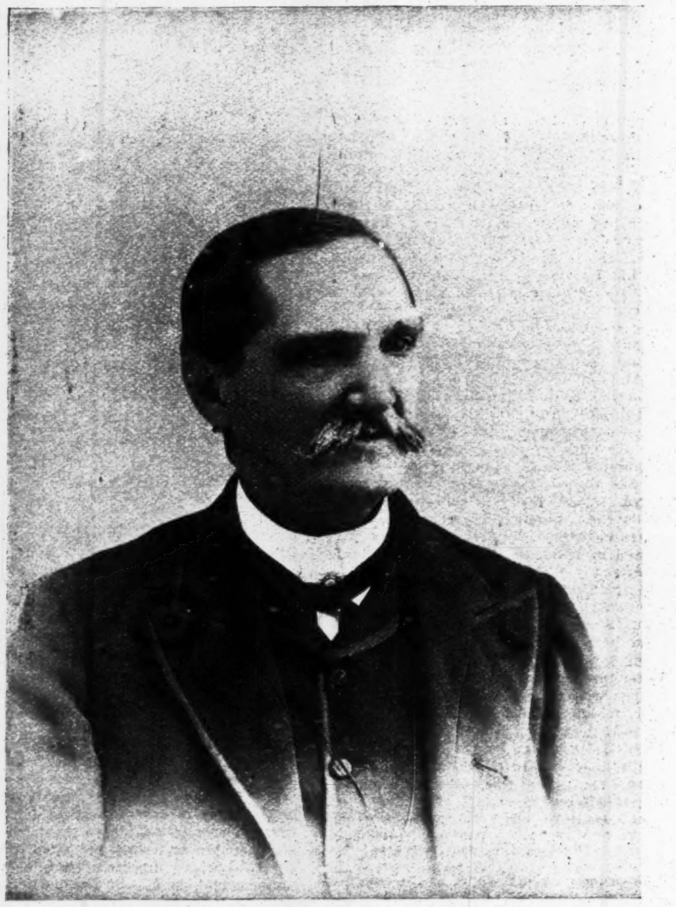
ENVOY.

Prints 'twas not yours the fate to stay
  With all the art the era knows,
For fame in this decadent day
  Is but as yestermorning's rose.

—EDWARD A. CHURCH in the January Bookman.



CROSS SECTION OF BULKHEAD OR RIVER WALL AS BUILT ON NORTH RIVER 1876-1882.



**TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA,**
**President Cuban Revolutionary Party in the United States.**

CANDID Americans are obliged to confess that the Cuban question is to us a source of almost hopeless perplexity. It creates an international situation from which it is impossible for us to emerge with entire satisfaction, so sharp is the conflict between our sense of duty and our sense of justice. The cause of our embarrassment is to be sought in the dual nature of Spain. In her relations to us she is a modern friendly nation, standing upon the same footing and entitled to the same treatment as Italy, Austria, or France. In her relations to Cuba she is a sixteenth century despot—inhumanly cruel and hopelessly blind. For Spain in her direct relations to us we are bound to feel and show sentiments of amity and esteem. For Spain in her relations to Cuba, which most intimately concern us, we must feel, and cannot help showing, indignation and horror. If a gentleman having seven heads and ten horns should enter any circle of polite society his presence would excite various impulses. Some would wish to strike off at once his heads, or at least his horns. Others would have him thrust forthwith into outer darkness, thereafter to be bidden to no function and to be cut dead upon the street. But if his letters of introduction came from high sources, if his dress and table manners were correct, if he was scrupulously faithful about dinner calls and leaving cards, a strong party would arise who would insist that society was bound to waive the gentleman's superfluous heads and horns in view of his full compliance with the general provisions of its code.

This is very much the case of Spain. It is difficult for even the most conservative and cool-headed Americans to resist the impulse to declare that our Government ought to pitch the Spaniard out of Cuba neck and heels, and give that brave people the opportunity they deserve and have earned to work out their own destiny. This is the natural and honorable feeling of citizens of this Republic when they consider the brutal and stupid treatment of this wonderfully rich province by a nation that has remained almost wholly unaffected by the political ideas of the French Revolution and the American Declaration of Independence. Our sympathy with an oppressed people struggling for freedom and our desire to be rid of the annoyance and menace of almost continuous warfare so near our borders explain, if they do not justify, this sentiment. But we are at peace with Spain. We have a treaty with her which declares that "his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevail between the two parties," have entered into agreements with the intent to define and observe the obligations of international amity. Morally and humanly speaking, the procedures of Spain in Cuba are atrocious. Legally speaking, they do not concern us. From these conditions arises one of those irreconcilable conflicts which can be ended only by our ignoring one set of duties in attempting to be faithful to another set. If we observe the obligations of humanity and of sympathy we must ignore our legal treaty obligations to Spain. And if we keep the peace with Spain we must shut our eyes to the bloody doings in Cuba and our ears to her appeals for aid.

**Gen. Valeriano Weyler,**
**Commander of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.**

Thus far our conduct has been such as to be rightly described by Spain as correct. But every American feels and in his recent annual message the President plainly said that we cannot indefinitely maintain this attitude. There are obligations higher even than those of international law and of treaty. If Spain through her incompetence shall prolong for an unreasonable time the strife in Cuba, we may be compelled to assume that our higher obligations have matured and must be fulfilled, whatever may happen to our relations with his youthful Catholic Majesty of Spain.

The double nature of our relation to the Cuban struggle for independence is kept vividly before the public by the presence here of the diplomatic representative of Spain, Señor Dupuy de Lome, and of the diplomatic agents of the Cuban Republic and of the officers of the Junta, or revolutionary party. The work of the Junta in this country has been one of delicacy and difficulty, but it has been performed in the main with such discretion as to win for Gen. Palma and his associates the respect of the American people. It is the duty of these gentlemen to give aid and comfort to their insurgent brethren in Cuba, but they must do this in such a way as to afford us no occasion to proceed against them for a violation of our neutrality laws. Happily for their purposes, guns are merchandise and soldiers are passengers, if only they are sent by different steamers. We cannot allow the Junta to send out fighting machines or bodies of armed troops from our ports, nor can we allow them to enlist here soldiers to fight against Spain in Cuba. But they can ship rifles and cartridges and dynamite guns to any port in Cuba without hindrance from us, taking, of course, their own risk that the cargo may be seized by the Spaniards in Cuban waters. In the very nature of the case there must be a large margin of waste both of funds and of effort in such operations as those carried on by the Junta. But Gen. Palma and his friends have been successful in so many undertakings and have exhibited so much zeal and such an untiring energy that they appear to have won and have deserved the gratitude of their compatriots.

This Nation is prone to consider the practical aspects of even the gravest questions. From that point of view Spain's treatment of Cuba appears inconceivably stupid. That island is rich in resources almost beyond conception. Only one-tenth of its area is occupied. It ought to be the home of an industrious and wonderfully prosperous people. But prosperity and progress are as impossible under the hard conditions of Spanish rule as human life would be in an atmosphere of poisonous vapors. Interest in recent discussions of schemes of autonomy which it is reported Spain will presently offer to Cuba is diminished by the conviction that she will, as in 1878, give the shadow and not the substance of home rule. Control over taxation and expenditure and protection of the liberties of the individual are fundamental privileges which Spain will hardly consent to grant. In reality, there is not much use in considering, except as a temporary palliation, any plan of autonomy short of absolute independence of the island. It has been said of the Cubans by one who knows them well that they will fight until they are free or dead.

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## SLANG.

The really amusing feature of slang, says a writer in The Illustrated American, is not the expression itself so much as the delicate and fanciful application of it made by skillful hands. "Dontcher know" has been established so extensively and generally that the listener's ear takes no more notice of it than of a punctuation mark. Nevertheless, it is an irritation to hear it constantly repeated.

"You understand me, you see what I mean?" thrown in at the end of every sentence, even though the conversation may be about the simplest matter, causes a nervously intelligent auditor to feel that he is being mistaken for an imbecile. To ask a man with special emphasis if he understands, when the subject before him could be understood by a child of two, borders on insult. The good-humored, pachydermous speaker has no appreciation of the irritation he is causing nor of the keen sarcasm of the occasional reply he elicits. Slang seems to be the natural mode of expression for the boy at school and college. From him it spreads to his sisters, and not to know the meaning of all the complicated and arbitrary terms argues one's self out of the world of youth. To be in sympathy with it one must have at least a bowing acquaintance with this strange and ephemeral language.

Gonzalo de Quesada

**Gonzalo de Quesada,**
Secretary Cuban Revolutionary Party.

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### Guarantee Was All Right.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A grocer in the "levee" district displays a sign reading: "Eggs, guaranteed, 20 cts." A customer, finding half his purchase unfit for use, sometimes comes back to complain. "Vell," remarks the proprietor, blandly, "ve guarantee dem to be eggs. Dot is all."

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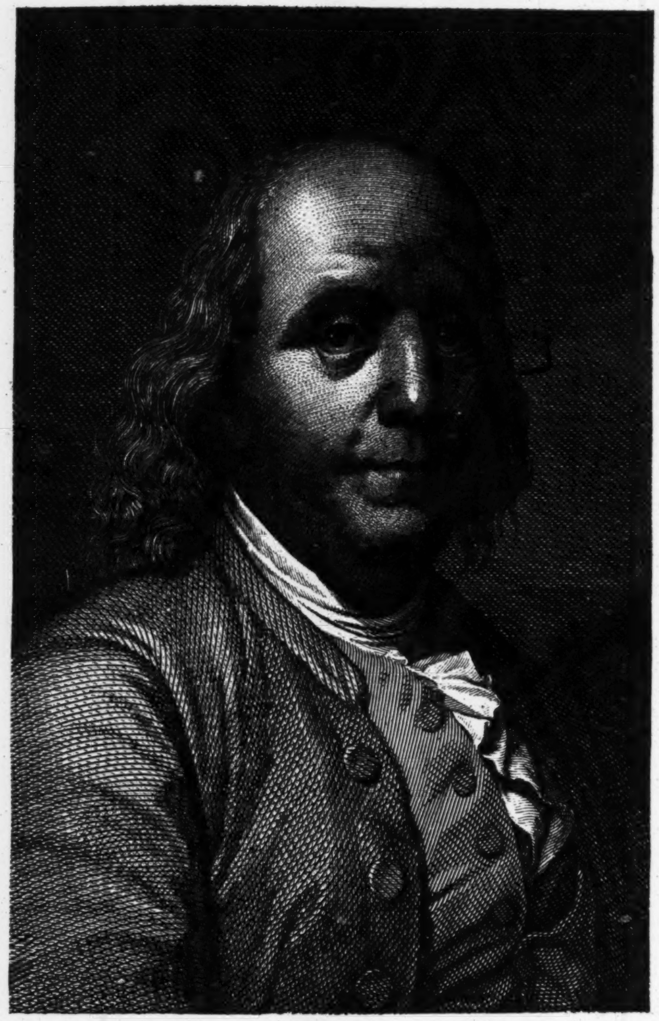
### Would Conflict with His Interests.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Be cheerful, my friend, be cheerful. Help to make the world sunny."

"But I don't want the world sunny. I'm an umbrella mender."

**SENOR DUPUY DE LOME,**
**Spanish Minister to the United States.**



# BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S 191ST BIRTHDAY.

THE fame of Benjamin Franklin as a newspaper editor and publisher has been eclipsed by his notable public services and his career as a patriot during the dark days of this country, when independence was more a name than a reality. Had he done nothing else, the part which he took in strongly advocating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and his signature to that memorable document would be sufficient to keep him always in remembrance. As a many-sided man, attaining success in whatever line he devoted his energies to, Franklin has few equals in the history of our country. In philosophy and philanthropy, in natural sciences and diplomatic skill, as well as a newspaper publisher and almanac compiler, Franklin was, for his time, preeminently first, and he has succeeded in that more difficult thing, of stamping his originality so firmly upon whatever he did as not to permit it to be easily forgotten.

The struggles of Benjamin Franklin's early years, his apprenticeship to his somewhat hard-hearted brother in the office of The New England Courant, started in 1721; his slyness in pushing communications under the door, afterward published by his brother, who supposed them to be from some prominent person in Boston; his final running away from his brother's authority, first going to New York and afterward to Philadelphia, where he walked the streets eating his big two-penny roll and saw his future wife looking at him—all these incidents are probably among the reminiscences of former school days; but of Benjamin Franklin as editor of the most influential newspaper published in the Colonies comparatively little is known. Take away all the future glories with which this true American was honored, and yet his connection with The Pennsylvania Gazette would entitle him to lasting remembrance as the ablest of the early newspaper men in this country. The Pennsylvania Gazette for years had a larger circulation than any other newspaper, and it wielded an authority never reached by any other journal up to the Revolutionary period. James Parton, in his excellent life of Franklin, says that The Gazette became the leading newspaper of all the region between New York and Charleston, and that the annual profits from his business amounted to £2,000, there being not another printer in the Colonies whose annual profits exceeded £500. In another place, referring to the care exercised by Franklin in keeping vituperative abuse from his paper, Parton says: "In all the Colonies there was no better preacher of good-will and brotherly love than The Pennsylvania Gazette," and in after years it was Franklin's proud boast that his paper had never assailed the character of a private individual nor indecently criticised the conduct of a public man.

**Benjamin Franklin,**
From a Portrait Published in 1800.

But it took hard work and continued perseverance to bring The Pennsylvania Gazette to its high position of influence. When it was started, late in 1728, the business of newspaper publishing was not particularly profitable. Little advertising was done, and there was also very little of what at this day would actually be called news. A few paragraphs of domestic news, a column or more of foreign news taken from the latest London papers, but from three to six months old; and, when these failed, essays on moral topics, a political squib, or a chapter from a book of travels—such, in the main, made up the newspaper literature of our country over 150 years ago. These early newspapers are amusing curiosities, and The Pennsylvania Gazette for a number of years consisted of but a double sheet, four pages, only a trifle larger in size than an ordinary magazine.

The early history of this paper is quite interesting. It was originally started by a printer, Samuel Keimer, who had previously employed Franklin in his office, and who, having learned that Franklin intended to get out a paper of his own, suddenly forestalled him by issuing, on Dec. 24, 1728, the first number of "The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette." Franklin in this had been betrayed by a faithless friend, to whom he had told his secret. The paper was the second in Philadelphia and the sixth published in the Colonies. The other Philadelphia paper was The American Weekly Mercury, started in 1719 by Andrew Bradford, son of William Bradford, the New York printer, who at that time was publishing The New York Gazette in this city, the first New York newspaper. In his autobiography Franklin says of Andrew Bradford's paper that it was "a paltry thing, wretchedly managed, no way entertaining, and yet was profitable to him; I therefore thought a good paper would scarcely fail of good encouragement."

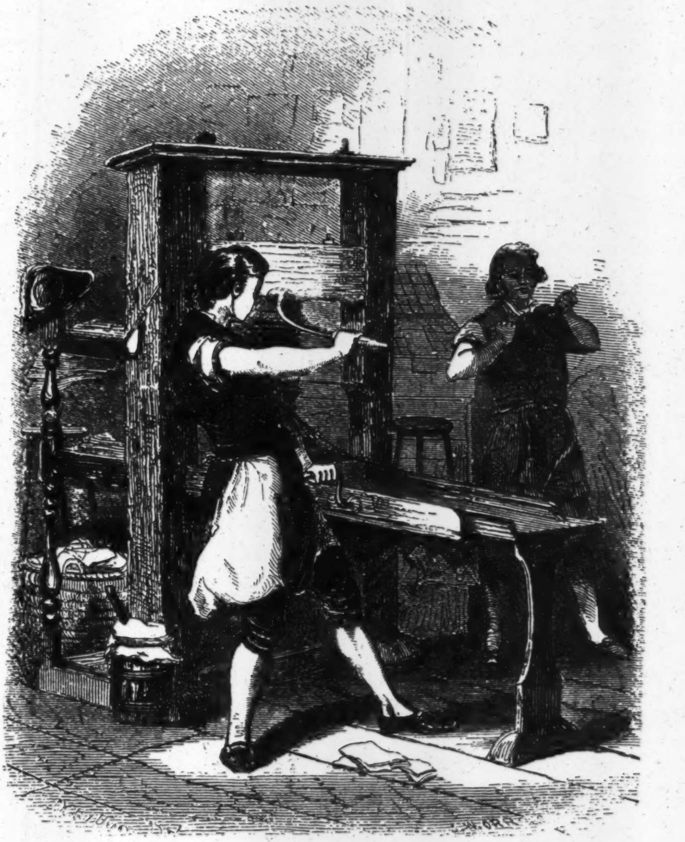
Samuel Keimer, in his undertaking, did not prosper, and Franklin, we may imagine, watched his gradual progress toward failure with feelings of genuine delight. Keimer was an eccentric individual, ignorant and a poor printer, even for those days. In the dearth of news, or his inability to make news, he published copious extracts from a book then recently published in London, "Ephraim Chambers's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences," beginning with the letter A, and his intention was to go through the entire alphabet. Keimer was always in debt, and had been in prison more than once for that failing. Some of his creditors got after him just before No. 27 of his newspaper was to appear, and in that number, which came out one week late, he tells at great length how a Sheriff pulled him out of bed at 11 o'clock at night for some insignificant debts, and gives vent to his feelings in the following remarkable language:

> It certainly must be allowed somewhat strange that a person of strict sincerity, refin'd justice, and universal love to the whole creation, should, for a series of near twenty years, be the constant But of slander as to be three times ruin'd as a Master printer, to be nine times in prison, one of which was six years together, and often reduced to the most wretched circumstances, hunted as a partridge upon the mountains, and persecuted with the most abominable lies the Devil himself could invent or malice utter, and yet all this while never any wise, good, or even honest man has been his enemy, or knew any evil of him, bating for the little mistakes or peccadilloes of human nature. But so it is, and has been, that the Publisher hereof has been the object of the most uncommon treatment, that without hyperbole he may truly say, no history can parallel or private or publick person underwent the like.

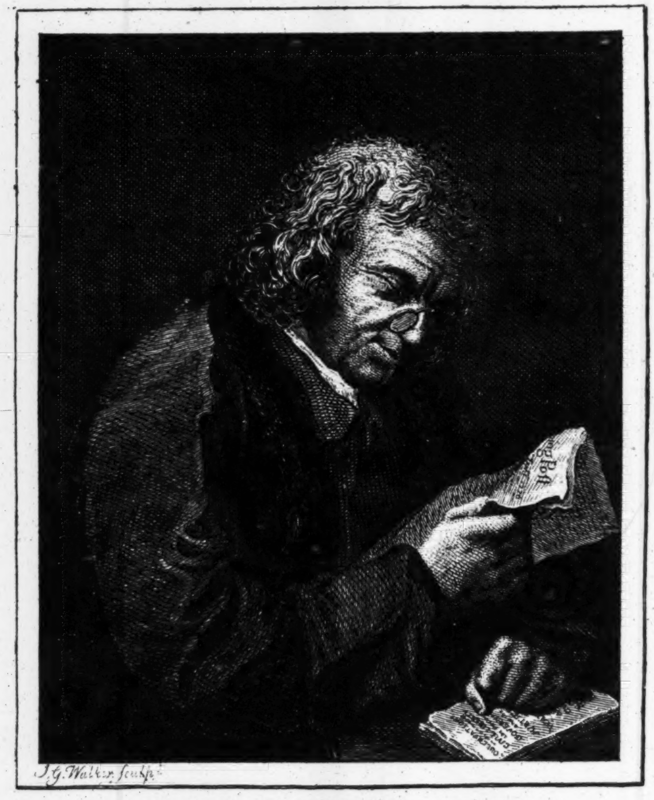
**Benjamin Franklin,**
From an Old French Engraving.

In concluding his statement of injuries he adds that he has always been "temperate even to a fault, seldom spending above a Groat a day for my diet, and many times not above two pence, that I might, if possible, in the scarcity of money, be able to fulfill that command, owe no man anything but love."

A few more numbers and Keimer was glad to relinquish his business and sell out to Franklin for what he could get. Franklin took charge with No. 40, published Oct. 2, 1729, and from the very first the paper showed evidence of the new life and superior ability which had been instilled into it. Franklin dropped the ponderous title, simply calling it The Pennsylvania Gazette, adding, however, under the title, "containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick." He also ceased publishing extracts from "The Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and devoted an interesting column in his first number to setting forth his ideas of a newspaper and what he hoped to make it. This, which might properly be called an editorial, is one of the earliest ever published, for such things were decidedly rare at that time. Among other things Franklin says, "There are many who have long desired to see a good newspaper in Pennsylvania, and we hope those gentlemen who are able will contribute toward the making this such. We ask assistance because we are fully sensible that to publish a good newspaper is not so easy an undertaking as many people imagine it to be. The author of a Gazette (in the opinion of the learned) ought to be qualified with an extensive acquaintance with languages, a great easiness and command of writing and relating things clearly and intelligibly and in a few words; he should be able to speak of war both by land and sea; be well acquainted with geography, with the history of the times, with the secret interests of Princes and States, the se-



**FRANKLIN AS A PRINTER.**
**Showing the Press at Which He Worked in London.**


J. G. Walker sculp.

AN UNFAMILIAR PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.

crets of Courts, and the manners and customs of all nations. Men thus accomplished are very rare in this remote part of the world, and it would be well if the writer of these papers could make up among his friends what is wanting in himself. Upon the whole, we may assure the publick that, as far as the encouragement we meet with will enable us, no care or pains shall be omitted that may make The Pennsylvania Gazette as agreeable and useful an entertainment as the nature of the thing will allow."

Franklin at this time was only twenty-three years old, but he was supplied with a fund of experience which does not often fall to men twice that age. His paper caught the popular fancy at once, and his excellence in printing was such that the Pennsylvania Assembly made him its printer, a place formerly monopolized by Andrew Bradford. Franklin's first number bore the imprint at the bottom of the last page, and which was unchanged for several years, "Printed by B. Franklin, at the New Printing Office, near the Market. Price, 10s. a year. Where advertisements are taken in and Bookbinding is done reasonably, and in the best manner." This same number contains an interesting item of news regarding the murder of a negro boy by a white man in Portsmouth, New England, and the murderer's sentence was "to forfeit all his movable goods, to lie in gaol three months without bail, and to give bond for his good behavior for twelve months."

Franklin's activity in the newspaper world aroused the resentment of his rival, Bradford, and to injure him the latter refused to permit the post riders to carry Franklin's papers. On this matter Franklin himself says: "As he kept the Post Office, it was imagined he had better opportunities of obtaining news; his paper was thought a better distributor of advertisements than mine, and therefore had many more, which was a profitable thing to him and a disadvantage for me; for though I did indeed receive and send papers by post, yet the publick opinion was otherwise, for what I did send was by bribing the riders, who took them privately, Bradford being unkind enough to forbid it, which occasioned some resentment on my part, and I thought so meanly of him for it that when I afterward came into his situation I took care never to imitate it."

Franklin had a keen eye to the financial side of his paper, and his advertisements soon became fairly numerous. His was about the first paper to adopt the system of distinguishing different advertisements by appropriate pictures, and this idea is said to have been largely original with Franklin. There are a few advertisements in these early numbers regarding himself which are interesting, one being as follows:

Taken out of a pew in church some months since, a Common Prayer Book bound in red, gilt, and lettered D. F. (Deborah Franklin) on each cover. The person who took it is desired to open it and read the eighth Commandment, and afterward return it into the same pew again, upon which no further notice will be taken.

In The Gazette of Aug. 6, 1747, this advertisement appears regarding two lost horses:

Stolen or stray'd last night out of B. Franklin's pasture near this city, a likely young sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high, with a silver Mane and Tail. Four white feet, a blaze in his face, no brand, a large belly, and is in good condition: Paces well, but trots sometimes, very small ears, and is shod all round. Also, a small bay horse with 3 shoes, low in flesh, long dark tail and mane. Whoever brings them to the subscriber shall have forty shillings' reward for the first and ten shillings for the other. If stolen and the thief detained so that he may be brought to justice, Five pounds with reasonable charges paid by B. Franklin.

Numerous little advertisements occur from time to time, showing that Franklin sold and dealt in lampblack and ink, rags, soap, and live geese feathers, coffee, and other articles of merchandise.

Many interesting squibs which appear in the early numbers are undoubtedly the product of Franklin's own brain to stir up interest and call public attention to his Gazette. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the following item published as a personal communication Nov. 20, 1735, emanated from the editor himself:

Mr. Franklin: Pray let the prettiest creature in this Place know (by publishing this) that if it was not for her affectation, she would be absolutely irresistible.

This was immediately followed by six answers in the next number, some of which are:

Sir: Since your last week's paper, I have looked in my glass a thousand times, I believe, in one day, and if it was not for the charge of Affectation, I might, without partiality, believe myself the person meant.

Mr. Franklin: They that call me affected are greatly mistaken, for I don't know that I ever refused a Kiss to anybody but a Fool.

Friend Benjamin: I am not at all displeased at being charged with affectation. Thou knowest the vain people call decency of behavior by that name.

A number of amusing articles full of pithy remarks, thoroughly typical of the famous sayings of Poor Richard, occur in these early numbers, and are clearly the efforts of Franklin's own pen.

The Gazette for the year 1755 is historically interesting from the accounts which it contains of the early events in that French and Indian war which, in the beginning, proved so disastrous to the English arms. The death of Braddock and the almost total destruction of his army were the most terrible calamity that the English had suffered for years, and the first account of this unfortunate occurrence is printed in The Pennsylvania Gazette, July 24, 1755. It is as follows:

We are sorry to acquaint our readers that by a variety of accounts from the Frontiers, it appears that General Braddock, with 1,500 men, being on the 9th inst. within a few miles of Fort Du Quesne, was attacked by the French and their Indians, who fought in Indian manner from behind trees, taking aim, firing, and retiring: But the English kept together in a body, firing in the European manner, and after an engagement of near three hours they were obliged to retreat, with a loss of part of their artillery and their baggage; a great number of officers and soldiers being killed and wounded. The remainder had joined Col. Dunbar, who, with his Regiment was bringing up the rear with the heavy baggage, some artillery stores, provisions, etc., and the whole marched back on the 12th for Fort Cumberland, where it was expected they might arrive about the 20th. 'Tis said the General had three horses shot under him, and himself and Sir John St. Clair are both wounded, but it was hoped not mortally. That the officers behaved extremely well, but the soldiers could not be kept in order. In these circumstances most of the accounts agree, but there is a great variety in other respects, and, therefore, as more authentick accounts are hourly expected, we choose to defer other particulars until we have better authority for inserting them.

A few days later the following reference is made to George Washington in a letter from one of the officers describing the battle: "Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot thro' in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution." Another number refers editorially to this matter, which was then exciting all the colonies. "Our affairs have lately received a wound, but it is far from being an incurable one if we are not wanting to ourselves; we know now the worst, and it is to be hoped we shall no longer run about idly demanding 'what news?' For what can be more new or surprising than that a few Slaves of France with their Motley Savages should bid these powerful colonies tremble thro' all their cities."

As an evidence of the mail-carrying facilities in the year 1755, the following announcement, published Feb. 11, throws considerable light upon the slowness of early methods:

It having been found very inconvenient to Persons concerned in Trade that the mail from Philadelphia to New England sets out but once a fortnight during the Winter Season: This is to give notice that the New England mail will henceforth go once a week the year round, whereby correspondence may be carried on and answers obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which us'd in the Winter to require six weeks.

The files of this Pennsylvania Gazette are wonderfully interesting in many ways. After 1748, they bore the imprint of Franklin and Hall, for after that year Benjamin Franklin devoted the majority of his time to other pursuits and practically sold out to David Hall, who was one of his old and faithful employes. Franklin, however, always exercised a careful supervision over it. The terms of the agreement show clearer than anything else how profitable the paper had come to be even before the middle of the last century. Franklin was to receive £1,000 a year for eighteen years, and then Hall was to become the sole proprietor, so we see that within less than twenty years Franklin succeeded in making his paper pay a very comfortable income.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to see what other Philadelphia papers said regarding Franklin's death, which occurred in Philadelphia April 17, 1790. The Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser published the first notice of this, Monday morning, April 19, as follows: "Died, on Saturday night, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, the illustrious Benjamin Franklin. The world has been so long in possession of such extraordinary proofs of the singular abilities and virtues of this Friend of Mankind that it is impossible for a newspaper to increase his fame or to convey his name to a part of the civilized globe where it is not already known and admired." And in the same paper a further notice states that the members of the Cincinnati are required to meet at the State House on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, with their order, and a black crape round the arm, and from thence proceed to the funeral of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, one of their society.

## A CURIOUS DESERT ISLAND.

It is proposed to explore the island or rock of Rockall, which is situated in the open Atlantic, in 57 degrees 36 minutes north latitude, about 200 miles west of the Hebrides, with no other land nearer. It is about 230 feet in circumference at the base and 60 feet at the top, and looks at a distance like a ship under sail, being whitened by the guano that has been deposited upon it. It appears to be the emerged point of an extensive mountainous submarine table land, stretching from the southwest to the northeast, and giving rise to a number of dangerous rocks and reefs in the neighborhood. It offers advantages of great promise as a meteorological station, situated as it is in the zone of the most extensive area of cyclones in the northern hemisphere, but it is not easy to land upon it when the sea is at all rough. It is but little visited. It bears a few plants which have not been collected and studied, and is the resort of numerous sea birds. The curious peak is situated at a greater distance from any mainland than any other isolated rock of like dimensions in any part of the world.

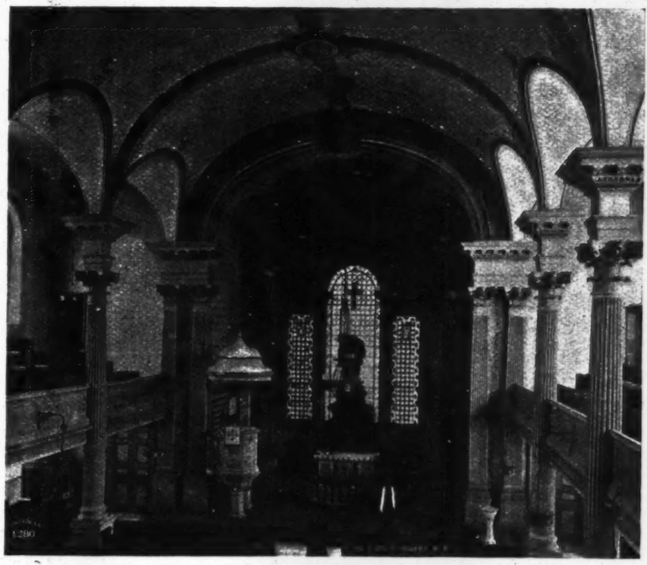
## USES OF OLD SHOES.

Old shoes are not lost by any means. In this country they are dissected and subjected to a course of manipulations by which they are converted into a kind of artificial leather, which is made to look very fine, and may be elegantly ornamented. In France they go through a less elaborate transformation. At the military prison in Montpelier the shoes, the majority of which come from Spain, are ripped apart and the nails are drawn out. The parts are softened in water, and are then cut up by a machine into vamps for children's or little girls' shoes. The soles are likewise utilized. The smallest pieces are used to make the Louis XIV. toes which were in fashion a few years ago. Pieces a little larger and thinner are made into the soles of babies' shoes. The nails of iron are separated by means of a magnet from copper nails, and the latter are sold for a higher price than the others. The manager of the prison represents that the returns from this manufacture nearly equal the cost of the old shoes.

## REFORM.

The race could save one-half its wasted labor
Would each reform himself and spare his neighbor.

—FRANK PUTNAM in The Philistine.



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

A week ago reference was made in the columns of The Times to the fact that the Prince of Wales's crest—the three ostrich feathers surmounting a crown—appears above the canopy of the pulpit in St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Vesey Street. The pulpit and its surroundings are depicted in the illustration herewith given.

# THE THEATRES

May Irwin.

MAY IRWIN'S sway is undisputed. She has the sceptre and the tiara and the laurel and all those things. Her merit is that she makes people laugh, and this is the quality that attests her title to the crown of Momus and the throne of Euphrosyne. The cry of the multitude is for "heart-easing mirth," and Miss Irwin has an unfailing supply of it ever on tap. She is now conducting business at the Bijou Theatre, and she has many customers.

The influence of Miss Irwin's performances upon a sensitive and reflective mind is so bewildering that no other explanation of this mixing of metaphors could be asked for, and indeed mixed metaphors and strained similes are as inevitable in the work of recording an impression of Miss Irwin's art as discords are in modern dramatic music. And it is my intention, in beginning, to record my own impression of her art as clearly and intelligibly as possible. That task, however, has its difficulties, the impression is so confused.

Miss Irwin is large and buxom, but light of foot and springy as the gazelle of "Familiar Quotations." She has the grace of Columbine, the eyes of Innocence, the mouth of a comedian, and the chin of a Roman Emperor. But of the comedian she has other traits and features. She can act. She practiced diligently in a good school. Who has forgotten her impersonation of the communicative, emotional maidservant in "A Night Off" at Daly's? That fit of hysterical weeping after the dire failure of "The Beautiful Sabine" had the touch of true comedy and the veracity of nature. Some day an essayist with leisure will write piquantly of "The Tears of Comedy," and with those shed by Warren as Billy Lackaday, by Davidge as Croaker, by May Robson in "Lady Bountiful" and "Nerves," he will class May Irwin's in Mr. Daly's version of the Schönthan comedy.

But her beginning was in variety—vaudeville as the press agents of this hour call it—and to that she returned after her term at Daly's, and the manner of it she has adopted as her own. It is the variety performer's privilege to be frankly aware of his audience, and to cultivate insincerity. If he has "lines" written for him, he almost invariably recites them in such a way as to assure the listener that they are not his words, and that he does not care for them, and that the sooner they are done with the better. This refers, of course, only to the typical variety performer, not to the discouraged actor who is now invading his field, not to the shining "stars" of his branch of the "profession," who frequently employ real histrionism in their "turns." Miss Irwin, since she has become a "star" in invertebrate farce, rarely descends to histrionism—but she does so often enough to show that she can still act when she wants to. Her favorite manner, however, is that of the variety stage. She is frankly aware of her audience, and deprecatory as regards the play.

Yet she ought to be grateful to Mr. John McNally. He fits her talent like a glove, if not like the paper on the wall. There is Trojan work in this latest farce of his, "Courted into Court." Its text is often really witty, and there is a suspicion of originality in some of the shafts. I am afraid, too, that some of it is above the heads of the people, and that is a kind of high building no dramatic architect can afford. Dottie Dymple makes a speech somewhere about woman's relations to man in which she says, "We must be fair to the men even if we have to use peroxide." Not a laugh greets this remark. A friend of mine who presumes to be a judge of human nature insists that the reason of the silence is that many sensitive women in the audience feel hurt. They, too, use peroxide of hydrogen for the sake of fairness. But that view is irrational. No person in an American audience ever applies the wit of a play to himself. To reason thus is to argue in favor of the intellectual alertness of our theatregoers. The habitual theatregoer knows better. He reasons by analogy that Mr. McNally's joke is too subtle for the audience. They do not catch the twist in the sense. Moreover, the remark is made at a moment when Mr. McNally has been rather sparing of his wit. The people are not laughing just then. You know, perhaps, that when Felix Morris, in one of the funniest passages of "The Late Mr. Castello," exclaims "I have reached my sixth lustrum," the burst of laughter which greets his matter-of-fact remark is as hearty as any Grundy's choicest wit has evoked. Undoubtedly "lustrum," because of the context, is taken for a bit of humor by many persons in the audience. Sydney Smith insisted that the English country gentlemen of his day thought that Socinianism had something to do with poaching.

HENRY MILLER.

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From a Photograph by W. M. Morrison, Chicago, Ill.
GRACE KIMBALL.

It never hurts to abuse the public. No individual ever considers himself a part of the public. In this matter of condemning the stupidity of theatre audiences, the old saying about the dramatic wardrobe of the "palmy days" must be borne in mind: "What fits everybody, fits nobody." It is as safe to deride the public as it is to accuse the opera chorus of inefficiency. In my novitiate an experienced journalist, who has long been a notorious and habitual but silver-haired dramatist, gave me my first lesson in criticism. "My dear boy," he said, "when you write about an opera call every tune a cavatina, always abuse the chorus, and you'll acquire a reputation." But to return to Miss Irwin's mutton.

Apart from the originality of some of its text, Mr. McNally's farce is reminiscent. He remembers well the old negro minstrel farce of "Fun at the Wigmaker's." The scenes between Pop Dooley and the fastidious mother-in-law recall Robertson's Eccles and the Marquizzy, whom we shall see again at the Knickerbocker Theatre this week. The last act is a travesty of the last act of "Aunt Jack," with the amorous Judge, the susceptible jury, and the fair plaintiff again. But it is all better than the average of such farces, and it is full of rollicking fun.

Miss Irwin's delivery in the last act of the speech in a play she was learning in Act I. is really a delightful bit of humor. But her interpolated darky songs are even better. The Southern negro she impersonates in "Crappy Dan" and "The New Bully" is not the old plantation darky, happy in his bondage, primitive in his simplicity, but a product of the new civilization, the bad town darky of the present age of transition. That he is susceptible to humorous treatment Miss Irwin proves, and the manner in which she thus puts him before us in all his badness and audacity, without the aid of make-up or scenic effect, is, in its small way, a triumph of art. But this same crappy Dan, with his dice loaded for "sebens" and his "'quaintance wid a gun," represents a grave social problem. Clay Greene tried to treat him seriously in "The New South," a play that failed only because of careless workmanship.

Miss Irwin has a strong personality, good gifts as a comic songstress, an appreciable sense of humor, and measurable skill as an actress. Yet her beaming smile, and her manner of seeming to take the spectator in her confidence, seem to constitute her chief claim to popularity. She reminds one strongly of no other performer, unless it be Mr. "Billy" Birch, now a disabled veteran, whose irresponsible manner and hearty enjoyment of his own jokes are matters of history.

"Heartsease" at the Garden Theatre was the single new play of last week. We are doubtless expected to consider its production doubly important because it served as the medium of the reappearance as a "star," after a term of distinguished service in a stock company, of Mr. Henry Miller, but this is expecting too much. In the consideration of dramatic art, Henry Miller as a "star" is not a bit more important than Henry Miller as leading actor in a stock company. The only difference is a purely commercial one, concerning Mr. Miller and his manager. His artistic stature is not increased by the printing of his name in large letters on the bills. He is the same actor, pleasing, graceful, earnest, rather monotonous in vocal delivery, but not devoid of fervor or incapable of an occasional tour de force. His acting as Eric Temple in Messrs. Clarke and Klein's new-old play Monday night was not as even and powerful as it was later in the week. I make this assertion boldly, but it is mere guesswork, for "Heartsease" is not so subtle and novel that one must see it twice to measure its worth.

Robert Edeson.

MARY MANNERING AS MRS. CASTELLO.

The "first night" Mr. Miller almost spoiled his big effort in the third act climax by losing control of his physical powers. We all know he can do better, for he lacks no strength or skill demanded in such a simple scene. Generally, however, his acting was very commendable, and he denoted very well the ardor of the lover and the despair of the disappointed artist in Act III.

The interest of "Heartsease" centres upon the misfortunes of a musical composer, whose masterwork is stolen and appropriated by his enemy. There is dramatic force in the situation arising from this motive, but the play is unfortunately weakened by too long an introduction, and the employment of trite and objectionable theatrical conventions. The situation at the end of Act II., when the hero confesses himself a mendicant and impostor, to save the "honor" of a woman invented solely for that theatrical purpose, and the preceding episode in which he breathes his passion to the wrong girl, so that the right one may overhear him and think him a deceiver, are the kind of devices the employment of which is justified only by success. Honest criticism can only condemn them. The indications are that "Heartsease" will be successful. If so, the peace of the country will not be disturbed. There is some very fair writing in it. The manner of old comedy is skillfully simulated in some scenes. The incidental humor is not all tiresome, and some of it is lively.

Miss Grace Kimball, hitherto associated with Mr. Sothern's performances, is the leading lady of Mr. Miller's new company, and she plays her simple part with nice intelligence, but scarcely rises to any pitch of emotional force. Mr. Wheatcroft acts the part of a deadly, polished villain in his later, professorial manner; Mr. Frank Burbeck undertakes a "first old man" of the old school in a way that is promising but scarcely satisfying because his work now lacks mellowness and finish, while other actors of some distinction are in the cast. "Heartsease" is subjected to a needless and almost cruel strain, however, by the general crudity and carelessness of the production in a scenic sense.

**John Hare in "A Quiet Rubber."**

I like "Captain Impudence" much better. It is a brisk, lively, entertaining drama, mirth provoking and thrilling by turns, made after an old pattern, to be sure, but unpretentious, wholesome, and effective. It is drawing crowds to the American Theatre—which is the handsomest and most spacious of our modern playhouses—and I hope it will run all Winter. Mr. Royle, its author, is one of those who hold fast to all things others have proved good. He sticks to the traditions.

His central personage—a rôle he carries himself in the performance with a very fair measure of skill and of old-fashioned heartiness—is Wallack's Leon Delmar over again, is, in short, the counterpart of a long line of illustrious, romantic, audacious stage heroes. He has ready wit, and is just as ready with sentiment. One moment he is as brusquely cynical and flippant as Benedick; the next as fervent as Romeo, and then he poses, not ungracefully, as the gently admonishing, all-forgiving elder brother. He is a Southern youth, serving in the United States Army during the war with Mexico, and he owns an old slave who undertakes to regulate all his master's affairs. There are two or three fine scenes, both comic and pathetic, between these two. Once there is a stormy interview in which the provoked master threatens to set the slave free. That threat nearly breaks the old man's heart.

There is nothing new in all this, of course. Indeed, the whole play is made up of stuff familiar to the habitual playgoer, and is as free as possible from direct views of human life. It is all essentially theatrical. But its mechanics are admirable. The story is clearly set forth, the serious and comic incidents are neatly harmonized, the few strong situations are well led up to, and the interest is sustained continuously. It is melodrama, dealing with coincidence and lucky happenings, and scorning the facts of life. But it is a clever specimen of its kind.

The performance is of unusual merit. Mrs. Royle (Selina Fetter) has the least grateful of the seven important rôles, as the vengeful, emotional Mexican woman, and, perhaps, the least understandable. She acts it with zeal and is always picturesque. McKee Rankin, who is remembered so well as handsome, wicked Pierre Frochard and the sentimentalist of "Led Astray," plays the old Major, an excellent part, with the skill of a veteran. He would be a capital Sir Oliver Surface. Samuel Edwards makes much, just a trifle too much now and then, of the old darky, and the same words may be used to describe Ellen Burg Edeson's treatment of the ingénue rôle. Mrs. Edeson, however, is an actress of varied skill and large experience, and probably she knows her audiences well. Amelia Bingham, hitherto allied, as I remember, to sorrow and slow music, acts the coquettish widow with sprightly intelligence, and is as pretty as ever.

The scenery is handsome, and much care has been given to the preparation of properties and uniforms. The sight of the National banner waving in the breeze on the heights of Chapultepec, at the beginning of the last act, stirs patriotic feeling. Yet we do not habitually look back upon the Mexican war with patriotic pride. Its easy victories do not now seem glorious.

"The Late Mr. Castello" has nearly run its course at the Lyceum Theatre, and as it is an uncommonly original and smart play, infused with wit of a high order, and treating real life ironically yet truthfully, it has survived longer than might have been expected. It has served to exhibit the dramatic intelligence and rare personal charm of Mr. Frohman's reorganized company in a bright light. A better performance could not have been hoped for by the dramatist. Mary Mannering, particularly, has shown in her acting a fine talent for comedy, and has played her subtle and exacting part with nice facility.

The adaptation from the German, or the Germans, called "A Superfluous Husband," has not served the Hollands very well. Its thinly spun logic and fragile sentiment, perhaps, have not satisfied the public appetite. This week it will give place to a play that has been tried and proved, and presently these two excellent actors will produce a new piece, "Dr. Claudius," of which much is expected. "A Superfluous Husband," however, has served several good purposes, the least important of these, perhaps, being to show again what kind of a play will not draw the public, while one of the most important is the prominence it has given to Miss Olive Oliver. This young actress has, as yet, shown no surprising dramatic skill; probably she has not had her chance. But her supple grace, her superb presence, and the large freedom of her motions are, in these days of the liliputians, most refreshing.

In the title rôle of "The Sporting Duchess" Miss Rose Coghlan will return to the New York stage to-morrow night, and thus make her first essay in a line of parts to which, in the present stage of her career, she is particularly well fitted. She will be a splendid figure as the vociferous, turf-loving noblewoman, and her rich voice and large dramatic experience should lend new lustre to this heroine of English melodrama.

Rose Coghlan.

Robert Edeson is one of the rising young actors. Since he first appeared here with Helen Barry at the Union Square Theatre, and acted a polite "drunken scene" in a manner which indicated close study of human nature rather than blind reliance on stage traditions, the eyes of critical playgoers have been upon him. In "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre he takes the part of the rough Lieutenant, one of the race of common fighting men who afterward ruled France, and his portrayal denotes fine skill of composition, and is of adequate dramatic power.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

### Coquelin's New Role.

George Ohnet's new play, "Le Colonel Roquebrune," at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, is described with enthusiasm by the correspondents. It takes up an episode of the Napoleonic legend which preceded the Emperor's return from the Island of Elba. Roquebrune himself is a fictitious personage, drawn from that group of "lions" which included Marbet and Oudinot, who served the Corsican faithfully and gayly. The story of the piece may be briefly described as the unfolding of the plots which drove Louis XVIII. from the throne, and in which the gold of the Duc d'Orléans, who intended to make Oudinot Lieutenant General, was diverted to the service of the empire of a hundred days. The police and counter police of Fouché and his competitors take up the whole of the second act. Napoleon himself is felt to be at hand.

Constant Coquelin, as Colonel Roquebrune, is said to present to the life the typical Napoleonic soldier, and his acting helps the play greatly.

### Prose and Verse.

One of the severest theatrical failures in London recently was the queer stage play founded on "Pilgrim's Progress." Only some of the scenery was praised. Plot, dialogue, and acting were jeered at. Of the text, one of the critics says: "A favorite device of the author is that of Thackeray's young poet, who imagined that the difference between poetry and verse was only the difference between 'blue violets' and 'violets blue.' Thus we have Apollyon seeking for 'victims new' and discovering Christian is 'vestments white.'"

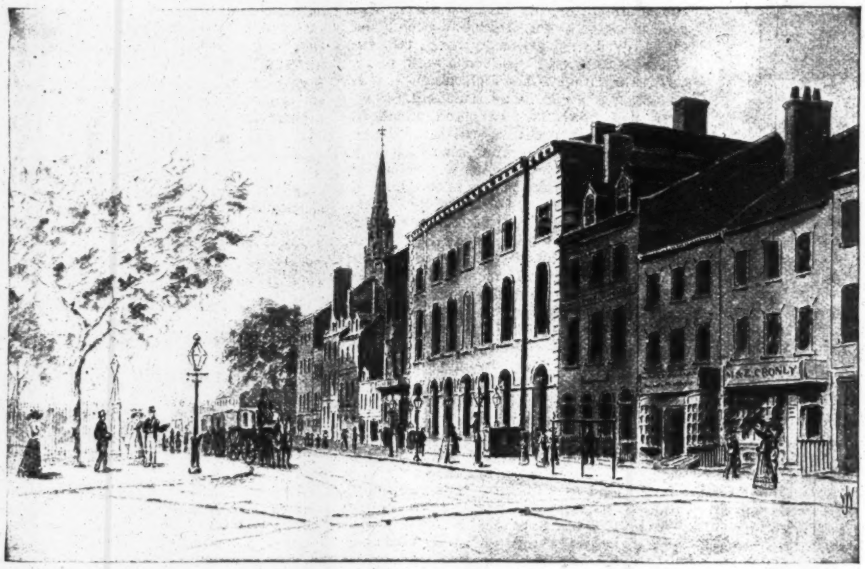
SCENE FROM "A SUPERFLUOUS HUSBAND."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Abram C. Dayton.

## NEW YORK SIXTY YEARS AGO.*

THE life of the people of this city before the railroad and commerce had raised the place to eminence as a real metropolis has received much attention since phenomenal growth set in after the war closed. With Mrs. Lamb's history for the most notable example of this interest, we have had other volumes from Mr. Mines, Mr. Janvier, and Mr. Haswell. The present volume from Abram C. Dayton, the father of Charles W. Dayton, the Postmaster of New York, was written in 1871 and first issued in 1880; but the mode of publication was such that it secured hardly more attention than is usually accorded to a work privately printed. Its reissue at the present time was eminently proper, and it was certainly desirable.



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

THE PARK THEATRE, PARK ROW, 1831.

New Yorkers have been long indifferent to the early history of their city, as well as to the politics of their city. As improvement in the latter respect has begun to set in, so has improvement in the former. There has really been nothing unaccountable in this neglect of local history. The real New Yorkers, those who were born here and whose fathers were born here, have been a very small element in the later population; in the sense of leadership and influence they have been a still smaller element. New York has been controlled socially, commercially, and intellectually, no less than politically, by men who, as to birth, are alien to her soil, and these have been indifferent to her early history.

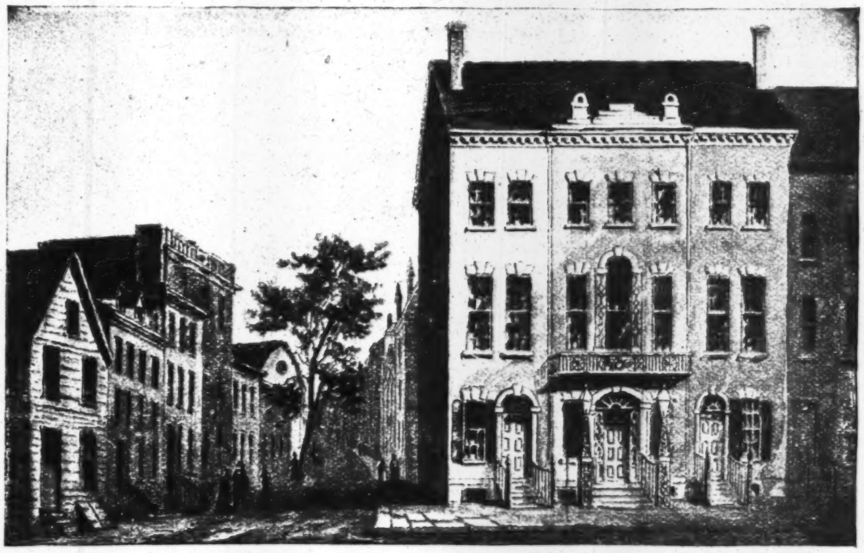
When Boston is cited as presenting a contrast to New York, we are apt to forget that in Boston the old families have counted for much more than they have counted here. The alien may have succeeded in gaining political mastery, but not in gaining social, commercial, and intellectual control. The men who founded Boston and nursed her early youth have to-day their representatives among the forces which remain at the front—men who love their town for what it has been no less than for what it is now—men to whom it is, in Emerson's phrase, "thou darling town of ours."

Mr. Dayton takes for the period when occurred the transition from the rule of the Knickerbockers to the rule of aliens the years following the great fire and the panic of 1837. Simplicity then began to depart.

There was increase in individual expenditures. Rents advanced and capitalists from abroad introduced unfamiliar luxuries. To that period belongs the introduction of another comparative stranger—the family mansion, with a mortgage attachment. What was formerly a somewhat disgraceful thing in real estate holdings was converted into a familiar feature of pretentious homes in the new region about Washington Square and Astor Place. It was not the Knickerbockers who expanded themselves in this manner, but the aliens; those thousands who came from the four quarters of the world, from sandy New England farms, and from remote New York State villages, with little or no money in their pockets, but with willing hands and brains, and with stout and enterprising souls.

The makers of New York have been many, and nature one of the greatest of them all; but there is the temptation here to say that it was not the staid Knickerbocker, with his satisfaction with things as they were and had been, but the adventurous, restless man from the far interior, east, north, and west of Manhattan Island, who pushed forward with such rapid strides the destiny of this island town. Mr. Dayton, however, deals not, save incidentally, with these matters, neither with them as causes, nor with their beneficent influences; but rather with the Knickerbockers and their suppression.

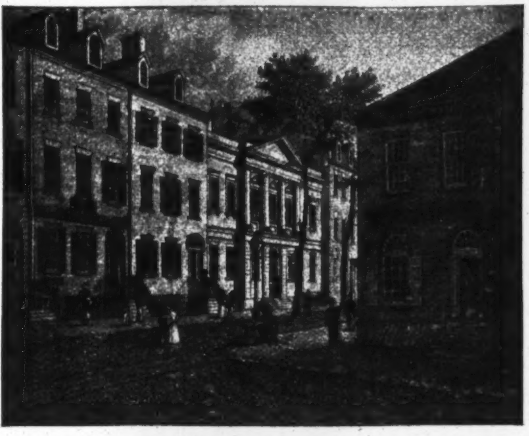
It is a striking and pathetic picture that he gives of one of the Knickerbockers — and the more so because of its strict truthfulness — whom he places at the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park in the early seventies, only to turn away convinced that he is "a pilgrim and a stranger in the city where he was born." He may have been at one time well known in a circle that seemed to him extensive and influential; but he passes now unnoticed by the throngs that proceed in one continuous trail of costly equipages. With his mind confused by the lavish display and the social grandeur that surround him, he may well revolve in his mind the queries, "Who are all these people? Whence do they come? What is the source of this boundless wealth?" And then Mr. Dayton answers the questions, in an impressive passage concerning the warehouses which commerce has filled with costly fabrics, the commercial edifices which business has required, the railroads and steamships which have opened a harbor to the world's trade, the inventive genius, and the mechanic arts which have transformed the whole industrial world of the continent and made New York its financial centre.



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

TAMMANY HALL IN 1830.

Mr. Dayton had severe censure to pass upon the extravagance which flourished here in the years following the war. While his comments have their application in the present time, they were more especially true when they were written. It would not be true to say he always praises the past at the expense of the present. For one thing he did not admire the dress of ladies in the years 1830 to 1840. But in general the life of those times was a life that he remembered with delight, joined to regret at its complete extinction. He writes:



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

BANKS IN WALL STREET.

"Society under Knickerbocker rule was based on a strict observance of moderation in everything. It was the stickler for systematic routine; it exacted respect for public opinion in every minute particular; it required the punctilious observance of its mandate at home and abroad; it deemed that it was proper to attend a stated place of worship on the Sabbath; it held that to frequent certain places was wrong; it looked with abhorrence upon the spendthrift; it condemned the idler; it believed in a straight and narrow path of duty to your fellow-men; it aided and encouraged honest industry; its pride was an honored name.

"Cold prose is utterly inadequate to convey the refined sentiment clustering about and around the Knickerbocker home. This Knickerbocker home was the theatre of woman's legitimate doings; the stage upon which her accomplishments shone with most refulgent lustre; the realm of mother, sister, wife. It was the elysium of childhood; the cradle in which petty cares were rocked to sleep with soothing lullabies that never fade; the playground where tottering steps were tenderly guarded by outstretched arms. It was the nursery of mind, affection, character, the Alma Mater to which the weary, the weak, the dispirited fled for rest as to an enchanted shrine fanned by the soft wing of gentle peace. Its code was founded on love; it framed the laws to which society obsequiously bowed."

The best evidence of this simplicity was seen in the scarcity of private carriages. But this was in part due to the absence of need for them. With a city mainly confined to the territory below Canal Street, it was easy to make visits and go to shops on foot. In such conditions "the man who ventured to drive to his store, counting room, or office would have been pronounced a parvenu, with scarcely a dissenting voice." Even at funerals carriages were not brought into use. Mourners and friends alike "walked to the grave in solemn procession, headed by the dominie robed in full canonicals." New York still had the custom that survives to our day in villages of the interior. Mr. Dayton writes on this theme:

"Three or four decades since, society did not as a rule keep its carriage; fashion did not exact it, neither was the then moderate expense necessary to respectability; so that one of the most notable changes which has taken place is in the number and luxurious costliness of the vehicles which now meet the eye. It is only a few years since that all the private carriages seen on Broadway or the Bloomingdale Road were as well known to any observant citizen as were the faces and names of the owners. The half dozen negro coachmen in livery were marked objects for comment, and the solitary footman, clad in green and gold lace, in the employ of a lady long noted for her eccentric display, sat in a dejected mood on the dickey as if ashamed of his toggery and menial vocation.

"The ponderous tilbury of a well-known importer, who hailed from the Green Isle, and whose descendants are now prominent in society, was a great

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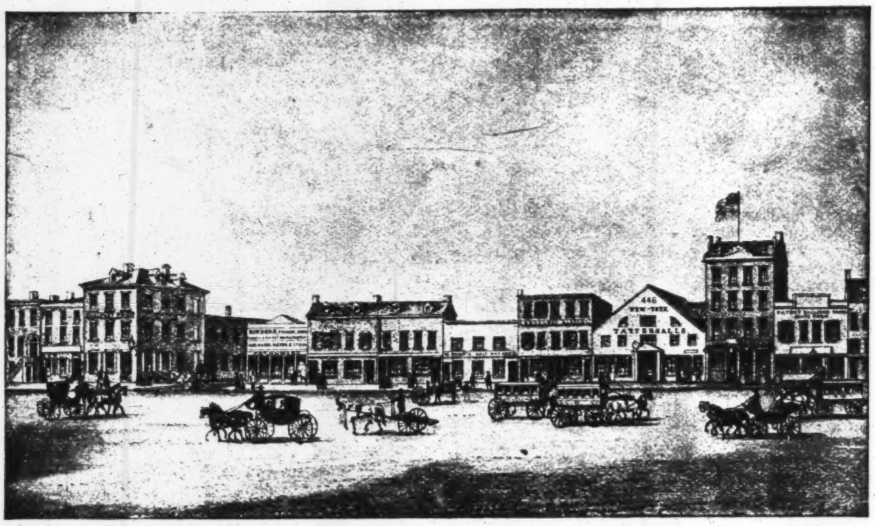
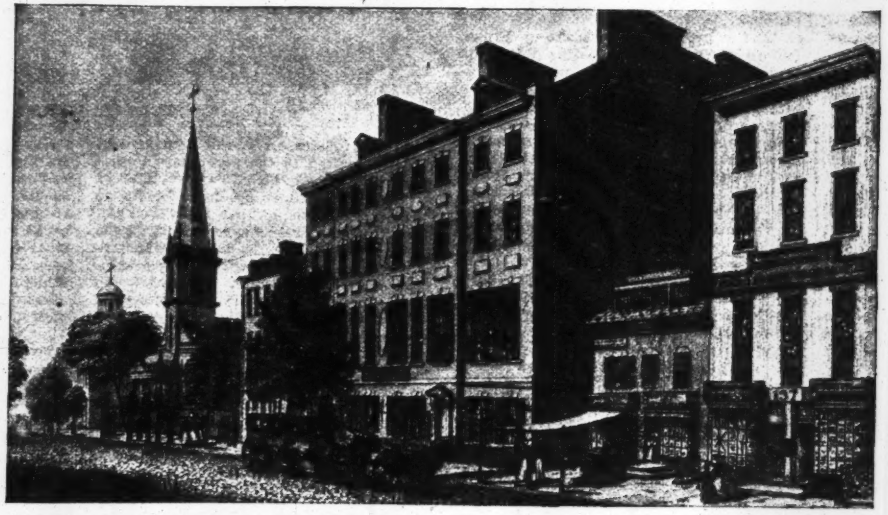
*THE LAST DAYS OF KNICKERBOCKER LIFE IN NEW YORK: By Abram C. Dayton. Illustrated edition. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET IN 1840.

feature on the drive; his powerful seventeen-hand bay, glossy, proud, and as quick stepping as a pony, was universally admired when driven to the unwieldy two-wheeled drag. Many will recall the high-perched seat of the dashing, briefless, but wealthy young lawyer who lived away up town, at the Carlton House, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street; the open barouche of the gay Cedar Street silk merchant to be seen any fine afternoon except Sunday occupied by a select stag party en route for Burnham's and Cato's; the yellow coach, with heavy hammer cloth, in waiting for its lady owner, who resided on the corner of Broadway and Tin Pot Alley; the low, comfortable carriage, slowly drawn for years by a pair of fat, lazy, long-tailed bays, trained in the good old days when there was little to do and plenty of time in which to perform that little."



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

CITY HOTEL, TRINITY AND GRACE CHURCHES IN 1831.

Men who strayed away from these paths of moderation were marked for eccentricity. They never became social leaders, but remained outside the choice circle. Wealth, dress, and fine carriages, though had in abundance, availed not to save them from a place apart. Mr. Dayton gives us a sketch of one of this eccentric class:

"The Broadway exquisite was Dandy Marx. This conspicuous and eccentric young man was tall and slight, by no means ill-favored, and possessed far more brains than he was credited with by the community at large. He dressed in English négligé style, then considered outré, but which at present would be far behind the mode; besides, he wore a mustache, at the time looked upon as a foreign assumption—in fact, he dressed and demeaned himself in advance of his time. Born at the South, he usually spoke with the drawl of a genuine Cockney and assumed in public the stiff, reticent air of a London nob. His equipages were many and varied, copied from foreign models, and he dressed his servants in livery, which was a marked peculiarity as compared with Knickerbocker simplicity. He usually rode unaccompanied in his drag, driving a splendid team, and not infrequently sported the four-in-hand, which he handled with consummate skill. Marx was truly a prominent character; he did not mingle in ladies' society, though his mother and sisters were always attired in the height of fashion and were possessed of an ample fortune. There was an exclusiveness about the family circle which was ever unexplained."

These pages abound in sketches of men and women who were great figures in the social and public life of sixty years ago, and it is remarkable with what minuteness of details, no less than skill in portraiture, Mr. Dayton presents them to us as creatures almost alive again. The men who lived at the old City Hotel, and who knew every one in the town, and in turn were known by every one, he sketches with particular success. His range is a wide one, for it embraces as well the keepers of roadhouses and the Bowery Boys:

"Cato's was then one of the noted halting places on the road. This Cato was a famous man in his generation. A sable son of Africa, he lived and died respected in a community far more aristocratic and exclusive than its more pretentious democratic successors, yet it was unbiased by any tinge of modern abolition doctrine; a community which knew nothing of sensational issues. Cato was black, but long intimate contact with the gentlemen he served had imparted to his gentle, modest nature an unpretending dignity of manner which won the esteem of all who approached him, and secured for his humble house of entertainment such a widespread reputation that for years it was one of the prominent resorts of our citizens. The quaint old barroom and diminutive sitting room, with their sanded floor, were scrupulously neat; the coarse, whitewashed walls, covered with odd engravings of the olden time, would prove rare curiosities to-day. But they, with their proprietor, have long since passed away. Piles of brick and mortar now occupy the site where Cato daily dispensed creature comforts.

"William Harrington was a famous leader of a type now rapidly becoming extinct, and which in his time were styled Bowery Boys. These boys were, to say the least, peculiar in their habits, demeanor, and conversation; but they must not on that score be confounded or identified with the rough outlaws of to-day, who pretend to legitimate succession, for, even though the latter spring from the same source, it is not true. The b'hoy of forty years since did not associate with imported criminals; there was a pride in his peculiar swagger which his modern imitators vainly attempt. The Bowery Boy of old did not live upon plunder or his wits; he was early apprenticed to some trade; to be a boss butcher was the acme of his ambition. Harrington was a man of large frame and wonderful strength. For years he figured in the roped arena, and not a few powerful opponents were compelled to own him master; a protector to the weak and timid, a terror to sneak-thieves and ruffians. A butcher by trade, he amassed an ample competency, which in after life he scattered in companionship with his admirers with a too lavish hand, and ended his career of excitement and sport by passing away when full of years either by suicide, as some aver, or by the hand of some cowardly assassin."

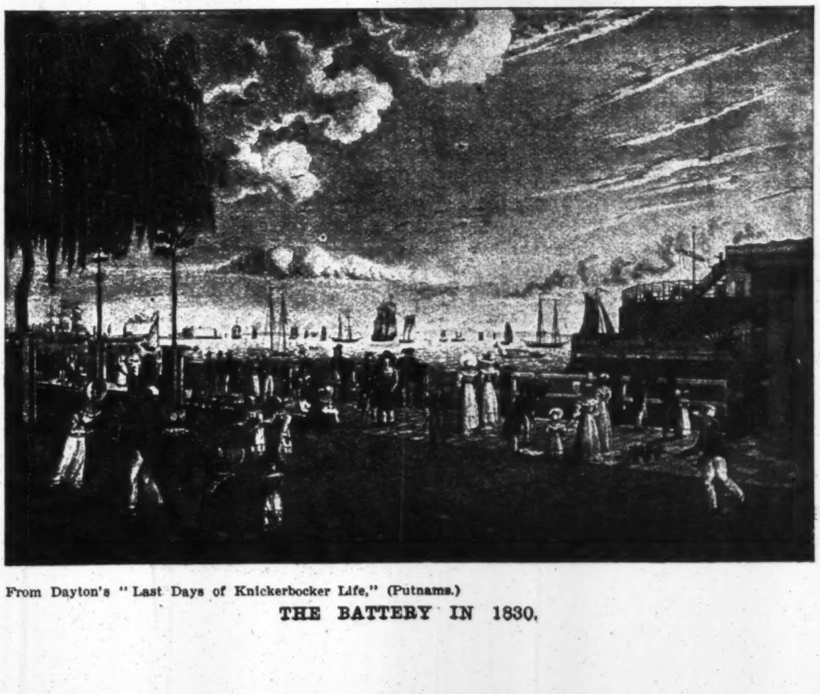
But, while the simple home of the Knickerbockers passed definitely away in the late thirties, the lessons it taught and the staid habits it formed remained on this island much longer. It was many years ere they could be entirely eradicated. The barriers around that home had been firmly reared, and they survived the home itself; but when Mr. Dayton wrote, even these had been "leveled by worldly pride, aided by all the forces luxury could marshal to effect their downfall." The evils which have followed from this demolition were only too obvious in Mr. Dayton's old age. Fashion had decreed that "home, sweet home" should be no more. Whether home were a palace, a residence, or a tenement, it had become only a convenient place of shelter. The magnetic attraction was not there. True as this was in the early seventies, it is even more true to-day, when a home so often means a suite of rooms in a towering hotel or an apartment house.

To the Sunday of the Knickerbocker period Mr. Dayton gives full and impressive attention. In the observance of this day the change that has come over the city is quite as remarkable as is any other change, whether it be in wealth, in architecture, in home life, in expenditure, or in social doings. The day was virtually the Sunday of the Puritans, when "no sound save the tolling of the church bell broke the awful stillness." Solemn family processions proceeded three times a day to church. The most intimate friends were merely bowed to formally in passing. When the bell had ceased tolling and the services were about to begin, heavy iron chains were drawn across streets adjoining the church in order that rumbling carriages might not disturb the worshippers, and this rule was broken only for the doctor's gig or the carriage of an aged person in poor health. Public opinion had its influence even on irreligious persons who ventured to drive on Sundays. They would avoid main thoroughfares and take to unfrequented roads. When found out they were in danger of a reprimand, and at evening prayers would become the objects of intercessions. But Mr. Dayton does not present this feature of Knickerbocker life as one which he enjoyed, for he says:

"But to the service. It was no light affair with any denomination; at the Dutch Reformed Church it was, to say the least, lugubrious and protracted. The long spun out extemporary prayers doubtless were magnificent expositions of unadulterated faith to the full grown believers, but to the youthful believers they might as well have been uttered in Sanskrit, the only intelligible portion being 'benighted heathen,' 'the lake which burns with fire and brimstone,' 'whited sepulchres,' and other kindred expressions, which were uttered in truthfulness that 'we are not as other men are.' The singing was unquestionably praise; it certainly was not music. Men were strong then; ministers had not become afflicted with the bronchial disorders so prevalent in the pulpit in these latter days; their sermons were voluminous, loud, ponderous, nay, even muscular—they clinched each telling point with a heay right-hand blow on the sacred volume."

Mr. Dayton's volume has a charm one can feel ~~better than~~ he can describe. First of all, it is written by a man of fine feeling, a gentleman in an important and a not too common meaning of that word. We are never conscious that Mr. Dayton aimed to write with what is called a style; but a style is there. It pervades every line that he put down, disclosing the man himself, and convincing the reader that a social system in which so gentle and sweet a nature was reared must have been wholesome and beneficent indeed. Mr. Dayton so loved the memory of it that his mind absorbed and retained its spirit down to his latest day. Such a man could not have done this had not he and that system been in the closest kind of accord.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.



From Dayton's "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," (Putnams.)

THE BATTERY IN 1830.

# MUSIC

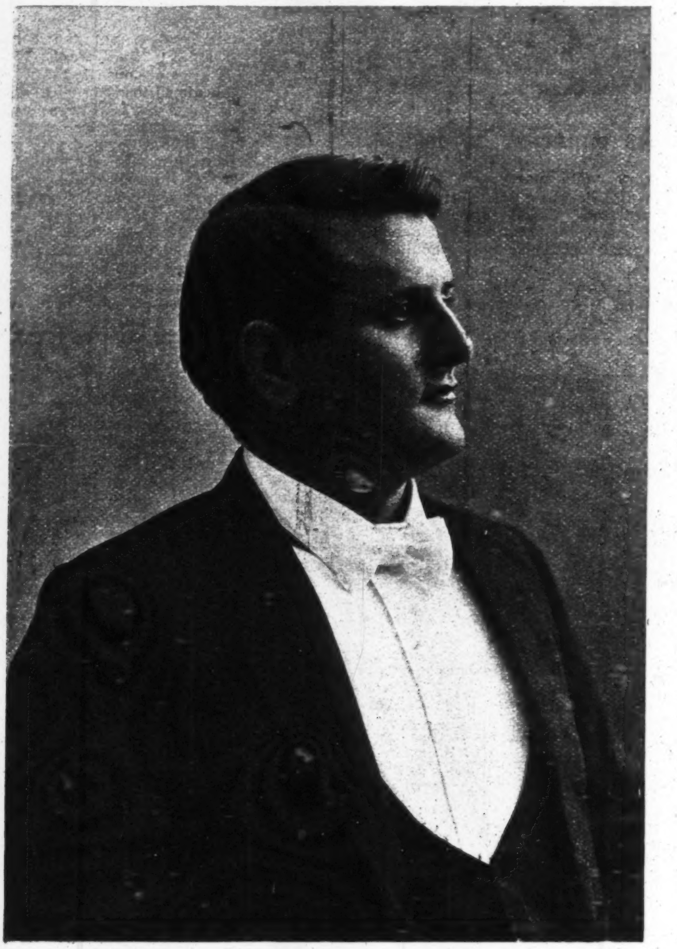
Anton Rubinstein.

HE is hard to please who does not enjoy hearing Anton Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, which Teresa Carreno played at the January concert of the Philharmonic Society. It is a beautiful composition and will undoubtedly live long as one of the most admirable of piano works. Even those who have a rooted dislike to the concerto form cannot find much that is objectionable in this work, for Rubinstein was a pianist, and was sufficiently jealous of the authority of his favorite instrument to keep it uncovered by the orchestra. But this concerto shares with all the rest of Rubinstein's music the conservatism of non-progress. It raises no question, and it shows no advance. It does not develop anything. It is simply beautiful on lines already established by men greater than Rubinstein. Perhaps I may once more be pardoned for quoting my own words, [Annual Encylopedia, 1895,] for it is easier to do that than to say the same thing in different language.

"As a composer Rubinstein had certain natural gifts, but they reached their maturity years before his death. As a producer of music he had never anything of world-wide value to offer to humanity; as an interpreter his work was done before he died. As a performer, too, he stood second on the roll of pianists, for Liszt was surely first. Both of these men displayed genius in the purely interpretative side of piano playing. But though some of Rubinstein's intrinsically beautiful compositions for the pianoforte display a sympathetic comprehension of the possibilities of the piano far beyond that which can be discerned in the works of men possessed of profounder musical originality than he, they are manifestly the results of the experience of several decades of piano playing, and are plainly not the pioneers of any hitherto unknown region of the art. Rubinstein was the embodiment of all that had been learned by pianists, from Bach to Liszt, but Liszt was an explorer who opened up new fields. He made revelations in the technical department that caused piano playing to advance by leaps and bounds, and he introduced forms which were indubitably the products of a vigorous and original mind. Whatever we may choose to think of Liszt's music as music pure and simple, we must award him the honor of having enlarged the sphere of the pianoforte. This cannot well be said of Rubinstein."

Nevertheless, the D minor piano concerto has the essence of vitality. Its themes are beautiful in themselves, and they are perfectly suited to the dual exposition of the solo instrument and the orchestra. Rubinstein showed in this concerto that he was a complete master of form, for in symmetry, clarity, and compactness it is not excelled by any concerto outside of the Beethoven list. It follows the old classic model, yet it throbs with the romantic spirit; and there was never yet a really good pianist who failed to make an audience enthusiastic over it. The most perfectly conceived and carefully performed interpretation of it was—excepting the composer's, of course—probably that of Franz Rummel. It was open to this objection, that it exposed the pianist's methods somewhat too freely. Rummel sometimes played à la Bülow, and his work then became rather an illustration of how the thing ought to be done than a convincing demonstration of the doing. For that reason, although his interpretation of the D minor concerto was absolutely satisfying to the intellect and delightful to every musical perception, it did not fire the imagination as Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler's does.

But the Chicago pianist lacks both tonal power and breadth of style to do full justice to this work. Sonority and grandiose dignity of utterance are necessary to the proper performance of the opening movement, while the slow movement demands a reposeful cantilena and a subdued tristesse. The final movement is better suited to the passionate impetuosity of Mme. Zeisler, whose musical utterance sometimes seems to me to be partly petulance at her own lack of power. Paderewski never convinced me that he had made so careful an analysis of the work as Rummel, but his performance was certainly more influential. In the first place, his marvelous command of tone color was always a tremendous factor in his delivery of such romantic music. And he had what Rummel did not, a strong and sure judgment in the distribution of his tints. His reading of the concerto was poetic as well as intelligent; it was masculine in its power and dazzling in its variety of moods. For these reasons I am inclined to think it ranked next to Rubinstein's own performance.



H. EVAN WILLIAMS.

TERESA CARRENO.

But the work of Mme. Teresa Carreno bears comparison with it very well indeed. In breadth, power, and dignity her work was equal to that of the Polish pianist. She did not exhibit the same command of the Autumnal tints of tone, those soft and sober shadows of purple and green that make the sadness of the song an October dream of beauty. But perchance she was not altogether to blame for that. You cannot get blood from a stone.

I confess I am glad to have heard Aus der Ohe and Carreno play of late. I was beginning to forget that women are not necessarily the weaker sex, especially in music, where emotion is so large a factor. Both of these women play masculinely, but with a difference. Carreno is the more aggressive, for she is gifted with the more ardent temperament, and it has been the struggle of years with her to gain that repose without which artistic work is impossible. She is now on the verge of her artistic maturity. She will be more commanding in her conceptions a year or two hence. She was very masterful at the Philharmonic, and I felt it in spite of the fact that on the previous night at the Liederkranz celebration I had heard Rafael Joseffy play Liszt's first concerto as I never heard it played before. The little master was aflame with the vital fire that night, and he made that blessed old show piece thunder like a Miltonic Areopagitica of the pianoforte. Oh, why is there not some power to handcuff Joseffy and drag him into the concert room? What right has such an artist to bury his talents?

But to return to Carreno. Those who are fond of facts may be glad to know that she was born at Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 22, 1853. Her father was the Minister of Finance, and was therefore in a position to cultivate the musical gifts early displayed by his child. She received her first instruction from Moritz Gottschalk, who died in this city, in 1869. She made some "juvenile prodigy" appearances, but was soon sent to Paris, where she studied under George Mathias. She returned to this country and was here for some years, playing successfully in many of the large cities. Here she met Sauret, the violinist, and became his wife, after which event they went on concert tours together. They were subsequently divorced, and then Mme. Carreno fell a conquest to the remarkable charms of the baritone Tagliapietra, who became her second husband. That marriage was also a failure.

Mme. Carreno lived for some time in London. Then she traveled in Germany, making her first appearance at Leipsic on March 29, 1890. In 1893 she was appointed Court Pianist of Saxony. While on the European Continent she fell in love with the pianist Eugen d'Albert, and once more she succumbed to the tender passion. But two such great pianists could not possibly dwell in one house, and so Mme. Carreno is again free, and quite beautiful enough to win a fourth husband if she wishes one. Her union with d'Albert afforded Otto Lessmann, the German critic, the opportunity to write one of his brightest lines. He said of Mme. Carreno's performance at some concert: "She did not play as well as when she played for the first time the second concerto of her third husband at the fourth Philharmonic." A very neat bit of progressive rhetoric, that.

Piano playing is an abused art. Every one assaults it. There is no one who is so merciful as to spare the piano, and the number of hard and cruel blows which are struck upon ivory keys in the course of a day is something appalling. Therefore it is a joy to know that there are Carrenos and d'Alberts in the world, even if they persist in passing one another by as strangers. It is a good thing to know that there is a Joseffy here, too, though he has no business to take the motto of his life from Shelley—"Mute music locked up in her cell." Birds that can sing and won't sing ought to be made to sing. Leave indispositions to the Melbas. Pianists should be made of sterner stuff. Come forth, Rafael, and play for us. Let not a woman so "get the start of the majestic world" and "bear the palm alone."

There seems to have been a difference of opinion about "Shamus O'Brien." That is not at all surprising. "Shamus O'Brien" is not a new thing under the sun, but it is different from what we have been accustomed to lately, and hence we did not all view it from the same standpoint. It was a foregone conclusion that the doctors would disagree over it. Those who went expecting to see an ordinary "comic opera" were disappointed. Those who had some faint hopes that it might at least turn out to be a respectable operetta were agreeably surprised. It turned out to be something very much better than an ordinary "comic opera," but it is not an operetta

SCENE IN THE LAST ACT OF "SHAMUS O'BRIEN."

at all. "Shamus O'Brien" answers the French definition of opéra comique, that in which the music is interspersed with dialogue and the dénouement is happy. Opera comique is a highly respectable form of entertainment, and in Paris it ranks next to grand opera. It has no rank at all in this country, because it is almost unknown. That is a great pity, and if works like "Shamus O'Brien" do nothing more than turn public attention toward a lovely form of art they will have achieved a great deal.

A good many persons of refinement and taste would be glad to see a future for operatic works of lighter nature than those which belong to the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House. There are many who would be sincerely pleased if works of the genre of Balfe's operas could be brought forward again, and "Shamus O'Brien" is the nearest approach to this that we have had in recent years. It appears that even in England it came as a novelty, and the critics hardly knew how to deal with it. Nevertheless, it steadily gained ground in public favor, and The London Times, in its review of the music of 1896, sets it down as one of the popular successes of the year. If it does not prove to be something of the same kind in this country, serious lovers of the lighter forms of musical entertainment will be much disappointed. The book is a very pretty exemplification of what can be done with a familiar and not extraordinary story by a trained playwright who knows how to create an atmosphere; and the music reveals a scholarly composer disporting himself with gentle and refined humor in a congenial field.

The performance of the opera at the Broadway Theatre has already been praised in this paper, but it will do no harm to reiterate that it is one of the best ever given here. There are no stars in the cast, though Joseph O'Mara's performance of Mike Murphy is of a superior order. But the attractiveness of the acting and singing is its general evenness of merit, and its appropriateness to the work in hand. Miss Carr Shaw, for instance, would hardly be likely to win distinction as a singer pure and simple, but her voice and style are purely Irish and suited to the rôle of Kitty. She enacts the part with charming spirit. She is a thoroughly competent "singing soubrette," using the designation in the sense which it had in theatres twenty-five years ago.

Dennis O'Sullivan, who is the Shamus, is not a good singer, either, but he makes Shamus picturesque and sympathetic. It seems that he is not a native-born Irishman as the others are, but a product of "the glorious climate o' Californy." He is the son of Irish parents, who, being tolerably well to do, sent him abroad to study singing. He secured an engagement across the Atlantic, and never stopped to study at all, which accounts for some heart-breaking things in his vocalizing. But he's a very proper figure of a man, and has some skill as an actor.

There is a lesson in stage management in "Shamus O'Brien," and it is imparted by the work of the chorus. How many of us have grown heartily weary of the utterly meaningless marchings and calisthenics of the usual "comic opera" chorus! As the "merry, merry chorus" in "Adonis" used to sing: "Our arms we use like this; our feet we use like that." And there was nothing more in it. But in "Shamus O'Brien" there is nothing of this kind. The actions of the choristers have been designed to convey a meaning. They are expressive of the emotions of the scene, and they serve to make of the choristers personages in the play instead of mere singing figures with a musical purpose but no dramatic excuse. There is only one reason why this cannot always be done, and that is the utter dramatic absurdity of most of our operetta books. Of course, if the chorus is lugged upon the stage without rhyme or reason, simply to make a color-picture or to fill up an ensemble, no stage manager can give the choristers any significant action. Yet it would not be extremely difficult to make them do something more sensible than swinging their feet in the same direction at the same time, or curtseying all together, or turning around three times and then walking four paces to the left.

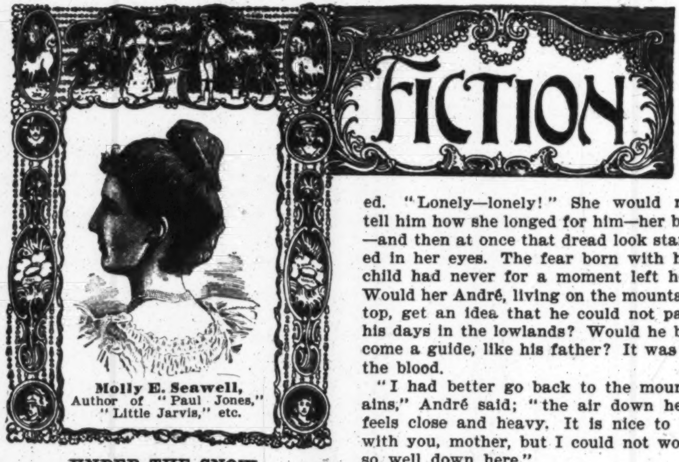
THE CAPTAIN AND KITTY, "SHAMUS O'BRIEN."

Mr. Charles Harris, brother of the late lamented Sir Augustus, of "Humperdinkel" fame, was the introducer of this kind of stage business in this country. He made it known here in "Billee Taylor," and to this day I carry in my memory an animated picture of Harris clad in an enormous fur-lined overcoat brandishing a club-like cane and using terrifying language at twenty pallid chorus maidens because some of them did not count their paces correctly.

There is another thing in "Shamus O'Brien" that is worthy of note, and that is the manner in which "music cues" are taken up. The conductor does not wait until the last word of the dialogue preceding a musical number before beginning the orchestral introduction. The dialogue has been carefully timed, and the "music cue" comes several speeches ahead of the termination of the talk, so that when the actors have said the last word it is time to sing. The dramatic effect of this is excellent. It maintains the interest of the auditor, preserves the continuity of the scene, and prevents that complete destruction of the illusion which is the usual result of passing from speech to song. Of course the composer must assist in preparing this effect by writing his introductions in such a way that the dialogue can be heard. On the other hand, in ensemble scenes action may easily supply the place of speech, and then the composer may write more forcibly.

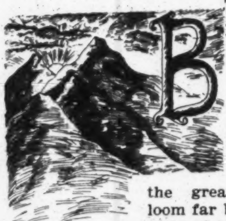
"Shamus O'Brien" is genuinely good, and it ought to meet with public favor. If it does not have a long career in this city, it will go to show that we do not like good opera comique, and that will be an evidence of a lack of good taste on our part. We are prone to run to extremes in our tastes. We like things that are highly spiced. If we cannot have the gorgeous glories of Wagner's works, give us the eternal bass drum of Gustave Kerker. Let us have highly colored art. Give us Vibert or Aubrey Beardsley. But we do not seem to take kindly to the shady nooks of Birket Foster, the chaste English of John Bunyan, or the refined gentleness of pure opera comique. Perhaps "Shamus O'Brien" will do something toward educating us in the right direction. We need an occasional dose of musical bromide of potassium to steady our nerves and keep us from sleepless nights. If the charming work of Mr. Jessop and Dr. Stanford does this for us, we shall all owe it a debt of gratitude. "Oh, boys, listen to Shamus!"

W. J. HENDERSON.



**Molly E. Seawell,**
Author of "Paul Jones," "Little Jarvis," etc.

## UNDER THE SNOW.



BESIDE a lovely little lake in Switzerland there is a small village of scattered vine-clad chalets, and the great mountains loom far beyond. On a strip of ground, jutting into the lake, a woman is standing. Her gray hair is smoothly drawn in a knot on the back of her head. She is clad in peasant costume and there is a strange mingling of youth and age about her. Her face is a strangely pathetic one, and there is a look of terror in her eyes at times which comes and goes, awakened by the least emotion. The villagers call her André's mother.

Above her two gentlemen are in the terraced garden, and the elder cries to the peasant woman: "Good evening, Mme. Engermann. Are you expecting André? When he comes back with his cows and goats from the mountain he will be staying with you."

"I wish it were so," said the woman. "But he stays at home only a short time. He has to go back again. Then—then he will remain home until the Springtime," and André's mother, bowing, went on her way.

The gentleman's friend then asked his comrade: "Who is that woman? She must have been beautiful once. What wonderful, far-searching eyes she has! They haunt me. Has she a story? How account for that semblance of terror in her face?"

"Poor soul! She was married fourteen years ago, and had a good husband, the handsomest man in the canton. He was the most famous guide, with a passion for scaling mountains, and he was well-to-do, and once he went on his last trip—that was just before André was born. He never came back. He was buried in the snow."

"And the shock his death gave her has left its trace on the poor woman's face?"

"That is it. They say André's mother heard her husband's voice calling—and calling for her. Loud at first, then more and more faint. She was awakened from her sleep. She came to me—told me her alarms—she had heard her husband cry for help. Three days afterward came the sad news. Her husband had been covered by an avalanche. Then I heard that Elisa had gone to the mountain. I followed her. In a mountain chalet I found Elisa—and by her side was her new-born son. Her hair had turned gray in a single night. Then there was stamped on her eyes that look of horror. It is a sad story. The telling of it is depressing. Come, let us finish our cigars by the lakeside."

André had come home for a couple of days. He was so brown and healthy looking that his mother cried for joy. He would be gone soon, that was true, but would return in October for the whole Winter, and then he should read his father's book. He was not an idle lad, had no bad ways, if only she could get out of his head the idea of becoming a guide like his poor father, and when this thought came to her, her heart would stand still, and that strange look of horror filled her eyes.

In the little house everything was in absolute order. On a wooden bench sat the mother and her son, she busy with her knitting, and Elisa was silently worshipping her son. He was fifteen now, and so like his father. And now they talked, and the boy said: "Mother, what with your knitting and the chickens to care for, and housework, you never can be lonely." The mother started. "Lonely—lonely!" She would not tell him how she longed for him—her boy—and then at once that dread look started in her eyes. The fear born with her child had never for a moment left her. Would her André, living on the mountain top, get an idea that he could not pass his days in the lowlands? Would he become a guide, like his father? It was in the blood.

"I had better go back to the mountains," André said; "the air down here feels close and heavy. It is nice to be with you, mother, but I could not work so well down here."

The mother started in terror, rose from her seat, and covered her face with her hands. How had it happened? What mystery was there in it? Those were almost the very words André's father had spoken when he had started on his last trip—the journey from which he had never returned. Was it so ordained that André should share his father's fate? When the two days were up, André left for the mountain.

There came a night never to be forgotten in the villages beside the lake.

Old people shivered in their sleep and dreamed they had ague. It was later on that came a booming sound across the lake.

"What was it?" Elisa asked herself as she looked out.

The atmosphere was clearer. The lake looked peaceful and gray, but the mountains and even the lowest ridge of the hills were white with snow. As she watched, the huge pyramid opposite, on which she knew André kept his sheep, began to gleam with silver brightness as the sun sent up light from behind the cloud veil in which he was rising.

A heavy snowfall in September! For a moment Elisa could not believe her eyes; but there was no use in doubting them.

Presently she heard voices in the garden above. M. Weissembourg was talking to Hans Christen, the village carpenter.

"I do not say it was an avalanche," he said; "but it was a fall of some kind above Schonegg."

Christen said something, but she could not make out the words.

"Yes," M. Weissembourg answered, "that is what I fear"—he hesitated—"well, she need not be told till we are certain," he said.

"No, no," Christen spoke in a hushed, awed voice.

Elisa felt that they were speaking of her, but she also knew that they could not see her. A fear came lest they might prevent the purpose she had so quickly formed.

It had come, then—the fate she so dreaded for her boy; he lay buried under the snow.

She sped back to her house and wrapped herself more warmly. Half a mile of rapid walking brought her to just such another little creek as that at the foot of the grass-grown steps; but here, instead of the broken sheds, there was a bathing hut with two boats moored beside it.

She secured one of the boats and crossed the lake. She met a villager.

"Tell me," she cried, abruptly, "what has happened? Did the avalanche fall on this side the mountain?"

"There has been a snowfall," said the man; "some say a slip of part of the rock on this side, and the chalets up yonder at Oberstalden are buried, and no one knows where the sheep will have strayed to."

Further on she came across another man.

"Tell me—tell me," she cried; "has there not been an avalanche?"

"Yes, mother, and there are some under the snow."

"Under the snow—under the snow!" Elisa cried—and was again on her way. The poor woman would scale the heights.

Now, with superhuman efforts, she reached what had been a high plateau, but now incumbered by snow. Here a part of the avalanche had reached. There were men working away in the snow. What were they seeking?

All at once Elisa moved to the left where the snow lay thickly heaped.

The sun was gaining power over the snow on this side, and as Elisa plunged resolutely into it she sank to her knees. She tried to go on, but this seemed impossible. She felt rooted in the snow. At last, with much effort and long pauses between each step, she struggled forward. She had quite lost sight of the diggers, and, crouching down, she listened. Then a wailing cry sounded over the snow—

"André, André, I am here."

The terrible cry startled the diggers; they looked round them in alarm.

"They are here," she cried, her eyes glistening with hope. "The men waste their labor on that side; the chalet is here, and some one still lives there under the snow."

"You must not stay here," said a man who directed the workmen. "You will perish in the snow, and you can do no good."

"Listen!" she held up her hand and bent her head.

Truly, it seemed as if there was a far-off, muffled cry.

"I will bring the men, but you must come away—come, do you hear me?" said the overseer.

She was stooping down. Now she cried out again, in a wail that sounded strangely sad—

"André—André, I am here!"

While she bent down, as if listening for an answer. She was finally drawn away, carried off her feet, and set down again, where the snow lay only a few inches deep on the ground.

The digging went on silently; it seemed to her the men were digging a grave. How far off it was since her boy had come down to her, and she had seen his hopes, and how he strove against them for fear of grieving her!

Then Christen came, and maybe he pretended to be rough and cross—only made believe—but he said: "Here is a nice fright you have given us. To think of a sane woman coming up here—and in the way, too," but there was pity in the sound of his voice as he added: "A nice-looking mother you would look, all bedraggled, if you held André in your arms. Come with me, Elisa. I command it. You bother the diggers," and slowly the mother followed him in silence. Turning her head as she went, she felt that part of her lay under the snow.

A little shelter had been built, and a fire was blazing there. Christen led Elisa there, and she sat down—and she was alone. Oh, the agony of waiting! Then there was a sound—a dull, soft tread—and it came nearer and nearer.

"They are bringing them," said Christen. And then the mother lost for the moment her senses. The agony was too great to bear.

* * * * * * * *

The snow still lies on the lower mountains, but it will be there till Spring sunshine comes to melt it, for Winter is everywhere.

It is evening now, and red light gleams here and there from a chalet. Elisa has just shut the door that leads into the balcony, and she goes back into the room where André is lying on a sheepskin in front of the fire. The room looks warm in the dim, ruddy light.

"Shall I light the lamp?" his mother says to André. "You will spoil your sight, my boy, if you read by firelight."

André catches at her skirt as she goes to get the lamp.

"Not yet, little mother," he says; "sit down and be idle a while. I am to begin work to-morrow. Hans Christen says so."

She sits down, and then he rises, and kneeling beside her leans his head on her bosom.

"Mother dear," he says softly, "I want to tell you something."

She smiles fondly at him. Ever since the day when she was allowed to bring André home exhausted, but alive, it had seemed to Elisa as if life were too full of blessing.

He had been some weeks in recovering from his burial under the snow.

"Mother," says André, "did you guess that I was keeping a secret from you?" Elisa's heart gave a big throb, and the lad felt it as he leaned against her.

"You will tell me your secret now," she says, timidly; for as she looks at him she feels puzzled, there is such a gleam of mirth in his eyes.

André put both arms round her.

"Darling mother," he says, "you must not be hard on me, I was very childish then, I thought only of myself. I know it was not kind. I used to want to grow up fast so as to be a strong man like father, that I might guide travelers across the glaciers."

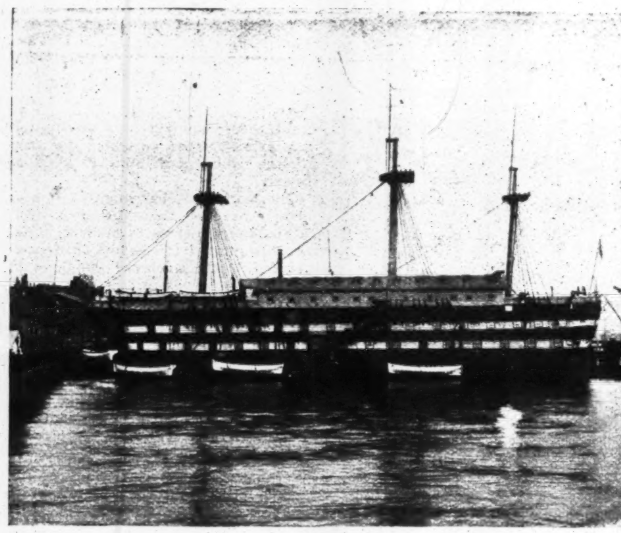
He felt her tremble, but she kept her face still. He clasped her still closer, and kissed her.

"Mother, dear," he went on, "that is all over now. I told you that while I was lying there under the snow it seemed like years. I went on thinking and thinking more than I ever thought before. 'This grief will kill her,' I said. 'Precious little mother! she has suffered so sadly; she cannot stand this.' And then presently I began to see how the mountain life I wanted would have been a bad trial to you. Mother," he rose up and took both her hands in his, "I knew then for a certainty I could not be happy while you were sad, and I wondered how it was I had been so dull; it all came so clear"—he paused an instant; then he broke into a merry laugh. "You will have me to plague you always now. I mean to be a carpenter."

André's mother strained her boy to her heart as though she would make him grow there, and he felt her hot tears on his neck.

—KATHARINE S. MACQUOID in Macmillan's Magazine.

THOMAS C. PLATT.



**OLD BATTLESHIP NEW HAMPSHIRE.**
**Headquarters of the New York Naval Reserve.**

THE First Battalion, Naval Reserve Artillery of the State of New York, the outcome of a popular sentiment that was created in the late eighties, was made possible by the act to establish a State Naval Militia that was passed at Albany in 1889.

Some five years before a naval-reserve movement was started in this city, but as the methods proposed were more for the purpose and with an idea of forming a National force, rather than a State force which should act in concert with the National Guard, little, if anything, was accomplished, and it was not until after the State law had been enacted that effective steps were really taken.

In the Autumn of 1889 Capt. Philip B. Low, an ex-naval officer, drew around him a few enthusiastic men and formed a provisional naval battalion, which during its first year increased in membership until it numbered eighty men.

In March, 1891, the New York Naval Reserve Association was incorporated, its object being to promote an interest in a National naval reserve and a State naval militia. This organization grew rapidly in membership and influence, and drew about it 100 men, who were anxious to enlist in a naval battalion of which it was proposed that Jacob W. Miller, an ex-navy officer, should be its Lieutenant Commander.

Capt. Low's health and business engagements about this time demanded that he should be relieved from the duties and responsibilities of his position in the battalion that he had formed, and as a result the two provisional battalions were harmoniously merged under the command of Lieut. Commander Miller. They became the First Battalion, and were as such mustered into the State service June 23, 1891, at the Second Battery Armory, with a membership of 190 seamen.

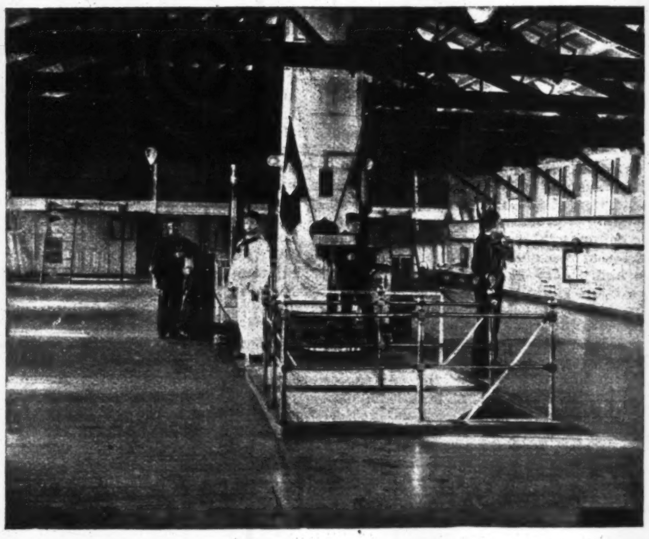
The organization drilled where it could, in armories, at Castle Garden, and on board United States ships of war, until the United States Government in 1892 placed at its disposal the old line-of-battleship New Hampshire, and that became the home of the battalion. The New Hampshire, which has since been used as an armory, was made fast to the wharf at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, and there she has remained since, except when taken away temporarily for cruising purposes.

What might be termed the home life of the battalion is more varied and interesting than is the armory work of the National Guard. In the National Guard the men perform the same company or regimental manoeuvres week in and week out, year after year, hardly departing from them even when in camp; but the naval militiaman finds a variety that is pleasing and exceedingly attractive. There is a sameness about the infantry drills that is wearying; the sea militiaman, however, has the infantry, artillery, seamanship, signaling, torpedo, fencing, great gun, secondary battery, rowing, sailing drills and exercises that give a charm to his branch of the service.

On board the New Hampshire, which has been fitted up to answer nearly all the requirements, hard work and good work is being done every night, that the battalion may fit itself to perform those duties for which it was organized, to be a connecting link between the army and the navy in time of need, and also to be especially fitted to protect the city from its water sides and the harbor and contiguous territory in case of an attempted foreign invasion.

**Exhibit of Rope.**

The importance of the work that it has done and is doing has been recognized by the State and the National Government, and much is being done by both to aid its ardent and enthusiastic members at all times.



**THE SPAR DECK.**

The members of the battalion derive pleasure from the performance of their duties, but they also accumulate information that could not be obtained in any other way, and this they contribute to the Government for its future use.

Since the battalion was formed a cruise in the waters adjacent to this city and Long Island has been taken every Summer, and all of the duties that have to be performed on board a man-of-war have been learned. The 342 men in the command have become thorough and practical seamen, and among them are men well qualified to fill every position aboard a war vessel.

Besides qualifying themselves for what might be called the purely mechanical parts of fighting at sea, they have made a study of the waters in which they have cruised, and have prepared reports that show the navigability and uses to which certain bays and rivers can be put when defenses are necessary, and have also learned the advantages that may be obtained from certain parts of the upland on the shores of Long Island Sound in time of war.

The idea that many held at the outset, that a naval militia should be established from which it would be possible to obtain sailors for the navy in time of war, has been departed from, and the purpose which the naval militia now has in view is to become acquainted with local waters and harbors, to be able to handle vessels and guns, and to be prepared to man torpedo boats, small rams, and gun vessels in the defense of the interior waters of the coast.

The battalion that is quartered in the New Hampshire has made a special study of those things that may be necessary upon the water to insure the safety of this city at some future time, and in torpedo and gun work has had some practice, but not such as it should have and could have if it had a torpedo boat at its service.

With all of its men perfected in the knowledge of warfare as conducted from a vessel's deck, and with a knowledge of the inland waters, it would be possible through it to bring into common use for special purposes the Lighthouse and Life-saving Services of the Nation, and to make a chain of defenders that would cover the entire coast line of the country.

The naval militia is not as well known as the National Guard, because of its limited membership and the infrequency with which it is seen upon the streets, but whenever it has been called upon to perform duty it has done its part in a way that has received commendation. Its opportunities have been few. During the time of the Buffalo riots the battalion settled upon an appropriate steamer in case of trouble on the Hudson River, and was ready to move at a moment's notice. When it seemed probable that there would be a riot at Fire Island on Sept. 12, 1892, the battalion, with arms and equipments loaned from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it then not having arms of its own, accompanied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, went to Fire Island to preserve the peace, and during the Columbian celebration in October of that year it did excellent service in the harbor.

A brief review of the battalion's annual tours of duty is of interest. In 1890 it drilled and received instructions on board the receiving ship Minnesota; in July, 1891, it was quartered for a few days on the Minnesota and received instructions in the vessels of the squadron of evolution in the North River, and, embarking on the steamer Stonington, co-operated with the naval brigade on Fisher's Island, and had target practice at sea on board the vessels of the squadron. In 1892 the divisions drilled on board the New Hampshire, Chicago, and Atlanta. In 1893 a departure was made by drilling on board the New Hampshire, which was towed to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. In 1894 the divisions spent a week on board the New York and San Francisco at Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, and in 1895 and 1896 continued to make itself familiar with the waters and shores of Long Island Sound.

All the information that it has acquired during its annual tours has been tabulated in a serviceable form, and has been sent to the Naval War College, where it has been found to be a valuable addition to the information necessary properly to prepare a line of sea defense for the city and harbor of New York.

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## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson has large property interests in California. He has an olive grove near Etiwanda, in which are growing the best varieties of Italian olives; a lemon grove in San Diego County, and 800 acres of land in Riverside. He will go to California to look after his interests there as soon as his term as Vice President expires.

—Sir John Gorst, head of the Educational Department in England, in a public speech declared that "at birth there is not much difference between a baby and a monkey," and that the monkey has the advantage. He has been taken to task for this in all parts of the kingdom.

—Jules Verne still writes two novels a year, although he is nearly eighty years old. After his novels are finished he selects the better one and publishes it. The other is laid away. He writes from 4 o'clock A. M. until noon each day. He goes to bed at 9 o'clock P. M.

—Prof. J. E. Keeler of the Allegheny (Penn.) Observatory, who has made many important discoveries in spectro-photography with the thirteen-inch refractor at the Allegheny Observatory, has been invited to aid in testing the great Yerkes telescope, at Lake Geneva, Wis. Although one of the youngest, he is one of the most learned astronomers of the day.

—Mrs. Daniel Howard of Jeffersonville, Ind., had her home connected by telephone with the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member, she at times being prevented by illness from attending the services. Her experiment proved a success, and her example has been followed in Jeffersonville and some of the neighboring towns.

—Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, Penn., is said to have received a commission of $2,000,000 for having effected a fifty-year lease of the mines in the Mesaba Range, Minn. It was a Rockefeller-Carnegie ore deal, and by it the Carnegie-Oliver interests may be able to command the markets of the world.

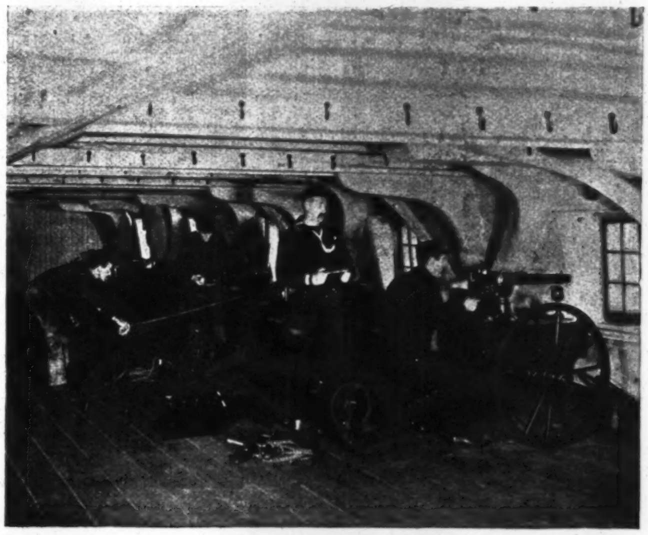
—Capt. Zalinski, inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, has been studying high explosives abroad, and now declares that gunpowder as a destructive agent in warfare will soon be superseded by modern explosives.

—Susan B. Anthony began her speech-making career in 1853, working for the freedom of the slaves. It was not until after this had been accomplished that she turned her attention to the emancipation of woman.

—Louis Darwin and his wife recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their wedding. He is 107 and his wife is 101 years old. They are French Canadians, and live in St. Paul, Minn.

—The Shah of Persia on State occasions smokes a pipe set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. Its value is unknown, but it is said to have cost $400,000.

—Baroness Hirsch has given $250,000 to endow a home for consumptive Jews in England.



**THE GUN DECK.**

THE KINDERGARTEN AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10,
St. Nicholas Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.
MISS HESTER A. ROBERTS, PRINCIPAL PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

ONE of the most popular schools on the west side of the city, in the Harlem district, is Grammar School No. 10, of which Dr. Ernest R. Birkins is the Principal. It is situated in a very favorable position, at the intersection of St. Nicholas Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The building is of red brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, and is commodious and well appointed throughout, and nearly 2,500 pupils receive instruction within its walls. It fronts on a small triangular plot of ground which until recently was occupied by a number of small, unsightly buildings. These structures have been removed, and the ground, which belongs to the city, has been cleared and will be converted into an ornamental park, which will greatly enhance the pleasant prospect from the front windows of the school. There is an abundance of air and light in all the classrooms, and there is ample provision for heating and ventilation. The building is lighted throughout by electricity, a dynamo and complete plant for the lighting of the school being operated in the basement.

There are two departments in the school—a mixed grammar, where boys and girls are taught in the same classes and by the same teachers, and a primary department, which includes a kindergarten. In the grammar department, of which Dr. Birkins is in charge, there were on register on Jan. 1 of this year 1,208 pupils—586 boys and 622 girls. The average attendance for the month of December, 1896, was 1,133—567 boys and 566 girls — and the average attendance for the year 1896 was 1,137—558 boys and 579 girls.

The school was organized under the supervision of Principal Birkins on Sept. 9, 1895. On the first day 859 pupils were registered, and at the end of the first week there were 1,300 names placed on the register in the grammar department alone. These figures have never been equaled in the history of the public-school system of New York. There are twenty-one classes in the department, including a preparatory college class and two commercial classes. The commercial classes are in charge of John T. Nicholson and Henry H. Plough, and the college class is taught by Hugo Newman. Miss Maria Jury is the first general assistant, and Miss Mattie A. Carolan is the second general assistant, and is in charge of the music of the department. Miss Jennie J. Goetz is the instructor in physical culture. The special teachers are Mrs. Nina Nodman Adams in German and Miss Elizabeth Roche in phonography.

Dr. Birkins is a graduate of Grammar School No. 26 and of the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in the class of '77. He is also a graduate from the medical department of the University of New York, and was valedictorian of the class of '83. His first service as a teacher was in Grammar School No. 68, and he worked his way up until he became first assistant in Grammar School No. 89. He was appointed Principal in 1895 to organize No. 10. For several years he has taught anatomy and physiology in the Harlem Evening High School.

One of the pictures printed herewith shows the college class in this department which receives instruction from the teacher, Hugo Newman, by means of illustrations thrown on a screen by an electric lamp, the invention of Mr. Newman. Owing to the peculiar shape of the room and the character of the light, the photographer found it necessary to group the class in one part of the room, instead of showing it at the regular work, with each student at a desk. The power for the lamp is obtained from the dynamo by which the school building is lighted. In this way history, geography, and physiology are taught to the advanced pupils. Each of the commercial classes publishes a quarterly paper, to which the members of the class contribute articles of interest.

The primary department of this school is in charge of Miss Hester A. Roberts. When the department was organized at the opening of the school in September, 1895, 576 children were registered on the first day, and before the week ended 900 children were registered. There are now 1,263 pupils on register in this department. There are twenty-four classes in the primary department, including a kindergarten class. Miss Roberts has been a Principal since 1886, and her reputation as an organizer and instructor is second to none in the system. Miss Adaline H. Mattice has charge of the music in the department, Miss Mabel G. Wetherbee is the teacher of the kindergarten class, and Dr. J. Gardner Smith is the physical instructor. The illustration of this department shows the little tots of the kindergarten class with Miss Wetherbee, their teacher, and Miss Roberts, the Principal of the department, and Miss Mariam S. Purdies's class studying dry measure.

A picture is also given of a class of girls of Grammar School No. 90, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, taking physical exercise in the commodious and handsomely appointed gymnasium in the school building. Each class in the grammar department of the school is required to take its turn at exercising in the gymnasium under the supervision of the class teacher. The girls become very proficient in the use of the dumbells, Indian clubs, and other apparatus, while the boys take more vigorous exercise on the parallel bars and in vaulting and leaping over obstacles.

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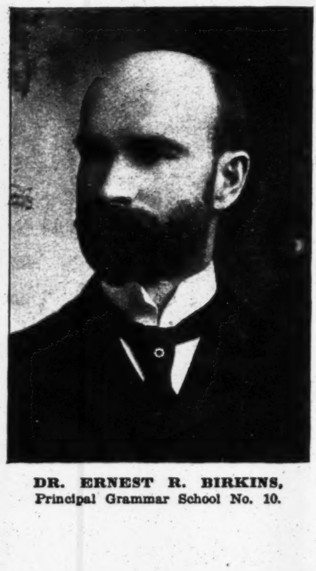
## TWO VIEWS.

Who dwells within a shadowed vale
  Knows only grass and tree,
The mower's scythe, the milkmaid's pail,
  The streamlet flowing free;
Of sky a slender, shining space;
  The tiny wren, the sparrow:
The world is but a little space,
  How narrow, oh, how narrow!

But he who breathes keen mountain air
  Views spreading field and wood;
There spirèd cities glisten fair,
  Here eagles find their food;
Above him clouds are vast and cool,
  Afar dim seas abide:
Of rushing thoughts his soul is full,
  For earth and heaven are wide.

—NIMMO CHRISTIE in The English Illustrated Magazine.

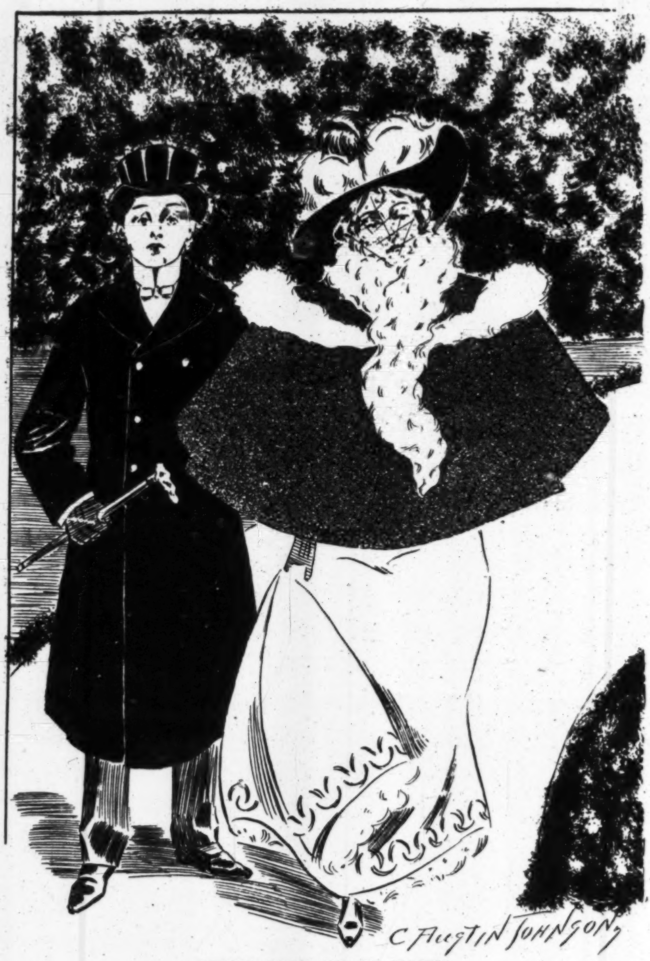


DR. ERNEST R. BIRKINS,
Principal Grammar School No. 10.

GIRLS' CLASS IN CALISTHENICS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90,
One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue.
EVANDER CHILDS, PRINCIPAL.

COLLEGE CLASS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10,
St. Nicholas Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.
DR. ERNEST R. BIRKINS, PRINCIPAL.

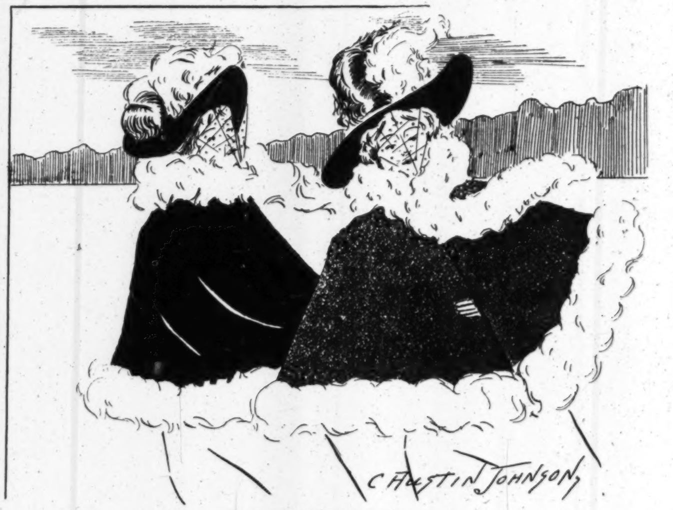
DRY MEASURE OBJECT LESSON, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.



**THEY COME BY IT EASY.**

Agnes—Don't you think your father would object if he knew you were spending his hard-earned money taking me to theatres instead of pursuing your college duties?

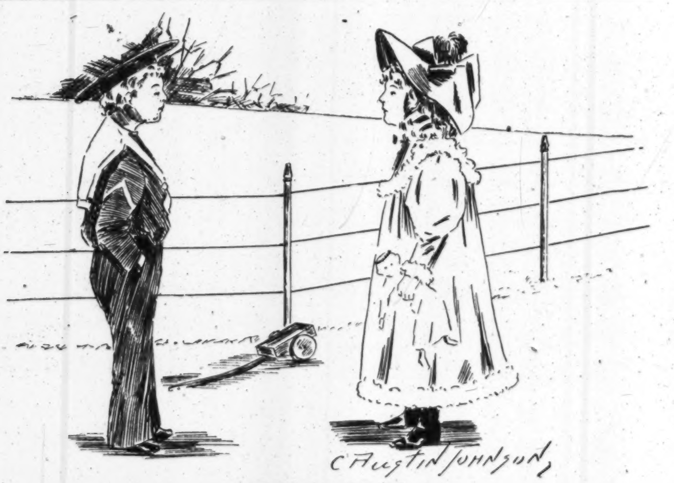
Mr. Welltodo—It's not hard-earned, Miss Agnes; don't you know father's a politician?



**A HOPEFUL SIGN.**

Ethel—I wonder what it's the sign of when the wind blows this way?

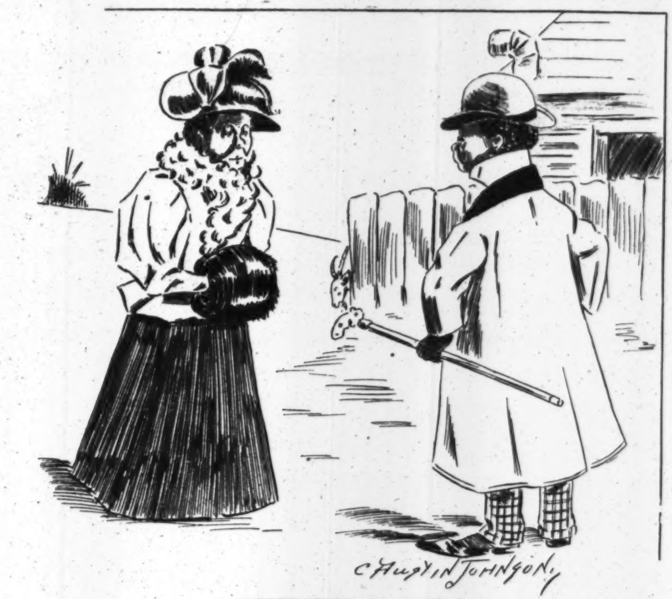
Grace—That women adopt wearing smaller hats in the future, I guess.



**DIDN'T LIKE IT.**

Little Willy (proudly)—Oh! we live on the fat of the land.

**Little May (disdainfully)—Huh! we always throw away the fat up to our house.**



**A REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN.**

He—Might I beg of you, Miss de Montgomerencie, the extinguished honor and pleasure of your company at the assembly of the Sons of the Patriarch Servitors of the First Families of Virginia at Claret's next Washington's birthday?

She—At Claret's?

He—Yes, Miss de Montgomerencie. Your name has been passed favorably upon by the Committee on Genealogy, and approved by the Inner Chamber of Supreme Regents.

She—Me go to Claret's! Aminidab Epaphroditus Skegg, dey is limits! I is no Egyptian skirt-dancer!

### The Senator Found a Moral.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't know," remarked Senator Sorghum, "when I was more impressed with the fact that there is frequently a valuable lesson to be drawn from the most trivial circumstances than I was at dinner the other day. One of the children got the wishbone."

"Oh, yes. One takes one end and another takes the opposite, and the one who gets the longest is supposed to get his wish."

"Exactly. And I took occasion then and there to impress upon their youthful minds how much in this life depends on having a good pull."

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### A Delicate Compliment.

From Tid-Bits.

A Parisian family extended their hospitality during the Czar's visit to some distant provincial cousins. The other day they received a present of a ham, with the following polite intimation: "We felt, after all your kindness, that we could not cut up the pig without thinking of you."

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### Declined with Thanks.

From The Cleveland Leader.

He—Do you think marriages are made in heaven?

She—Well, I don't know, but I guess yours will have to be if you ever get married.

People who saw him one minute later thought that he was trying to catch a train.

◆

### Results Disproved It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"This is all rot about pure grit winning success."

"How so?"

"I sank a fortune in a grindstone factory."

### The One That Was Needed.

From The American.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of much alarm. "Helen!" she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!" The terrified and frightened boy looked up, imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed; "send for the minister." "The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Did you say the minister?" "Yes; because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."

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### Sure Enough to Bet On.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Why," the young man asked, "do you think that Miss Ashley will never be the wife of any one but Harry Hinkley?"

"Because," said the fair widow, "her parents are both strongly opposed to her having anything to do with him."

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### Broke the Bad News Quietly.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"That young Goldplate is so fascinating," declared Laura. "He's a man after my own heart."

"He told me last night that he was after mine," replied Dorothy, with downcast eyes.

◆

### The Collecting Fad.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Alice—I hear Jeannette is getting a collection of rings.

Anita—Oh, is she engaged again?

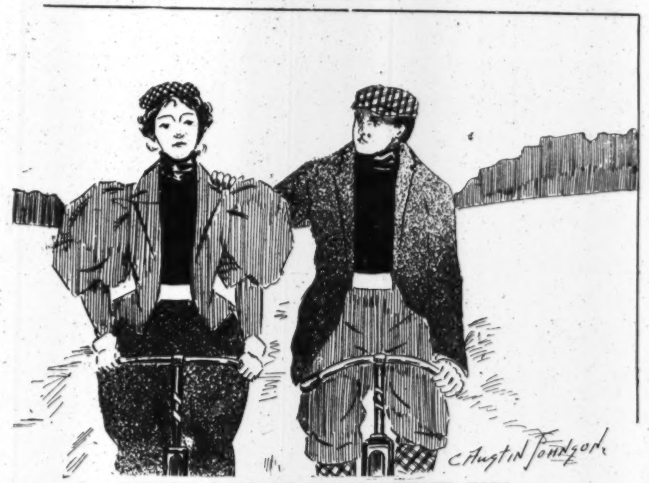
◆

### She Knew Whose Word Was Law.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Shall I ask your father, dear?" he inquired, after the worst was over.

"Just see mamma, George," she replied.



**WHEELS WILL BE IN BIG DEMAND NOW.**

She—Does Mr. Smith approve of his wife's riding a wheel?

He—Yes; says it's the best investment he has ever made. After she returns from her afternoon spin, he says it exhausts her so she can't do one-half the talking she used to.